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THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR,
A VIEW OF THE HISTORY
OF
HINDUSTAN,
AND OF THE
POLITICS, COMMERCE AND LITERATURE
OF
ASIA,
For the Year 1799.

THE SECOND EDITION.



LONDON,

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY DUNDAS,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,

AND

PRESIDENT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA;

AND TO

THE HONOURABLE

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY,

THIS WORK

IS,

BY THEIR PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

THEIR MUCH OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS,

THE PROPRIETORS.

LONDON, 8th March, 1800.



THE RIGHT HONORABLE

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ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARYS OF STATE

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LONDON, AND NEW YORK, 1800.

PREFACE.

THE nature and plan of the Work which we now lay before the Public, have been already unfolded and explained in our general Prospectus; and our idea of its utility has been amply justified, not only by the liberal and almost universal patronage we have met with, but by the approbation of men whose opinions, as they add authority to truth, so they have given confidence to our hopes, as well as energy to our exertions. It would, therefore, be superfluous, if not improper, to detain the reader with any observations on the merits of our undertaking, or to solicit attention by a declamatory discourse on its importance: but

it seems necessary to give a sketch of our original plan, and to state the reasons which have induced us to deviate from it in a few particular parts.

We proposed to arrange our Miscellany under six distinct heads; namely, a *History of British India*; a *Chronicle* of Public Events in Asia at large, and a particular Detail of all Civil and Military Transactions in India; an *Account of Characters*, both Asiatic and European, who have been distinguished either for their talents or virtues; Narratives of *Voyages and Travels*; *Miscellaneous Essays* on the Arts, Sciences and general Literature of Asia; and, lastly, an *Account of all the best Publications* on Asiatic Affairs, with Remarks upon them. It will be found, that, in substance, though not exactly in form, we have faithfully followed up this plan.

Anxious that our first article should be as complete in itself, and as useful to the
5 Public,

Public, as we were capable of making it, we have commenced our *History* with a View of the Indian Empire, from the earliest Ages to the beginning of the Seventeenth Century of the Christian *Æra*, comprising an account of the Civil and Religious System, the Arts and Sciences of the Hindûs, together with a relation of such parts of their authentic history as we have been able to separate from the popular fables in which the whole of it is involved, and a connected narrative of the Mussulman Conquests, as well as of the rise and progress of their Dominions, in Hindustan. Considering an historical account of these important subjects as the true basis of a History of the British Empire in the East, we have aimed at the utmost accuracy; for the strength and permanency of the superstructure must, in a great measure, depend on the ground-work on which it is raised: Without a competent knowledge of these subjects, it would be the height of presumption to write a History

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tory of British India; and without an adequate notion of them, no reader, who is not conversant in Asiatic politics, could possibly understand it. The view which we have taken, will, we trust, render the characters, political sentiments and civil histories of the Hindûs and Indian Mussulmans, familiar to every reader; and thereby enable him to form a correct judgment of the conduct of the English in their wars and negociations with the Princes of India, which it has been but too much the fashion to decry.

It was our intention to have brought down our History, in this volume, to the year 1708, when the Incorporated Union of the *Old* and *New East India Companies* was confirmed by Parliament; but the various and important political occurrences of the present year, together with the voluminous State Papers relative to them, have increased our volume to so great a size, that we thought it requisite to set
aside

aside that portion of the early History of the Company, and their first establishments in India, in order to make way for matter, not only more curious in itself, but more immediately interesting to the feelings of the Public.

In the *Chronicle*, it will be found we have registered every public event in Asia during the period of time which we have embraced, and have given particular details of the political and commercial affairs of the British Empire, as well as of the other Nations in India. But, after much mature consideration, we have deemed it advisable to postpone our *General View of Asiatic Politics*,—as well from the recent events in India being far too momentous to be treated in a cursory manner, as from our own inability to view them with that calmness and impartiality essential to the nature of our Work. We should, indeed, have but little to boast of as Englishmen, if, amidst the first bursts

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of

PREFACE.

of joy which the magnanimous actions of our Councils, and the glorious achievements of our Arms, have diffused around us, we could abstract our minds from those generous emotions which they naturally excite in every patriotic bosom, and which, therefore, it is the duty of the politician to encourage rather than restrain.

In the other parts of the Chronicle, our original promise has, in every particular, been strictly fulfilled; though we are perfectly aware, that, in our arrangement of the materials, there is yet much to improve. To the Chronicle we have added a *Supplement*, containing many curious papers respecting Tippoo Sultaun, together with several articles of intelligence received by the last dispatches from India.

With a view to preserve due order and perspicuity, we have formed a distinct department of *State Papers*, of the *Proceedings in Parliament* relative to the Affairs
of

of India, and of the regular series of the *Debates at the India-House*; to which we have subjoined a copious *Supplement*, containing the whole of the official documents relative to the conquest of Mysore, and the subsequent partition of that kingdom.

Respecting our *Biographical Accounts*, we shall not offer any remarks, as they require no elucidation, nor, we trust, any apology. We have sedulously endeavoured to render them as entertaining as possible; and we have some reason to hope that our endeavours shall not have been exerted in vain.

Under the head of *Miscellaneous Tracts*, we have found it more commodious to place *Narratives of Voyages and Travels*, than in a separate department: and we have selected, for this part of our Work, a great variety of articles, no less new than instructive to the generality of our Readers in this country, and amusing to Orientalists,

ists, from their being brought forward in an agreeable, at least, if not in an elegant attire.

Our *Account of Books* has not been executed on so extensive a scale as we intended, owing to the pressure of so much important matter in some of the other departments of our Work; but we have endeavoured to do justice to the various merits of the different Authors, and to collect into one point of view much of the instructive entertainment which their writings contain.

Such is the manner in which we have executed our Work; and it is our good fortune to introduce it to the Public at a new epoch in the History of British India. The brilliant prospect which that invaluable country now presents, under the wise and auspicious administration of the NOBLE MARQUIS who presides over it, while it excites the admiration and envy of surrounding

rounding nations, cannot but afford the most solid satisfaction to every British heart. We there behold, under the mild and just government of Britain, an ancient and highly cultivated people restored to the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, after having endured, for seven centuries, the most inexorable tyranny recorded in the annals of mankind: we behold the useful industry of that people exerted, not less for their own benefit, than for that of their rulers; and, instead of being wasted in the support of unprincipled and destructive wars, is nourished in the bosom of commerce, to secure the peace and happiness of nations: and, above all, we behold the immeasurable resources of the most fertile region in the world at the command of the British Legislature, and employed, by the consummate wisdom and enlightened policy of the Great Statesman who administers the affairs of India, at once to increase the wealth and maintain the freedom of Britain.

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To make our countrymen familiarly acquainted with those important affairs, is our peculiar province; and if we shall be found to merit a continuance of that patronage which we have already received, neither Time, Diligence, nor Expence, shall be spared, to render our labours satisfactory and beneficial to the Public,

LONDON, *March 8, 1800.*

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

WE now present this Volume to the Public a second time, rendered, by a careful revision, still more worthy of the Patronage with which it has been honoured. Accuracy and Diligence are the principal merits to which we aspire; and, we trust, this Edition will shew, that to these merits we have strengthened our claim. In revising our *Historical Chapter*, we not only re-examined and collated, with scrupulous attention, all the Authorities whom we originally consulted, but submitted our opinions to the criticisms of some Gentlemen of considerable talents and extensive learning,

ing, who have been long employed in investigating the genuine sources of Indian History and Literature. We have not, however, discovered in our narrative any material mistake or omission; but we have been enabled to satisfy ourselves respecting a few points which we had considered as doubtful, and have consequently supplied some deficiencies, and more fully illustrated our statements.

The *Chronicle* has been corrected and methodized according to the plan on which that Department is arranged in the Second Volume of our REGISTER. The other Departments have also been attentively revised: and the whole has been freed from several blemishes, which, in the hurry of the first publication, had passed unobserved.

LONDON, June 10, 1801.

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ERRATA.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In Page 127, Line 25, for 146, read 129.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

In Page 190, Line 14, for *condemnation*, read *consideration*.

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VOL

THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the Year 1799.

THE
HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. I.

A VIEW of the HISTORY of INDIA, from the earliest Ages, to the Year 1603 of the Christian Æra:

BEFORE we proceed, in conformity with our original plan, to give an historical account of the British possessions in India, it is necessary to look back to the ancient state of that country, to observe the unchangeable character of its inhabitants, to shew the nature and spirit of its religion, laws, and civil government, and to trace the rise of the commercial intercourse which subsisted between it and the nations of Europe. It is also requisite to separate truth from fable; and to combine and illustrate a few leading facts in the history of India, which lie scattered over the mystic volumes of Sanscrit literature, or the doubtful narratives of Mahomedan historians; and which will convey to the most uninformed reader a correct notion of the condition of that extensive and renowned empire, in all ages of the world.

VOL. I.

The ancient empire of India comprehended all those countries in which the primitive religion and laws of Brahmà prevailed. It extended from the Tibetan and Tartarian mountains on the north, to the island of Ceylon on the south; and from the river Ganges on the east, to that of the Indus or Attock on the west. This vast region contains as great a number of square miles as one half of the continent of Europe; and the number of its inhabitants may be estimated at nearly seventy millions. It was called *Bharat-varsa*, by its ancient inhabitants; to which name they sometimes prefixed the epithets of *Medhyama*, or central, and *Punyabhumi*, or the land of virtues. The word *Hindu-stan*, by which that part of the empire is denominated which lies between the latitudes of 30 and 21 north, signifies the country of black people; an etymology

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mology which we hold to be one of the most convincing and obvious with which we are acquainted. *Deccan*, which is applied generally to the whole of the great Indian peninsula, is a Sanscrit word, signifying *South*. The word *India*, which the Greeks derived from *Hindustan*, was used by them as a general name for that immense tract of country that lies between Persia and China, the mountains of Tartary, and the southern ocean.* And in modern Europe, India has been understood to comprise all the different countries which these extensive limits surround, besides Ceylon, and the islands of the eastern Archipelago. We shall, therefore, use the term INDIA on the same enlarged scale, in order to be the more concise; although, in strict accuracy, it can only be applied to the ancient empire, the boundaries of which we have described, and which we shall uniformly distinguish by the name of HINDUSTAN.

Whether the primeval inhabitants of this country migrated from Persia†, or were natives of the soil, is a question which has given rise to much learned and ingenious discussion. But the various arguments which have been employed upon it, serve rather to amuse the fancy than to satisfy the understanding. Inquiries into the origin of nations of remote antiquity, though they may furnish curiosity

with entertainment, are in effect detrimental to the growth of rational knowledge, by deluding with specious theories the common sense of mankind. On this subject, when facts cannot possibly be obtained, it is more in the spirit of true philosophy, as well as more consonant to the sober dignity of history, to adopt the current opinion of ages, if it be supported by probable circumstances, than to uphold by elaborate reasoning the most plausible conjecture, in which there is, at least, an equal chance of being wrong, without any well-founded hope of ever arriving at the truth. We therefore concur in the received opinion, that the Hindû race were the aboriginal inhabitants of Hindustan; because, to use the language of an accurate historian‡, "they have no resemblance either in their figures or manners with any of the nations which are contiguous to them;" and because they have possessed this distinct character from the earliest periods of authentic history.

The description given of the Hindûs by Megasthenes§, two thousand years ago, corresponds, in every material part, with all the accurate accounts which have been written of them, from that memorable epoch in their history until the present time. That delicacy of corporal frame and urbanity of manners, that intelligence of countenance and subtlety of under-
standing

* *Vide* Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian, and Diod. Sic.

† The late Sir WILLIAM JONES, whose name can never be mentioned but with the most profound veneration, but with whom, on this subject, we presume to differ, was decidedly of opinion that Hindustan was peopled from *Iran* or *Persia*: And in his ingenious discourse *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, he indulges in the hypothesis, that Persia was the fruitful mother of all the nations of the earth!—See *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. III.

‡ MR. ORME.

§ Megasthenes was the Grecian ambassador sent by Seleucus to Sandracottos, king of *Præchi*, the ancient name given to that part of Hindustan which comprises the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude. He resided a considerable time at Baliputra, the metropolis of that kingdom; and the journal of his embassy fell into the hands of Arrian, who has preserved the substance of it in his *History of India*.

standing, and that reverence for their customs, religion and laws, which have been remarked by the Grecian historians, still distinguish this extraordinary people. Interdicted by the rigid ordinances of their faith, under pain of entailing perpetual infamy on themselves and their families, from intermarrying with foreign nations, they have preserved inviolate the purity of their origin. Mahomedan fanaticism spent its rage on their inflexible firmness. Their conquerors enslaved their persons, but could not wholly subdue their minds: neither the hope of reward, nor the dread of punishment, could induce them to abandon the immemorial usages of their ancestors, which the great author of their religion had sanctified, and enjoined them to observe. The example of a voluptuous people did not debauch their principles;—the oppression of an unrelenting tyranny did not bend their resolution: And the Hindû race, after having withstood many hard seasons of persecution, now enjoy, under the protection of Britain, the same mixed system of theology and jurisprudence which had rendered them a highly civilized people long before the nations of Europe had emerged from the grossest barbarism.

At what period in the history of the world this system was promulgated among them, it is extremely difficult to determine. Their own accounts of its antiquity are so enveloped in allegorical mysteries, that they cannot safely be trusted. But, from a particular investigation* of this curious subject, it appears highly probable that the INSTITUTES OF MENU, which are a compendium of the religious and civil duties of the Hindûs,

were written about 900 years before the Christian æra; that the Vêdas, which are the Hindû scriptures, were composed 300 years before these Institutes; and that the ancient sages of Hindustan had preached the doctrines of the Vêdas for some centuries antecedent to their being committed to writing. It is indeed perfectly evident, that a moral system of such wonderful complexity, and holding such an absolute sway over the minds of its votaries, could alone have been reared by the accumulated wisdom of ages. Its religious principles might originally have been introduced into India, by some great legislators, in the early dawn of knowledge and arts; but the civil institutions which have been engrafted on those principles by the ingenuity of human invention, must have grown according to circumstances, and flourished through the influence of time.

The genuine principles of the Hindû religion inculcate the most sublime notions—though its rites are debased with idolatry and superstition. These principles teach, that the universe is governed by one supreme and intelligent Ruler, whose divine essence pervades the whole circle of nature, gives motion to the luminaries of the sky, and vivifies the animal creation; that the soul, after death, reascends to the immortal spirit of God, and that the body returns to dust; that he who distinguishes himself in this world by pious and charitable actions, shall attain immortality; but that he who destroys the purity of his own soul, shall dwell, for a certain time, with evil spirits in the regions which utter darkness involves; and that, after he has received the punish-

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* See Sir WILLIAM JONES'S Preface to the Institutes of Menu.

ment due to his crimes, his spirit shall be sent back to this world, to inhabit the bodies of beasts.

This doctrine was rigidly adhered to by the philosophers of ancient Hindustan, and it forms the creed of the learned Brahmans of the present day; but priestcraft and ignorance have introduced into the popular belief a multitude of absurdities.

The Hindûs of every description, however, implicitly believe that there is an invisible Deity, who rules over all things; that the human spirit is immortal; and that there is a future state of rewards and punishments, which consists in the transmigration of the soul, after death, into different bodies, according to the guilt or innocence of those whom they had previously animated. In the Vêdas, one God only is acknowledged, who is called BRAHMÂ, or the Great One. He is declared to be a being without shape, whose essence is incomprehensible, and who must therefore be worshipped through symbolical representations of his divine attributes. The triple divinity of Vishnû, Brahmâ, and Shiva, which are expressed by the mystical word OM, are said to be emblems of the creative, preservative and destructive powers of the Almighty; and it is ordained, that adoration shall be offered up to him before images of these powers, as well as of all the other qualities of the divine nature. Hence arose that system of poly-

theism, which an artful priesthood, working upon the fears of a simple people, so permanently established throughout the nations of India: and hence, too, in conjunction with the fancies of poetry, sprung that brood of preposterous fables which so much learning and ability have been employed to explain.

The Hindû mythology, in many particulars, bears so striking an affinity to those extravagant but beautiful fictions which the genius of Greece and Rome bequeathed to the admiration of the world, that there is every probability of their having proceeded from the same source.* And those very deities whom we read of with rapture in the divine pages of Homer, may perhaps be found among the idols of Indian superstition.

It is not within the province of an historical view, to give an account of that stupendous fabric of superstition, and of the various images with which it is adorned; but, under another head of this publication, in the progress of our annual labours, it may be amusing to describe them.

The Hindû people have been immemorially divided into four distinct classes, or orders, each of which possesses its peculiar immunities and laws; but, under certain restrictions, they are permitted to intermarry†. These classes are denominated the *Brahmana*, the *Cshatriya*, the *Vaisya*, and the *Sûdra*.

The duty of the *Brahmana*, or the

* See Sir WILLIAM JONES's Discourse on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I.

† 12. "For the first marriage of the twice-born classes, a woman of the same class is recommended; but for such as are impelled by inclination to marry again, women in the direct order of the classes are to be preferred:

13. "A *Sûdra* woman only must be the wife of a *Sûdra*; she, and a *Vaisya*, of a *Vaisya*; they two, and a *Cshatriya*, of a *Cshatriya*; those two, and a *Brahmana*, of a *Brahman*.

14. "A woman of the servile class is not mentioned, even in the recital of any ancient story, as the wife of a *Brahman* or a *Cshatriya*, though in the greatest difficulty to find a suitable match."—*Institutes of Menu, on Marriage*.

the sacerdotal class, and the highest in rank, is to assist at the performance of divine worship, to teach the Vêda, and to expound the laws. The province of the *Cshatriya*, is the government of all state affairs, both civil and military, and the administration of justice: to this class, therefore, kings, princes and soldiers belong. Agriculture and commerce form the occupations of the *Vaisya*: And on the *Sûdra* devolve the menial attendance on the higher classes, and all the other lower offices of life. Besides these four primitive classes, there are upwards of an hundred others, called mixed classes, which have sprung from the intermarriages of the four first, but which are all included under the general name of *Sûdra*. To each of the mixed classes there is assigned a particular trade: but they have the privilege of following that profession from which they derive their origin on the mother's side; and they are likewise permitted to gain a subsistence

by agriculture, by commerce, by handicrafts, or by menial service. The lowest of the subordinate classes is the *Chandala*, whose business consists solely in executing the most abject duties for the public service.

It is declared in the Vêdas, that this division of society was ordained by God at the creation of the world, and that any violation of its radical principles would be attended with the greatest misery in this life, and with the most terrible punishment hereafter. This ordinance the Brahmans are instructed to engrave on the hearts of the people, and to call forth their reverence for it, by every means that can either engage their interests, or awaken their fears. So perfect a conviction of its truth and justice has, therefore, been established throughout Hindustan, that even among the modern Hindûs, who have in some degree degenerated from the rigid virtue of their ancestors, there are very few instances of any material deviation from the sanctity of their casts.*

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* It has been erroneously imagined by some writers, that the present race of Hindûs have totally departed from the strict rules by which the different casts were originally enjoined to abide; because, even Brahmans are now found in military and commercial capacities. But the truth is, that the Hindû law has providently provided against the evils, to which the positive necessity of following the occupations that have been allotted for each particular tribe might, in times of difficulty, give rise. And it is therefore ordained, that a Brahmana unable to subsist by his duties, may live by the duties of a soldier: if he cannot get a subsistence by either of those employments, he may apply to tillage and attendance on cattle, or gain a competence by traffic, avoiding certain commodities. A *Cshatriya*, in distress, may subsist by all these means; but he must not have recourse to the highest functions. In seasons of distress, a further latitude is given: the practice of medicine and other learned professions, painting and other arts, work for wages, menial service, alms and usury, are among the modes of subsistence allowed both to the *Brahmana* and *Cshatriya*. A *Vaisya*, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a *Sûdra*: And a *Sûdra*, not finding employment by waiting on men of the higher classes, may subsist by handicrafts; principally following these mechanical occupations, as joinery and masonry; and practical arts, as painting and writing; by following which, he may serve men of superior classes: and although a man of a lower class is in general restricted from the acts of a higher class, the *Sûdra* is expressly permitted to become a trader or a husbandman.

Hence it appears, that almost every other occupation, though regularly it be the profession of a particular class is open to most other classes; and that the limitations, far from being rigorous, do in fact reserve only one peculiar profession—that of the Brahmana, which consists in teaching the Vêda, and officiating at

The elevation of the priesthood above all other orders of men, has greatly contributed to the strength, durability and splendour of the Hindû system, as it enabled them to keep alive the prejudices, without inflaming the passions, of the people. Religion has naturally a powerful influence over the human mind; and the ancient lawgivers of Hindustân successfully employed that influence, at once to fortify and embellish their doctrines. With this view, theology was not only interwoven with the whole code of civil and criminal law, but was also mingled with the very habits, and made to sanction the minutest actions of life: And in order to preserve and perpetuate the paramount ascendancy of religion, its ordinances were written in a language which the lower orders of the people, under the severest penalties, were expressly prohibited from learning; its ministers were endowed with more than mortal privileges, and the priestly office was rendered hereditary. Yet this extraordinary pre-eminence and extensive sway has not infused into the Brahmanical hierarchy any thing of that presumptuous pedantry and intolerant pride which religious denomination has too frequently engendered. The Brahmans merit distinction, as much for their modesty and mildness in the maintenance of their own theological opinions, and

their liberality in the toleration of those of others, as for the unexampled firmness and constancy with which they have adhered to their faith.

They are expressly forbidden, in the sacred writings, to admit converts to their religion; and are at the same time exhorted, in a strain of the most sublime eloquence, to be hospitable and benevolent to strangers as well as to friends, and to look up with reverence to all the various forms of worship which the Almighty, for various but inscrutable purposes, hath allotted to the different races of man*. This exalted exhortation, which is so eminently calculated to call up, in the human heart, all those sentiments that mould and soften the passions, has not, however, availed to produce, throughout the great body of the Hindû people, such benignant and wholesome effects: For, though their general character partake of the mild spirit and philanthropic maxims of their religious system, and though their manners be justly distinguished for suavity and politeness, it must not be forgotten, that, at one period of their history, their altars were stained with human sacrifices†, and that, in the present day, there are some practices too prevalent among them, which manifest the utmost violence of temper, and even betray strong symptoms of a vindictive and sanguinary disposition‡.

The

at religious ceremonies — See Mr. COLERBROOKE'S *Paper on the Enumeration of the Indian Classes*; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V. — On this subject the reader may likewise consult *The Institutes of Menu*, and the *Account of the Creation*, prefixed to Mr. HALHED'S *Translation of the Hindu Code*.

* In the ancient empire of Hindustan, all religions were tolerated; and the modern Hindûs act upon the same liberal principles. In Poona, the metropolis of the Mahratta states, and at present under the government of Brahmans, there are several Mahomedan mosques, and one Christian church.

† See Sir WILLIAM JONES'S *Discourse on the Gods of Greece, Italy and India*; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I. I.; — and the *Hecato-pades* of Mr. WILKINS.

‡ See a very curious and interesting paper on this subject by Lord TEIGNMOUTH, *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. IV.; in which some extraordinary instances are adduced, wherein Brahmans themselves, stimulated by avarice, have committed acts of the most atrocious cruelty, and aggravated their guilt by endeavouring to cover it

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THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

The laws of the Hindûs are intimately blended with their religion. They believe them to have been promulgated by Menu, the son of Brahma, and to have received the sanction of God. The strict observance of them is therefore enjoined as a religious duty, and the smallest breach of them is deemed a glaring impiety. No human power is authorised to alter, much less to annul them: and if, in the opinion of the most learned of the Brahmans, any additional regulations should appear essentially requisite, they are required to prepare them with the most scrupulous caution, and and after the fullest and most mature consideration.

Though these laws be not founded on the broad principles of general equity, they are, upon the whole, admirably adapted to the peculiar genius of the people for whom they were designed, which is in truth the perfection of all laws. In order to support their artificial division of society, it was indispensable in the legislators of Hindustan to give to each class its appropriate privileges; and consequently to introduce into their penal code a variety of different punishments for the same offence, which were to be awarded according to the rank and condition of the criminal: So that a crime, for which a Sûdra must forfeit his life, is, in a Brahman, only punished with a slight pecuniary amercement. Yet at this inequality in the laws the people do not repine;

though a suffering Sûdra may occasionally express a wish that he had been born in a more elevated order.

The institutions of property and marriage, which are the bonds of social union, and the foundation of civil society, are, by the Hindû law, strongly fortified and vigilantly guarded. Personal rights are defined with the utmost clearness and precision, and the general safety is secured by wise and ample provisions. Marriage is declared to be the indispensable duty of all men; parents are therefore enjoined to enforce that duty on their children, by contracting them in marriage before the age of puberty. Polygamy is allowed; but in this particular the manners correct the law, and advantage is very rarely taken of that indulgence. The indubitable virginity of the bride is an indispensable preliminary to the matrimonial union;—and conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife, is, in some casts, punished with death; in others, with the most rigorous penalties. Constancy in the husband is strongly recommended; but for his violation of the marriage bed there is no punishment prescribed, unless the adultery be committed with a woman of a superior cast, in which case he is put to death. Men are, however, bound by a very forcible tie to preserve the purity of the nuptial engagement: the offspring of adulterers are branded from their birth, with the indelible stigma of public disgrace*.

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it with the sacred sanction of religion and law. It has also been fully substantiated, that a race of Hindûs, called Rajikoomars, who inhabit the frontiers of Juanpore, not far distant from Benares, the hallowed seat of their religion and learning, practice the dreadful custom of starving their female children, in order to save the expence that would necessarily attend their marriages when grown up. Practices so repugnant to humanity seem, at first sight, difficult to reconcile with the idea of a civilized people; but a closer examination of the subject will shew, that these shocking barbarities are the natural offspring of polytheism, and are nourished in the bosom of superstition. Even in the polished nations of ancient Europe, the most enormous outrages were committed on the feelings of humanity.

* See the *Institutes of Menu*, by Sir WILLIAM JONES.

In all these particulars, the sentiments of the people correspond with the laws: And the rigid notions of female chastity which have thereby been acquired, gave rise to the extraordinary and dreadful custom of women burning themselves with their deceased husbands, which has naturally excited so much astonishment and horror in the minds of all Europeans who have seen the awful ceremony. The law recommends, but does not enforce the practice: Yet the observance of it is considered a religious duty, as well as an infallible proof of the most exalted virtue: it has therefore prevailed, in a greater or less degree, among the higher orders, in all ages; and notwithstanding the marked discouragement it has received from the British government, we know, from positive evidence, that it still exists in many parts of Hindustan. The Hindû laws regulate and secure all property by the rights of inheritance; and these are laid down with the greatest exactness, and established with the most binding force. No man can alienate his estate, whatever may be the particular species of property in which it is vested, or even make any partial distribution of it in behalf of a favourite child. He must divide it among his children; and, failing of them, among his relations in the next degree of affinity, according to the allotment prescribed by law; except such effects as he may have obtained by his good fortune in war, by his industry in the arts of peace, or by the bequests of his parents or friends who shall have acquired property in any of these ways: all such effects are indivisible, and may be disposed of as the will of the possessor shall direct. Sons can demand their

portion of the patrimonial estate during their father's life-time; and parents cannot, under any circumstances, except loss of cast and deprivations of honour, refuse to grant it. The property of women is defined and regulated by distinct and appropriate laws, but upon the same general principles: whatever money or jewels a woman may receive from her parents or husband, shall, at her death, belong, by right of inheritance, to her unmarried daughters; and, failing of them, to her sons, whether they be married or not.

All land in ancient Hindustan was the *absolute property* of the sovereign. It was portioned out in small allotments to the ryots, or husbandmen, who held their farms directly from the prince, by perpetual hereditary tenures. The value of one-sixth part of the produce of the soil was paid by the husbandmen to the sovereign, as rent. This rent constituted the revenues of the state; it was collected by particular officers called *choudries*, and by them it was paid to government*.—These *choudries* belonged to the class of husbandmen; they were appointed by the sovereign, and received from him a regular salary; besides which, they were entitled to fees of office and other perquisites from the ryots on the payment of their rent. Thus it appears, that in the ancient kingdoms of Hindustan, the whole of the landed property belonged to the sovereign; and that though the husbandmen, by immemorial usage, held their farms in perpetuity, yet the sovereign was by law authorised to dispossess any farmer who failed in the regular payment of his rent, and to let his farm to another. Whether the husbandman received

* On this subject, consult Mr. JAMES GRANT's *Treatise on Zemindary Tenures*; and a late publication by Mr. ROBERT PATON, on the *Principles of the Asiatic Monarchies*.

received written leases of the land he possessed from the sovereign, we have not hitherto been able to discover; but it would seem they did not, as in the modern Hindû states, in which similar customs prevail, the ryots hold their lands by prescription only. With regard to absolute grants of land, the only documents which have yet been found, are two grants (written in the Sanscrit language) of the *absolute proprietary right* of certain portions of land which were bestowed by the sovereign on two learned Brahmans, for religious and literary purposes*.

To give efficacy to these rules and ordinances, courts of law were established throughout the empire, in which all judicial proceedings were conducted with the most perfect order and regularity. The strictest attention was paid to the examination of evidence: both the plaintiff and defendant were allowed to employ counsel; and the judges never passed sentence without previously consulting a learned Brahman, who, for that purpose, was directed to attend all civil as well as criminal trials.

The civil governments of the ancient states of Hindustan, although absolute monarchies, were yet confined in the exercise of their functions to the just limits of those laws which, from an implicit belief in their divine origin, it was accounted sacrilege to transgress. The Hindu princes were, by their religion, equally bound to obey the laws themselves, to cause them to be duly administered, and to enforce a strict obedience to them among their subjects. Under the immediate control of a religion, whose ministers were not only born in a higher order of the community, but were invested with greater immunities than themselves,

these princes were restrained in their ambition, and temperance and moderation formed the distinctive features of their character. There are undoubtedly particular exceptions, in ancient as well as modern history, to this general description of the Hindû governments: but, to use the language of an illustrious writer, "the princes of Hindustan never had, nor pretended to have, an *unlimited* legislative authority, but were always under the control of laws believed to be divine, with which they never claimed any power of dispensing†." Yet the Hindûs had not the most remote idea of political liberty; for those proud feelings and generous sentiments, out of which it grows, never warmed or agitated their cold and tranquil bosoms. The influence of the climate, conjoined with the despotism of priestcraft and superstition, unfitted their minds for the reception of those masculine virtues which dignify our nature, while they cherished the mean vices of avarice and slavery. Their knowledge of the arts of civil life, and their acquirements in literature and science, though they rendered them an ingenious, intelligent, polished and industrious people, yet did not infuse into their disposition that spirit of independence, without which commerce never fails to raise the selfish passions in proportion as it accumulates wealth, and even learning itself frustrates those beneficent purposes which it is designed to promote. Thus the advancement of trade among the Hindûs fostered that knavery and cunning which they practise in all their mercantile transactions; and the literature of the Brahmans, while it enriched their country with many noble productions in effect contributed to rivet the

* See the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. II.

† See Sir WILLIAM JONES'S *Preface* to the *Al Sirâjîyyah*.

the chains of superstition, which were originally forged to fasten the people in a total ignorance of those principles and opinions that teach mankind to prize the blessings of freedom.

Nevertheless, this peaceful race seem to have enjoyed, under their ancient governments, no small degree of contentment and happiness. Of this the progress which they had made in the abstract sciences, as well as in many of the useful and elegant arts, is a sufficient proof. It is only in that state of prosperity and ease which results from the mutual confidence of a people and their rulers, that so much knowledge and refinement can be acquired.

But neither their religion nor their philosophy had taught them to question the justice of making a traffic of their own species, and of subjecting several millions of their fellow-countrymen to the most degrading bondage. Slavery was authorised by law; and the purchase, sale and enfranchisement of slaves, were regulated by particular modes and ordinances. This miserable body of men did not form a separate order in the community; they were taken without distinction from all the classes but the Brahmans, and were considered as a necessary part of the domestic establishment of every man who could afford to procure and retain them; and in the household of princes and nobles, the captives taken in honourable war were doomed to ignominious servitude.

As the greatest evils may, under peculiar circumstances, be converted into benefits, so the Hindû slaves were rendered serviceable in time of war, by expeditiously recruiting the ranks of the army on any critical emergency, or after an

unexpected loss: For the military establishment of the empire was not, like the institutions of its civil polity, reduced to a systematic arrangement. The Hindûs are indeed deservedly renowned in Asiatic story, for courage and perseverance; but they have always been more of a pacific than a warlike people. The art of war was among the few arts which they neglected to cultivate; and their victories which are recorded in history, were obtained by their valour rather than their skill.

Their ingenuity, however, furnished them with some destructive weapons, which appear to have disconcerted the intrepid warriors of Greece. They had known the use of gunpowder and fire-arms many centuries before the invasion of Alexander, and they successfully employed them as instruments of vengeance against that formidable conqueror. Their walled towns were defended both with wooden and iron cannon, though of a very rude and misshapen kind; and the rockets, which are thrown with so much dexterity and effect in the present day, are those very engines of war that shook the firmness of the Macedonian phalanx, on the banks of the Hyphasis, and that Philostratus calls the thunder and lightning of the gods. Bêeshôokermâ, a celebrated artist, is supposed to have been the inventor of fire-arms.

But ancient Hindustan more particularly claims attention, as the tranquil seat of literature and commerce, whence Europe was destined to receive much of her knowledge, and many of her refinements. The wisdom of the east is celebrated in sacred history;* and its wealth seems in all ages to have excited the envy, and inflamed the

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the cupidity of the western world. Its costly commodities were sought after with the utmost eagerness at the annual fairs of Babylon and of Tyre. Among the voluptuous throng which flocked to those renowned marts, the various productions of the ingenious workmanship of the Hindûs, but especially the delicate and beautiful manufactures of their looms, found an ample and a rapid sale. By the aid of the camel, whom the Arabs emphatically call the ship of the desert, the Persians were enabled to carry on, with the northern provinces of Hindustan, a regular intercourse and an extensive trade; and the spirit of enterprise which invigorated the industry of the Phenicians, first opened the navigation between the Red Sea and the shores of Guzerat and Malabar. Through these channels the opulence of the east flowed in upon Egypt and Greece, from the same exhaustless fountains that now supply the vast stream of commerce which spreads riches and luxury over modern Europe.

Thus a knowledge of all the elaborate and curious arts in which the Hindûs excel, was communicated to the Egyptian and Grecian people: and, without attempting to decide the question, whether Egypt or Hindustan had made the first advances in civilization? it may be affirmed, as an undoubted truth, that they derived reciprocal benefit and assistance in their progress, from the commercial intercourse which immemorially subsisted between them. This truth, the legendary poems that are preserved in the Sanscrit language, to-

gether with the similitude between many of the Hindû and Egyptian customs, not to mention the general affinity of their mythological systems, very satisfactorily attest.*

What advantage the literary genius of Athens may, through this means, have obtained from the learning of the Brahmans, it is difficult to determine: but there is no doubt that the principles of the Pythagorean philosophy, as well as those of the ethics of Aristotle, were inculcated with pious ardour on the banks of the Ganges, when the classic ground of Attica was yet inhabited by the Pelasgic hordes. At that period, the Brahmans had obtained considerable proficiency in astronomical science, and their favourite studies, of metaphysics and logic, were publicly taught in the philosophical schools of Hindustan. In the simplicity and perfection of their arithmetical operations, they surpassed all the world; and the common numerals now universally used in Europe, were invented by them.† Nor were they less skilful in geometry, though they did not apply its principles to the purposes of life, as their ignorance of mechanics too clearly testifies. With physiology, and all its subordinate sciences, they had a very slight acquaintance; and consequently their knowledge of physic was extremely limited and imperfect. In the cure of diseases, like the Hindû empirics of the present day, their sole guide was experience; and in complaints that required surgical assistance, they trusted to time and nature. Notwithstanding their knowledge of the heavenly bodies, and the abilities

* On this curious subject, see Mr. WILFORD's most learned and ingenious Dissertation on Egypt and the Nile, from the ancient books of the Hindûs—*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. III.; in which the profundity of his knowledge is no less conspicuous, than that modesty which distinguishes his character.

† The Arabs received this method of notation from the Hindûs, which the Saracens introduced into Europe after their conquest of Spain.

ties they displayed in calculating eclipses, their notions of geography were altogether confused and absurd; and of navigation, as well as of the arts that are connected with it, they were no less ignorant.

Yet, if the attainments of the Hindûs in the severer sciences were imperfect and confined, their numerous productions in those arts which solace and embellish life, shew the splendour, if not the elegance, of literary talents. The scope and opulence of their imaginations enabled them to clothe their sentiments by turns, in the rich attire of poetry, or in the measured diction of eloquence: and though their poetical compositions be greatly deficient in that simple but beautiful imagery which both illustrates and adorns, and which forms the distinguishing feature of true poetry, they must nevertheless be allowed to possess a considerable portion both of fancy and fire. That vein of enthusiastic piety which runs through the whole of the Hindû literature, and which, too frequently, leads the best writers into a strain of the wildest imagery, tended much to enfeeble their judgment, and to render them unsuspicious of all critical taste; for, in the most highly finished Sanscrit works which have yet been brought to light, there is nothing of that chaste and harmonious order which results from the cultivation of philology and criticism, and which the general taste of polished nations has considered as essential to the spirit and beauty of all literary compositions. The Brahmans, however, did not neglect the grammatical structure of their copious and energetic language, the several idioms of which they have adjusted and refined by a full and

perspicuous syntax, and by a prosody that comprises "almost all the measures of the Greeks."* Such is the nature of the Sanscrit language, from which all the various dialects of India were originally derived, which is now spoken only by a few learned Pândits †, but in which all the science and learning of the Brahmans exist. The vigour and melody of this language have enabled the Hindû poets, both to soar in epic, and to warble in lyric numbers; both to kindle the mind with the ardour of heroism, and to melt it with the tenderness of love. Hence their dramatic poetry is full of the most animated and pathetic touches, although these be sometimes encumbered with ornaments, and generally surrounded with a multitude of deformities: but those performances are not to be measured by any standard of dramatic excellence with which we are acquainted; they can only be considered by us as tedious dialogues, occasionally sparkling with genius, but for the most part tame and verbose, for they are altogether destitute of the unities of action and time. The drama of *Sacountala*, which has been translated into English, certainly contains many scenes that shew a simplicity and refinement rarely met with in the productions of Asiatic writers: and the whole performance exhibits the most faithful picture which has yet been presented to the public, of the sentiments, the manners, the habits and the polite amusements of the ancient Hindûs. This play was written by Calidas, the most celebrated of the Hindû dramatists, and is esteemed one of the best of his numerous compositions.

Theatrical representations were always among the favourite entertainments

* See Sir WILLIAM JONES, on Hindû Literature; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I.

† Doctors of Science and Expounders of the Law.

tainments of the Hindûs. They were supported by the bounty of the sovereign, and encouraged by the applause of the people; and if the actors attained not much excellence in the histrionic art, it is to be attributed to a deficiency in taste, rather than in talents. They were not unaided by the congenial arts of painting and music; for the theatres were decorated with splendid scenery, and enlivened with musical airs.

Painting, indeed, had never reached any degree of perfection in Hindustan. The artists had no idea of perspective, and knew not how to animate the canvass with the delightful illusion of light and shade.

In music, the Hindûs had made greater advances. They seem to have cultivated that divine art with a zeal correspondent to the feelings it inspires: many of their most celebrated authors have written ingenious treatises on the theory of harmonical sounds; and though their knowledge of the elementary principles of music be extremely imperfect, yet the fervour with which they express themselves on the subject evinces, that if they wanted the philosophy to illustrate, they at least possessed the sensibility to feel, the charms of harmony. But in the practice of music, if we are to judge from the compositions which are extant, and which, the Pandits inform us, are the productions of their most distinguished musicians, we must entertain a very mean opinion both of their taste and skill in harmonic tones. And as to the modern Hindûs, though they be susceptible, in common with all mankind, of that succession of agreeable sounds which is called melody, and though their songs and glees be grateful to themselves, yet are they in reality so discordant, and, to the ears of an Euro-

pean, so harsh, that they produce, in his mind, the most painful and disgusting sensations.

Architecture and Sculpture from their being rendered subservient to the purposes of religion, naturally rose to a higher degree of excellence in Hindustan, than any of the other polite arts. The whole empire was every-where adorned with magnificent pagodas, or temples, erected to the honour of Brahma and dedicated to public worship; and, in order to command the reverence and to warm the piety of the people, the walls of these hallowed edifices were decorated with various images of the gods, hieroglyphic emblems of sacred things, and sculptured representations of events in history. Many of these, together with other public buildings, are still standing; and, in point of style, we trace in all of them a most exact resemblance both of the Saxon and Gothic architecture of our ancient churches in England*.

The most considerable of the Hindû temples is the pagoda of JAGERNAUT, situated on the coast of Orissa, about one hundred miles to the northward of the British settlement of Ganjam. To this renowned sanctuary, Hindûs of all casts, and from all parts of the country, perform annual pilgrimages; and within its sacred precincts, the most perfect equality is observed: there, all the various sects of the Brahmanical religion, laying aside their distinctions, eat and drink promiscuously together, and offer up their prayers and thanksgivings to the only true God.

But this pagoda is not so much distinguished for its architecture, as many others of less note, which sometimes gratify the taste with a boldness of design, but too often disgust

* An examination of Mr. Daniel's incomparable Views of several Hindû Buildings, will afford complete satisfaction on this point.--See DANIEL'S *Views in Hindustan*.

disgust it with a profusion of ornaments. The inscriptions on the walls of some of these ancient fabrics, are unintelligible to the present race of Brahmans; and few of them have yet been satisfactorily deciphered. They are, however, supposed to allude to some signal occurrences in civil history; and, on that account excite an interest to which they would otherwise have little claim. For history is a branch of literature which the Hindûs have altogether neglected: we have no certain knowledge that they ever possessed any regular narration of the events, much less any well-attested annals of their country*; and it is therefore in their heroic poems and moral legends that we must look for historical records, and in their mystic astronomy for chronological facts.

In the Puranas†, we find an account of the *Creation* and the *Flood*, which, when separated from the ridiculous fables that are interwoven with it, is, in substance, nearly conformable to the tenor of the first book of Moses‡. The Hindû account supposes that the *first Menu* was the great progenitor of the human race; that the earth was peopled with his descendants, who, after a long period of time, became so corrupt, that God, offended at their enormous wickedness, caused all creatures to be destroyed by an uni-

versal deluge, save only the *seventh Menu*, who, together with several wise men and their wives, and pairs of all animals, were preserved in a miraculous *ark*. According to the deductions which we have made from the calculations of Maya and Parasara, the two most celebrated of the Indian astronomers, this event took place about the year of the world 1803, which, by the Newtonian chronology, is 147 years subsequent to the diluvian æra. The Hindûs divide their chronological history of the world into four ages, the last of which appears to us to have commenced at the general deluge§. During these four ages, it is supposed that the Deity descended nine times in different forms, in order to fortify the virtues and punish the vices of man; and he is yet expected to descend a tenth time||, when the errors of our frail mortality shall again render his presence necessary.

But these fictions would little deserve our notice, did they not throw some faint light on the dark ages of Indian history, from being intimately blended with many of those writings that contain the greatest part of the information we possess, respecting the different kingdoms of which the ancient empire was composed.

Previous to the æra of Alexander's invasion, the empire of Hindustan,

* The ancient Cashmirians are said to have written *regular histories* of their own nation, in the Sanscrit language; but we strongly suspect that these productions are nothing more than poetical narrations of some splendid incidents in the lives of particular heroes, or kings.

† The Puranas are the ancient books of the Hindûs, which treat of the creation, and of the genealogy of their gods and heroes.

‡ We state this curious fact with a confidence that results from the fullest investigation of the subject.

§ Upon this subject there will always be a variety of opinions, as there is no hope of the truth ever being clearly ascertained. But we agree with the ingenious Mr. Bentley; that the *Calî-yug*, or the present age, is the true astronomical æra of the Hindûs. See Mr. BENTLEY'S Remarks on the principle æras of the Ancient Hindûs; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

|| With respect to *Câlci*, or the *Tenth Avatar*, very warm controversies have arisen among the Brahmans themselves. The most learned astronomers are of opinion, that he made his descent in the third age; while, on the other hand, the most devout priests maintain that he has not yet appeared.

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Hindustan is said to have comprised four rich and powerful kingdoms, together with many subordinate principalities. We are told in the Puranas, that the different sovereignties of Hindustan, though virtually independent of each other, yet for several centuries acknowledged one supreme head in the sovereign of the most potent of them, with whom they all confederated for their mutual defence against foreign aggression, and under whose authority, in time of war, they consented to act. It appears that *Prâchi**, or the East, which name was given (as we have already mentioned) to the modern provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude, was at one period, the most distinguished nation of Hindustan; but whether its king was considered as the supreme power in the empire, we have no satisfactory evidence to determine. *Bâlîputra*, which is renowned in Grecian story, was the metropolis of this kingdom. Various opinions have been given, and much discussion has in consequence taken place, with respect to the actual site of this famous city. But we think Mr. WILFORD's elucidation of the matter decisive on the question. He informs us, that *Bâlîputra*, which the Greeks called *Palibothra*, was situated in the vicinity of the modern town of Rajemhal;

and that the whole confusion regarding this city has arisen from the similarity of sound between the names of the two distinct places, *Bâlîputra* and *Patâlîputra*. The last-mentioned place, which is the modern Patna, was the capital of ancient Magadha, or South Bahar; whereas *Bâlîputra* was the seat of government in the great kingdom of *Prâchi*, and the same magnificent city which is described by Quintus Curtius and Arrian †.

The next kingdom to *Prâchi*, in point of opulence and strength, was that which comprehended the whole of the great peninsula, from the river *Kistnah*, in the latitude of 16 degrees north, to Cape Comorin, and which, in subsequent ages was better known from the splendour and celebrity of its capital the city of *Bijanagur*‡.

The third most considerable state extended from the Gulph of Cambay to the mouths of the Ganges, and from the latitude of 22 to 17 north, including the provinces of Guzerat, Malwa, Candeech, Berar, and Dowlatabad, as they are laid down in Major Rennell's map: And the provinces of Lahore, Moultan, Delhi, and Ajimeer, formed the last, though not the least powerful, of the ancient nations of Hindustân. The different provinces of which each of these

* From *Prâchi* the Greeks corrupted it to *Prasii*, as they also did *Gangara-defa*, the ancient name of Bengal, to *Gangaridai*.—See Mr. WILFORD's *Treatise on the Chronology of the Hindûs; Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

† We have endeavoured to transfuse into our context the spirit of Mr. Wilford's observations on this subject: but he mentions one material circumstance more, which, notwithstanding our narrow limits, we shall state in his own words. "While the sovereignty," says he, "of the kings of Magadha was exercised within the limits of their hereditary dominions, the seat of their government was *Patâlîputra*, or Patna, but *Garasanda*, one of the ancestors of *Chandra-gupta*, having subdued the whole of *Prâchi*, as we read in the Puranas, fixed his residence at *Bâlîputra*, and there he suffered a most cruel death from *Krishna* and *Bala-Rama*. *Bala* restored the son *Sahadêva*, to his hereditary dominions: and from that time the kings of Magadha, for twenty-four generations, reigned peaceably at Patna, until *Nanda* ascended the throne, who proving an active and enterprising prince, subdued the whole of *Prâchi*, and having thus recovered the conquests that had been wrested from his ancestor, probably re-established the seat of empire at *Bâlîputra*: the historians of Alexander positively affirm that he did." See Mr. WILFORD's *Treatise on the Chronology of the Hindûs; Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

‡ *Bijanagur* was situated on the river *Tumbhudra*, and *Khondemir* relates, that it was founded in the third century of the Hejrah.

these kingdoms was composed, were governed by rajahs, or petty princes who had the sole management of their internal politics, but who were nevertheless tributary to their respective sovereigns, as well as responsible to them for all their public acts.

The northern states of Hindustan formed a confederacy; differing much in language and manners, but all influenced more or less by the same religion, laws and superstitious observances. This confederacy, however, was of short duration. The union of so many opposite interests, so widely diffused over a vast and fruitful region, contained in its own bosom a perpetual source of jealousy and discord. Hence dissensions arose among the different states, which, together with the wealth of the people, no less than their unwarlike character, invited the inroads of the Persians, and exposed them to the destructive eruptions of the fierce barbarians of Tibet.

Yet this connexion seems to have enabled the princes of the west to present an imposing front to the victorious arms of Alexander, and at once to excite his astonishment and admiration.* But their patriotic resistance, unaided by skill and discipline, was borne down by the martial ardour of the Greeks. All the eloquence of the Brahmanst, which, on this occasion, was nobly exerted to rouse the spirit of the people, and which called upon them with pious enthusiasm to rally round the stan-

dard of their religion, did not however avail to secure their independence. Alexander, after having subdued several small states on the banks of the Indus, passed the different rivers of the Panjab†, attacked Porus, a powerful and valiant prince, who had collected a numerous army to oppose his march, obtained a decisive victory in spite of the gallant defence which was made, and crowned his success by the capture of that prince, together with some of his most distinguished generals§. But the mutiny which soon after broke out in the Macedonian camp, put a period to the brilliant career of Alexander, and compelled him to retire from Hindustan, leaving only some of his most experienced officers, with a small portion of his army, to keep possession of the conquered territory on the banks of the Indus. These officers, loaded with wealth and honours, soon lost that vigour by which they had acquired and could alone support them; and, forgetful of the glories they had won, as well as of those sentiments which feed and sustain the generous pride of the soldier, they gave way to every corruption and debauchery to which vice can stimulate the passions of men. Mutual animosities and intestine broils were the inevitable consequences of this shameless depravity: And the temperate and sagacious Hindûs, looking on with a mixture of surprise and satisfaction, neglected not to minister to the passions of their degenerate conquerors, as the

* *Vide* Arrian, Diod. Sic. Plutarch in Alexandro.

† In this particular the Hindû accounts corroborate the testimony of the Grecian writers

‡ The Panjab, through which the celebrated rivers Hydaspes and Hyphases take their course, was the country of Porus, and the scene of Alexander's exploits in Hindustan. It is now inhabited by the Seiks, a sect of Hindûs, who have renounced the doctrines of the Vêdas, who live under the government of numerous chieftains, and who are alike distinguished for their rapacity and courage.

§ The generous clemency of Alexander, who subdued nations by his humanity, as much as by his valour, soon restored the royal captive to his liberty.

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the surest, if not the speediest means of effecting their destruction. The death of Alexander, which happened about this time*, together with the subsequent division of his empire, greatly facilitated their views, and hastened the downfall of the Grecian power in Hindustan: but its feeble remnants were finally reduced by the zeal and abilities of Chandra-gupta†, king of Prâchi. This powerful prince, who was equally celebrated for his bravery and wisdom, was the son of Nanda, king of Prâchi, of whom the Hindûs relate so many wonderful stories. Chandra-gupta ascended the throne under the most inauspicious and afflicting circumstances. His father had been privately murdered in his old age by a faithless courier, who was urged, by some fancied injury, to the perpetration of the crime; and having left several sons, the succession to the kingdom was disputed with that violence and rancour which are inseparable from such iniquitous contentions. At length a great majority of the nobles declared in favour of Chandra-gupta; and after a successful though bloody conflict, in which many of his brothers fell a sacrifice to their ambition, he took possession of the throne.

The claim of Chandra-gupta was supported by some of the western princes, who afforded him powerful succours, both of their own troops, and of Greek soldiers whom they had bribed into their service. Nor was he ungrateful for their assistance. He marched a formidable army to the banks of the Indus, in order to expel the Greeks from Hindustan, and to meet Seleucus, the Grecian prince, who, it was understood, was coming in great force to recover the valuable possessions he had lost by the fraud and folly of his officers. The king

of Prâchi, actuated by the noblest motives, pushed forward with an energy worthy of his cause; and having restored the conquered provinces to their rightful masters, offered battle to Seleucus, which that prince, though flushed with recent victories, thought it prudent to decline. And Chandra-gupta, whose moderation kept pace with his success, rested satisfied with the attainment of his original object, or at least preferred an honourable peace to the doubtful issue of a combat, in which he had little to gain but personal renown, and every thing to lose that was valuable to his country. Seleucus, on the other hand, seeing no prospect of accomplishing his purpose, desisted from the hopeless attempt, and made proposals of peace, alike favourable to his adversary, and creditable to himself. A treaty was therefore speedily concluded between them: the Greek renounced all right to the conquests of Alexander on the east bank of the Indus; and the Indian, who contended for nothing more, returned to his capital amidst the applause and gratitude of his subjects.

Though Seleucus was thus constrained to relinquish his favourite project of re-establishing the Grecian colonies in Hindustan, his politic conduct and address enabled him in effect to secure all the commercial advantages which he could have derived from the full complement of his wishes. For the specious candour he displayed in the negotiation of peace, impressed Chandra-gupta with the most favourable opinion of the Greek character, and induced them to enter readily into any scheme calculated to promote a friendly intercourse between the two nations. With a view to the accomplishment of this desirable end, the Grecian prince deputed the celebrated Megasthenes to the court of Bâliputra, who resided several

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* This extraordinary man died at Babylon about 330 years before the birth of Christ.

† The same monarch whom the Grecian writers call *Sandrocottus*.

years in that metropolis, and who by his extensive knowledge and good sense, restored the trade between Persia and India, which the Macedonian conquest had interrupted and almost destroyed.

This trade was thenceforward pursued with increasing spirit; and at the close of Chandra-gupta's prosperous reign, the empire of Hindustan flourished in peace, in wealth and in glory.

From contemplating a period so brilliant in the history of a people eminent for talent and acquirements, and who lived under a government distinguished for its justice and lenity, the mind turns with indignant sorrow to observe the subversion of that government, the inexorable cruelties of its usurpers, and the multiplied sufferings of innocence and virtue.

The successors of Chandra-gupta on the throne of Prâchi, are said to have ruled with the same mild sway, which was exercised by that illustrious prince. But from the extinction of his family*, until the invasion of the Mahomedan princes of Ghizni, the History of Hindustan is obscured in a cloud of fables, which the rays of modern genius have not yet been able to dispel. During that long and gloomy period, it would, however appear from the current tales of the Hindû poets, some of which, it may be supposed, had their original in real events, that the empire was continually distracted with civil wars. Yet we know, from the testimony of some Egyptian merchants†, as well as from the extensive commerce which actually subsisted between western India and the imperial cities of Palmyra and Alexandria, that the cultivation of the useful arts, was no way affected by those commotions. The dissensions among the

different princes were merely personal; arising from their avarice or ambition, and never interfering with the customs, the laws, and religion of their country, which they were all equally bound to maintain. Hence we find those small states which had been subjugated by Alexander, again uniting to repel the predatory inroads of the Bactrians, after that people had revolted from the Seleucidae, in the declension of the Assyrian power. And their spirited struggle with those martial and hardy hordes, rendered them worthy of a far different fate than that to which they were doomed.

The Hindûs had hitherto known foreign nations through the peaceful medium of commerce, or the hostile intercourse of honourable war; but they were now to behold, in the bosom of their country, a race of men who designed never to quit it, who robbed them of the inheritance of their fathers, and profanely insulted the religion of their God. In the seventh century of the Christian æra, the religious enthusiasm of the Arabs, received a new direction, and acquired a more impetuous ardour, for their conversion to the doctrines of Mahommed. Their predilection for merchandize had already induced them to participate largely in the Indian trade. Their skill in navigation, which at this period, had made no inconsiderable progress, enabled them the more effectually to carry on this valuable branch of commerce. And their zeal for the propagation of their new religion, whetted by their avarice, prompted them to the boldest enterprizes. While they penetrated into Persia by different routes, they sent trading vessels across the Indian ocean to Guzerat, Malabar, and Ceylon; and

* About 600 years before the birth of Christ.

† Vide Athenæus - Histoire de Commerce des Anciens - Baptiste Ramusio Viaggi, de lambulus. ‡ The descendants of Seleucus.

and while they were disseminating the principles of the Koran, in the southern parts of Hindustan, under the mask of friendship, they were spreading them in the northern provinces of the empire by the unceasing ravages of the sword. Before the close of the fourth century of the Hejrah*, they had established the kingdom of Ghizni in the provinces of Korasan and Cabul; and had completely succeeded in converting the inhabitants of these countries to the Mahomedan faith. They had also crossed the Indus under the command of Sebuftaji, and having over-run the greatest part of Lahore, they returned to Ghizni, laden with the spoils of several Hindû temples, which they had pillaged. But more dreadful calamities awaited the devoted nations of Hindustân. Upon the accession of Mammood the First, to the throne of Ghizni, he made a solemn vow to subjugate the Hindûs, and to convert them, by force of arms, to the religion of Mahommed. This impious vow, alike abhorrent to humanity and reason, he sealed with the blood of his unoffending fellow-creatures. In the course of twenty years he invaded Hindustan twelve times, and finally reduced under his yoke the whole of the western provinces, from Guzerat to Delhi; and he marked his conquest throughout, not only with the devastation of cities, the plunder of palaces, and the destruction of temples, but also with the depression of industry, the ruin of agriculture, and the wide-spreading miseries of famine. After he had sacked the city and pillaged the pagoda of Sumnat†, he became enraged at the obstinate adherence of the Hindûs to their ancient religion,

and giving full reins to his sanguinary temper, massacred, in cold blood, an helpless peasantry, already half famished with hunger, sparing neither the sanctity of age, nor the sacredness of affliction. The brave resistance which he met with from the princes of Guzerat, who had confederated to maintain their independence, awakened no pity, no commiseration, no compunction, in his obdurate and remorseless heart; it served only to sharpen his rapacity with resentment, and to arm his zeal with fury. The sufferings of kings dragged from their thrones, the wailings of women torn from their husbands and children, and the groans of a whole people expiring under the weight of their injuries, or the swords of their oppressors, pierced not the breast of this profligate tyrant, who pursued with savage triumph, his guilty career, and with unheard-of blasphemy, called upon offended Heaven to reward his exertions in the cause he had espoused.

Mammood, having at length satiated his avarice, if not his cruelty, and having appointed governors to the different provinces he had conquered, for the last time bade adieu to Hindustan, and returned to his native country‡, the most wealthy monarch of his race. But his restless and adventurous ambition, unenfeebled by age or luxury, disdained the quiet enjoyment of his riches, and prompted him to turn his victorious arms against the northern provinces of Persia, which had hitherto withstood the progress of Mahomedanism. In less than ten years he extended his conquests, together with his religion, over the greatest part of Persia and Georgia:—and thence returning

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* Or the tenth century of the Christian era.

† This famous pagoda was situated contiguous to the harbour of Dia, in the province of Guzerat.

‡ Anno Domini 1020.

by the Caspian Sea, through the province of Hyrcania, he crossed the Oxus, and proceeded to Bokara, a small state which he had conquered in the early part of his reign. But not yet satisfied with the vast acquisitions he had made to the Ghiznian empire, he subdued the fierce inhabitants of Bucharra*, from Samarcand to the Jespera mountains; and after having rendered himself the most powerful warrior of his time, he died, at an advanced age, in his palace at Ghizni, in the year 1030 of the Christian era. †.

The immediate successors of Mammood, possessing all his religious fanaticism, without a single spark of his fire, or any portion of his talents, incessantly provoked foreign wars, which they had neither the judgment nor spirit to conduct. The princes of western Hindustan, still smarting with their wounds, and eager to avenge their wrongs, as well as to recover their kingdoms, lost no time of seizing an opportunity so favourable for the attainment of their desires. And the animosity that prevailed among the governors, whom Mammood had appointed to his Indian provinces, no less than their dissolute manners and wanton cruelty, at once encouraged the hopes and exasperated the feelings of the Hindûs, who resolved, by one manly effort, to crush the puny despotism by which they were oppressed. Accordingly the prince of Delhi, who appears to have been a man of great courage and some abilities, formed a confederacy of all the states that had felt the shock of the Mahomedan conquest; and having raised a powerful army, marched against the Musselmans, and completely

defeated them in several bloody engagements. But the tide of victory did not run long in his favour. Being elated with his first success, he imprudently pushed forward with too much celerity; and by driving his enemies to the confines of their own country, he enabled them to receive considerable reinforcements of fresh troops, animated with religious zeal, and enured to military duty. The prince of Delhi, however, was not to be intimidated by their formidable aspect. He attacked them with his usual impetuosity; and after a dreadful conflict, in which much obstinate valour was displayed on both sides, the frantic fury of the Musselmans overcame his utmost exertions; his army was entirely discomfited; and he narrowly escaped himself, with a few followers, to bear the melancholy tidings to his native country ‡.

After this event, nothing worthy of our notice presents itself in the history of Hindustan, until the conquest of Ghizni, by Mahommed Ghori, the Afghan prince §. During the long interval between the defeat of the prince of Delhi, and the elevation of Ghori to the Ghiznian throne, the whole of the western provinces remained in the possession of the Musselmans, who had now began to colonize in the country, and who had greatly increased their numbers by the proselytes they had made from the outcast Hindûs. Yet the rancorous antipathy that subsisted between them and the bulk of the Hindû people precluded the possibility of an amicable settlement; and mutual discontent gave birth to a number of petty wars, remarkable only for the obstinacy with which they were maintained, and for the cruelties

* The Usbeck Tartars.

† We have been particular in describing the conquests of Mammood, in order to give the reader an adequate idea of the progress which the Mahomedan religion had made in Asia at the time of his death.

‡ A. D. 1046. § A. D. 1191.

cruelty of which they were productive. The Musselmans, however, gained little by this barbarous warfare, which wasted their strength without extending their dominion. And it was reserved for the intrepidity of Ghorî to penetrate into the eastern provinces.

This furious, but skilful leader, though repulsed with great loss, at the commencement of his operations in Hindustan, still pursued his purpose with undiminished ardour; and in the course of two years, he repaired his misfortunes, routed the allied army of the Hindû potentates on the plains of Delhi, ravaged the provinces of Oude and Allahabad, and finally stormed the ancient city of Benares, giving up to the unbridled rage and foul atrocities of a licentious and brutal soldiery, that chosen seat of literature and science, the fair abode of art and elegance, and the hallowed sanctuary of a virtuous and venerable priesthood. When he had stripped the sacred edifices of every thing that was valuable, and broke down and destroyed above one thousand idols*, he closed this scene of rapine and carnage, by consecrating the temples of Brahmâ to the prophet of Mecca, whose spirit he invoked to sanction his criminal ambition. But an insurrection having at this time broke out in the northern part of Korasan, Mahommed was compelled to relinquish his conquest, and to contend for the wealth he had acquired, with enemies of a more determined character. Undejected, however, at this event, and confident in his strength, he withdrew his army from Benares, appointed Cuttubeddin, a favorite general, viceroy of the Indian provinces, and proceeded, by forced marches, to Ghizni. His presence in that capital, with so numerous an army, soon reached the knowledge of the insurgents,

who were both astonished and alarmed at his unexpected arrival. Apprized of their consternation, he lost not a moment in attacking them: and his promptitude would have been crowned with success, if the prince of Samarcand had not arrived with a powerful reinforcement to the relief of the Korasians, which changed the fortune of the day, and involved Mahommed in difficulties, from which it seemed hardly possible to escape. Still his active spirit was not to be dismayed; he fought with the most desperate fury; and, at last breaking the ranks of the enemy, by a dexterous movement, threw himself, with the shattered remains of his army, into a small fort adjoining the scene of action. The prince of Samarcand immediately invested the place; and Mahommed seeing little chance of making a successful defence, offered him a large sum of money, on his being permitted to return, unmolested, to his own dominions. To this proposal, the needy Tartar gladly agreed, and Mahommed proceeded to Ghizni; but he did not long survive this disaster. As the misfortunes of a man, eminent for bravery and talents, awake the compassion of generosity and virtue, and in their eyes even throw a veil over his crimes, so they invariably incite the enmity of cowardice and vice; and the unsuccessful tyrant never sits secure on his throne. Thus the calamities which beset this renowned prince, emboldened the revenge of some secret enemies, who had not the courage to assail him in his prosperity, and he was foully assassinated, after having reigned for thirty-two years over the most potent empire of the east†.

The death of Mahommed was the signal for rebellion to raise its standard; and the presumptive heirs to the vacant throne, wallowing

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* See Ferishtâ.

† A. D. 1205.

ing in luxury, and wanting the spirit to assert their rights, the Ghiznian empire was usurped and divided by Eldoze and Cuttubeddin; the former took possession of Turkestan and Persia; and the latter, who had already been elevated to the government of the Indian provinces, declared himself king of Hindustan.

Cuttubeddin Ibec was the founder of the Patan or Afghan dynasty. He was a native of Afghanistan, or the country of the Afghans, and originally a slave. He was purchased by the late emperor, whose notice he soon attracted by his brilliant talents, and whose favour he gained by his ingenious disposition, and firm fidelity. The skill and valour he displayed at the taking of Benares, induced Mahommed to enfranchise him, and shortly after to adopt him as his son.

On the death of the emperor, Cuttubeddin changed his seat of government from Lahore to Delhi, that he might be the more approximate to the provinces of Bahar and Bengal, and therefore, with greater facility, carry into execution his favourite project of reducing the whole of them under his subjection. But his premature death for a while averted their destiny. Though his general, Bukhtyar Khelji, conquered the greatest part of Bengal, the entire reduction of that province was reserved for Altemesh*, who ascended the throne of Delhi, A. D. 1210, and who was cotemporary with the celebrated conqueror Zengis Khan. In A. D. 1225, Altemesh had nearly subdued all the kingdoms and principalities in northern Hindustan; and his empire extended from the mountains of Tibet to that part of the Deccan which lies in the latitude of 20° north, and from the Ganges

to the Indus. He appears to have been a spirited and judicious prince who had the discernment to discover as well as the resolution to restrain the folly of inordinate ambition, and who was lenient from policy, if not from principle. Tolerant in his religious notions, his zeal yielded to his prudence, and his victories over the Hindûs were not tarnished by any acts of cruelty, nor was his reign disgraced by that systematic persecution of the Brahmanical religion, which had hitherto stained the Mahommedan name. He appointed governors to the different provinces of his dominions, and established strict and wholesome regulations for the guidance of their conduct; though their avarice often prompted, and their power enabled them to violate these laws. The Hindûs, therefore, instead of deriving benefit from the remedial edicts of the emperor, were only treated by their inhuman masters with the harsher rigour, in order the more effectually to stifle their complaints. The mild and effeminate natives of Bengal submitted in silent sorrow to the yoke of their oppressors, and while they were unmolested in the exercise of their religious rites, and permitted to attend to the cultivation of their lands and the pursuit of their ingenious labours, they endeavoured not to regain their independence. But the robust mountaineers of Agimere and Malwa, as well as intrepid peasantry of Guzerat, still continued to oppose the authority of the Musselmans, and to seek, with restless anxiety, for opportunities to assert their freedom. Hence these provinces were constantly agitated with fierce wars, which the whole force of the supreme government of Delhi was often employed to suppress. And during the reign of Altemesh, the insurrections

* See Perishta's History of the Kings of Bengal, a very valuable historical document, which has not yet been translated into our language.

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insurrections in the western parts of the empire were frequent and destructive.

At this period*, Zengis Khan had over-run all Asia to the northward of the latitude of 30° , from the eastern extremities of China, to the Arabian deserts; but the difficulties he experienced in repressing the turbulent spirit of his Tartar subjects, very probably deterred him from attempting the conquest of Hindustan, which his heroic genius had doubtless contemplated in his vast scheme of universal dominion. He, however, subdued all the countries on the west bank of the Indus, and proportioned them out to his Mogul generals, as a reward for the eminent services they had rendered him in the progress of his victorious career†.

In the short and feeble reigns between the death of Altemesh and the elevation of the emperor Balin, the Mogul chieftains made several predatory incursions into the Panjab; and led on by the ferocious Turmeshirin Khan, they even penetrated to the confines of Delhi, tracking their march with blood, and plundering the industrious peasantry of the fruits of their labour: but the warlike and patriotic Balin repelled their inroads and chastised their aggressions. Amidst the uniform prospect of wars, massacres, and devastations, which the history of the Mahomedan princes of Hindustan (excepting that of Altemesh) exhibits to the view of indignant humanity, the reign of Balin presents a scene on which the moral eye may with complacency dwell. Nursed in adversity, and educated in the school of military discipline this generous prince knew how to

feel and to avenge the wrongs of his subjects. Just, moderate, and magnanimous, he exercised the powers without incurring the guilt of a despotic monarch, and maintained the splendour and luxury of Asiatic courts, without yielding to their corruptions. It was his highest gratification to make his palace an hospitable asylum for oppressed or indigent virtue, as well as a splendid retreat for men of learning and genius. Instead of squandering his treasures in ambitious wars, or voluptuous enjoyments, he employed them in encouraging trade and manufactures, and in patronizing the fine arts. He invited men of talents from the most distant parts of Asia, to reside at his court, in order that he might profit by their knowledge and advice. Although zealous for the propagation of the Mahomedan faith, he wished to gain mankind to his doctrine by argument rather than by arms. Upon the whole Balin, seems to have been endowed with many shining and estimable qualities; and his greatest fault was one, to which his doubtful title to the throne, and the consequent insurrections against his government, very naturally gave rise. He punished the authors of these disturbances in the most rigorous and cruel manner, equally unbecoming his love of justice and the dignity of his station; and it has been remarked, that he never pardoned a traitor‡. Yet was he respected, even by his enemies, and he died universally regretted§.

In the succeeding reigns of Kei-Kobad, and Feroze the Second, little change took place in the political aspect of Hindustan; but under the usurper Alla, who ascended

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* A. D. 1237. † Petit de la Croix Histoire de Genghizcan; et Histoire de toute la Dynastie des Mongous ses successeurs conquerans, de la Chine, par le R. P. Gauthier, de la Societe de Jesus Missionnaire à Peking; — See also the Travels of the friar William Rubruquis, preserved in the first volume of Hackluyt and Harris.

‡ See Ferishta § A. D. 1286.

the throne in A. D. 1306 the imperial power of the Mussulmans was extended over the northern provinces of the Deccan.

Alla was a man of great abilities, but of dreadful wickedness. He was nephew to Feroze the Second, and had raised himself to the throne by the murder of his uncle. This parricide was attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity; and the horror which it excited even in the minds of his profligate courtiers, was neither to be concealed by their own dissimulation, nor suppressed by the terror of his implacable resentment. He was, therefore, obliged to watch the conduct of his nobles with the most unremitting vigilance; and, in order to guard against conspiracies and rebellion the more effectually, he levied an immense army, whose attachment he secured by gratuitous advances of pay; he confiscated the property of every man of rank or wealth throughout the empire; he published an edict forbidding all private meetings among the grandees, and prohibiting the use of wine and all intoxicating liquors on pain of death*; he strictly forbade the nobles to marry without special licence from him; he dismissed men of rank and talents from all public offices, and filled them with sycophants who bowed implicit obedience to his will; he exacted from his Mussulman, as well as Hindû subjects, half the yearly produce of their lands; and, finally, he set aside every part of the Mahomedan law that did not exactly tally with his own scheme of government: and he used to declare, "that religion had no connexion with civil government, but was only the business, or rather the amusement, of private life; and that the will of a wise prince was better than the variable opinions of bodies of men.†"

These regulations, though framed from motives of mere personal aggrandizement; and though many of them contained much intrinsic iniquity, were, nevertheless, beneficial in their operation to the bulk of the people. The Hindûs who had been uniformly plundered and oppressed, by the governors of the provinces, and their subordinate officers, were now not only allowed, but encouraged to pursue their occupations; and were, moreover, secured in the undisturbed possession of whatever property the Emperor permitted them to retain. Instead of being incessantly harassed by the flagitious exactions and cruelties of several petty tyrants, they had now only one master, who seldom deviated from the rules which he originally prescribed for the administration of his government, and who never interfered with their religion, unless it stood in the way of his own ambitious projects. In those provinces that had long been under the Mussulman authority, and that had already been drained of their treasure, the native inhabitants experienced very little molestation, while they regularly paid the taxes he imposed: but in some parts of the Deccan which he had himself subdued, he pillaged with a rude rapacity, every temple that came within his reach, and gratified his avarice with that wealth which a pious people had deposited within those sacred edifices to propitiate the favour of heaven.

While Alla was pushing his conquests into the Deccan, he was suddenly called upon to defend his own capital, against the Moguls, who had laid siege to it with a powerful army. He arrived at Delhi just in time to save it from destruction: and after one of the most terrible and obstinate battles, that is recorded in Indian history,

* See Ferishta.

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the Moguls were entirely discomfited, and with great difficulty effected their escape across the Indus.

The pride and spirit of Alla were raised to the highest pitch, by this signal and decisive victory; and as is usual with men whom the intoxication attendant on extraordinary success, has carried beyond the sphere of their talents, he began to form schemes of the most boundless and excentric ambition. He wished at once to be a prophet and a hero; to lay the foundation of a new religion, and to attain the conquest of the world; to unite in his own person the characters of Mahommed and of Alexander; and to surpass them both in power and in fame. But Alla possessed not the intrepidity and address of the Arab, nor the generous heroism, and gallant courtesy of the Greek. He was doubtless a man of a comprehensive mind and a bold spirit, but he appears to have been greatly deficient in those qualities which were essential to the execution of the plan he had conceived. The disaffection of his nobles, together with his inability to conciliate them, presented an insurmountable obstacle to any attempt at distant conquest; and the furious bigotry of his Mahomedan subjects, as well as the mild but invincible firmness of the Hindûs in support of their own doctrines, rendered it both dangerous and useless to set up a new system of religion, or even to try any experiment in a matter so deeply interesting to the prejudices of the community. He, therefore, abandoned all his gigantic projects, and contented himself with the prospect of conquering the southern nations of Hindustan.

The continued irruptions of the Moguls, however, rendered his presence necessary in the northern

provinces, and prevented him from leading his army in person to the conquest of the Deccan, the honour of which he assigned to Cafoor, an able and enterprising general, who, in a few years, subdued all the kingdoms north of the river Kistnah, except some small states, which comprised the mountainous tracts of Orissa and Berar. Cafoor having dethroned the Hindû monarchs, and stripped them of their treasures, divided the conquered country into different districts, appointed distinguished nobles to the command of each, and returned to Delhi, to present to his master the spoils of the Deccan*.

During the remainder of Alla's reign, little of moment occurred, and he closed a prosperous, though tempestuous life, after having added to the Mussulman empire above one half of the great southern peninsula, and established throughout his vast dominions, a systematic order and regularity in the administration of public affairs, which had not been known in Hindustan since the subversion of the ancient governments.

This system of government, however, appears to have expired with its founder; and the imbecility and folly of the immediate successors of Alla, in a few years threw the empire into the utmost confusion. The Hindû princes, ever watchful for an opportunity to revolt from their imperious conquerors, took advantage of the dissolution of discipline and order that prevailed, and every where appeared in arms. In the Deccan, a powerful confederacy was formed under the direction of Balaldeo, king of the Carnatic, who marched against the Mussulmans in great force, and after an obstinate contest, wrested the whole of the peninsula

* The treasure taken upon this occasion is said to have amounted to one hundred millions sterling. † See Dow's *Ferishtah*, vol. i. p. 307.

insula from them, excepting the fortress of Dowlatabad, and some part of the province of Candeish.

But it was not in the Hindûs alone whom the Mussulmans, at this disastrous period of their history, found cause to dread. They were assailed from the north by the Mogul princes, the descendants of Zengis Khan, who were every year becoming more formidable; and whose lust of conquest was now tempted as much by the weakness, as by the wealth of their enemy. Towards the close of the fourteenth century, they made frequent inroads into Hindustan, and reduced under their dominion, some part of the province of Lahore. The Mussulman empire, thus attacked on the one side by the numerous armies of the Hindûs, and on the other by the furious bands of the Moguls, while a civil war raged in the interior, sunk under the pressure of its calamity, which the minority of the reigning Emperor Mahmood the Third, greatly contributed to augment. This young prince had the misfortune to ascend the throne of his father Mahomed the Fourth, when it was surrounded with anarchy and treason. The nobles who were entrusted with the direction of public affairs, as destitute of wisdom and vigour, as of all public spirit and integrity, seemed more desirous to foment than to suppress the tumult that prevailed; and instead of making exertions to save, they secretly endeavoured to ruin their country. Another prince was shortly set up in opposition to Mahmood, and a scene of carnage ensued in the city of Delhi, which has no parallel in the annals of Asia. For three whole years a desperate conflict was maintained within the walls of that distracted capital, between the adherents of the rival princes: and

the force of the contending parties being nearly equal, little advantage was obtained on either side. Every day was spent in furious battle: at night they retired to rest, and in the morning returned to the charge. Thousands daily fell; and both parties were recruited from the provinces: till at length exhausted with this incessant warfare, a truce was mutually agreed upon, with a view to make an amicable adjustment of their differences, and to settle their respective claims.

During this suspension of hostilities, and before the wounds of either party were entirely healed, they were both attacked by the most formidable warrior that India had ever yet beheld.

In A. D. 1397, the famous conqueror TIMUR BEC, or TAMERLANE, the lineal descendant of Zengis Khan, the chief of the Moguls, and the king of Zagatai*, having over-run all the northern nations of Asia, and even carried his invincible arms into the eastern provinces of Russia, proposed to his emirs, or nobles, to invade Hindustân, where he hoped to reap a richer spoil than in the rugged plains of Muscovy: and having received intelligence of the dissensions at Delhi, his cupidity was raised to the highest pitch, and his ambition was stimulated with the prospect of soon adding to his conquests the wealthiest empire in the world. He accordingly marched from Samarcand with the flower of his army, and arrived at the Jallali, one of the most westerly branches of the Indus, about the latter end of the year 1398. From thence he proceeded down the river to the confluence of the Jimboo and Chinab, where he formed a bridge of boats, and passed his army over in safety. He here met with some

resistance,

* Zagatai is now better known by the name of Candabar; it forms the greatest part of the dominions of Zemaun Shah, and is situated between Persia and Turkellan.

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resistance, which, however, instead of checking his career, served only to irritate his passions. Being in want of provisions, he gave up the large and populous town of Tulumubini to the plunder of his soldiers; and what was yet more dreadful, when its wretched inhabitants murmured at being stripped of their property, he ordered them to be massacred, without feeling either shame or remorse, at the nefarious proceeding.

But this scene was only a prelude to the calamitous drama which he was about to act. He thenceforward advanced through the province of Moultan, bearing down with an irresistible impetuosity, every barrier that opposed his progress, carrying havock and dismay in his van, and leaving nothing behind him but desolation and misery.

In the mean while the contending factions at Delhi, had united for their mutual defence; but their feeble efforts were ill suited to repulse the experienced valour of the Tartars. Yet Mahmood and his minister Eckbal, appear not to have been intimidated by the formidable aspect of their enemy; for when Timur approached the city, they sallied out and attacked him, and although they were driven back with considerable loss, they sustained the contest for many hours with much spirit and bravery.

During this affair, some prisoners in the Timur's camp, had naturally but indiscreetly manifested great joy at the zeal and intrepidity displayed by their countrymen. This behaviour so greatly incensed their barbarous and sanguinary conqueror, that he in-

stantly ordered the whole of the Indian prisoners in his possession, to the number of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND, to be put to death! and his order was executed with a promptitude and dispatch unequalled in the records of cruelty. "As soon as this order was made public," says Sherifeddin, "they began to put it in execution; and in less than an hour were put to death a HUNDRED THOUSAND Indians, according to the smallest computation*."

The day following, while the swords of the Tartars were yet reeking with the blood of the miserable victims of their savage ferocity, Timur prepared for a general assault, which being observed by the vigilant Eckbal, he sallied forth, with the best part of the army of Delhi, to give him battle. But the luxurious Delhi-ans, though enured to civil broils, were little acquainted with the art of war, and therefore ill able to sustain the well planned and furious attack of their enemy. Eckbal animated and encouraged his troops with a bravery that reflects honour on his memory; but the intrepid Tartars were not even to be checked; the Indians was routed on every side, and pursued with immense slaughter to the gates of their city: and Mahmood and Eckbal seeing no possibility of defending their capital, escaped under cover of the night, and fled to Guzerat, whither they were pursued by a strong detachment, which Timur, who had gained intelligence of their flight, had sent after them. This detachment came up with Mahmood; and after a short

* This horrid account is fully confirmed by Ferishta. Yet Sherifeddin, in his Preface, says of Timur, "that in all his enterprises he had *no other end* than the glory of God, the increase of Religion, and the good of the People!!!" Perhaps this zealous Mahomedan thought that in promoting the cause of the *true religion*, every enormity was justifiable. But what shall we say to Mr. WHITE, the learned translator of the *Institutes*, who talks so pathetically in his Preface, of the "*amiable moderation of Timur!!*" Mr. ROW, in his tragedy of Tamerlane, does not say more in praise of his hero's *clemency*; and he too has gone much farther in this instance, than even poetical licence will admit.

short engagement, he effected his retreat, with the loss of his two infant sons, and a considerable number of his retinue.

Timur in the mean time had taken possession of Delhi, and had received the submission of all the principal nobles of the city, who waited on him in his camp, and to whom he promised protection, on condition of their consenting to pay such contributions, as the right of conquest authorized him to exact, and as his army, therefore, expected. The nobles prudently acquiesced in a demand to which they foresaw they would be ultimately compelled to submit; and orders were accordingly given to the magistrates to levy the contribution, by a scale duly proportioned to the wealth and rank of the inhabitants*.

Whilst the ransom was collecting, Timur, as was his custom, celebrated his victory by a magnificent festival, which, however, was to be polluted by the blood of the vanquished, and by sacrificing, at the altar of an insatiable avarice, thousands, not only of brave men who defended their families and property from brutal lust, and indiscriminate pillage, but of helpless women, whom the power of beauty did not avail to spare, and even of unoffending children, whom the sacred shield of innocence could not protect.

The Tartar officers employed to receive the assessment from the

magistrates, not satisfied with the regulated sums, gave it out that some of the most wealthy of the inhabitants had concealed their property, and violently broke into their houses. The enraged citizens in endeavouring to secure them, put several of the Moguls to death. A serious tumult consequently arose, which soon reaching the ears of Timur, he gave orders for a general massacre; and this conqueror, who has been praised for his generosity, beheld, with a rankerous pleasure, the metropolis of a great empire sacked and plundered, its palaces and temples levelled with the ground, and its streets streaming with the blood of its murdered inhabitants.

The vindictive fury of Timur, however, was not yet spent. The Mussulmans of Delhi were forgiven; but his enmity towards the Hindûs, no submission could disarm, and no atonement could appease. Having heard of the famous cavern of *Coupele*†, and of the adoration paid to it by that pious race, he marched thither without delay; and filled the measure of his enormities in Hindustan, by putting to death several thousand pilgrims, and by impurpling the hallowed stream of the Ganges, with the blood of its superstitious but peaceful votaries.

But the disturbances in the north of Asia, now called him from this ignoble warfare, to a contest more worthy of his genius. The ambitious

* See Ferishta.

† The rocks of *Coupele*, which are situated at the foot of Mount Kimmaleh, in western Tibet, form a cavern worshipped by the Hindûs, on account of the Ganges disemboguing itself through it, and because superstition has pictured it to their fancy in the shape of a Cow's mouth, which animal, the reader knows, is held sacred by them.

The source of the Ganges is on the western side of the Kentaisse mountains, in the latitude of 33° north. "Two streams spring from the foot of Mount Kentaisse, and take their course westward, inclining considerably to the north, for above 300 miles, when meeting the ridge of Mount Kimmaleh, they turn to the south, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the Ganges. It then forces a passage through the ridge of Mount Kimmaleh, and tapping its base rushes through the cavern of *Coupele*; whence turning to the eastward, it runs through the rugged country of Serinagur, and opening a passage through Mount Sewalick, at Hurdwar, it discharges itself on the plains of Hindustan."—See RENNELL'S *Memoirs of Hindustan*, p. 313.

tious views of Sultaun BAJAZET, rendered his presence necessary in Georgia and Anatolia; and to set boundaries to those views, as well as to pull down the pride of the Ottoman, became the favourite objects of his future life. He hastened, therefore, to Samarcand, where, having lodged the treasures and trophies of his Indian conquest, he proceeded on his march against Bajazet.

Timur left no force in Hindustan to keep possession of the provinces that had submitted to his arms; for it was his ambition to ravage, rather than to subdue, a country. The people of Delhi, therefore, being freed from all authority, gave a loose to every bad passion; and that devoted city, for upwards of two months, exhibited a constant scene of riot and depravity too hideous and loathsome to be described. In this state it was seized upon by a petty usurper, with a handful of troops; but he was soon driven from his throne by the restless Eckbal, who having collected a considerable army, restored the unfortunate Mahmood to his capital, though not to his dignities and power.

The civil dissensions to which this event gave rise, it were no way instructive to recount: for such a narrative would be little less than a counterpart of those crimes and atrocities at which the heart of the reader must already have so often recoiled. It is only necessary, therefore, to observe, that the subahdars of the provinces throughout the whole of the Mussulman empire of Hindustan, had at this period revolted from the supreme government of Delhi, in consequence of Timur's conquest, and of the disasters in which that occurrence, together with the incapacity of Mahmood, and the insidious arts of Eckbal had involved the state.

Though these circumstances

might have paved the way for the Hindû people to recover their independence, yet their spirit was now so much broken that they took little advantage of them; and the subahdars of the provinces, instead of rewarding their moderation, by meliorating their condition, oppressed their weakness by adding to their burthens, and wounded their feelings with every contumely that malice could suggest. Their invincible attachment to the institutions of Brahma, subjected them to the rigours of a systematic cruelty, unequalled in the annals of the world; but it belongs to the retributive justice of history to extol their pious fortitude, and to brand the memory of their inexorable persecutors with indelible infamy.

In A. D. 1413, the Emperor Mahmood died a natural death, and with him expired the Patan dynasty, after having ruled over Hindustan for upwards of two centuries. The family that immediately succeeded to the throne of Delhi, stiled themselves *Seids*, or descendants of the holy line of the Prophet Mahommed; and their founder Chizer, with a view to secure himself from the hostility of the Mogul princes, assumed not the imperial titles, but affected to hold his authority from Timur, in whose name he ordered the coin of the empire to be struck. But an artifice so shallow, could not long deceive the watchful sagacity of those warriors, who soon recommenced their inroads into Hindustan, and who kept the western provinces for nearly thirty years, in a state of continual agitation.

The feeble and inauspicious dynasty of the *Seids*, terminated in A. D. 1450, by the abdication of Alla, the last of those princes, and the subsequent elevation of Belloli, an Atghan of the tribe of Lodi*, a commercial people, who carried on the inland trade be-

* See Ferishta.

tween Persia and Hindustan. Bel-loli was a humane and generous prince; but being destitute of the talents and vigour requisite for the management of public affairs in times of so much difficulty, he left the empire in the most distracted situation at the end of his long reign of thirty-eight years. In 1488, it was completely dismembered. The authority of the Emperor did not extend beyond the province of Delhi, and the circumjacent districts. The whole of Bengal and Bahar was under the dominion of a Mussulman usurper, who had taken the title of King; and the provinces of the Deccan, north of the river Kistnah, had long before thrown off their allegiance, and were now formed into five Mussulman states, equally independent of each other, and of the imperial government.

Yet, although the monarchs of Delhi had thus lost their influence and power, their diadem was still preserved; and Secunder the son of Belloli, an enterprising prince, regained some part of its dignity, and would probably have restored to it much of its former lustre, had not a premature death put an end to his projects. He died at Agra, in 1509, to which city he had transferred the seat of government.

His son Ibrahim, who had succeeded to the throne, lost all that he had gained: for having rendered himself no less ridiculous by his vanity, than detestable for his wickedness, his nobles became turbulent and factious; and their resentment at last provoked by repeated cruelties, broke out into open rebellion, which, however, the tyrant would have mustered strength enough to quell, if they had not solicited the aid of Sultaun Baber, the Mogul prince whose territories were situated between Samarcand and the Indus, who marched against him with a small but veteran army, and who totally routed him on the plain of Panniput, where he, in

some degree, expiated by a brave resistance and a glorious death, the errors, at least, if not the vices of which he had been guilty.

Sultaun Baber, in consequence of his victory, proceeded first to Delhi, and afterwards to Agra, took possession of both these cities without much opposition, ordered himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Hindustan (A. D. 1525), and thus laid the foundation of the celebrated Mogul dynasty, whose name has been so often employed in Europe to dignify and embellish a tale.

The Sultaun was lineally descended from the great Timur, and he therefore conceived, that he swayed the sceptre of Hindustan, not more by the right of conquest than by that of inheritance. To mount the throne of Delhi had long been the first wish of his heart; and he had previously crossed the Indus four times with the resolution to accomplish it; but was, on each occasion, obliged to return, in order to protect his own country against the formidable irruptions of the Usbecks.

This prince only lived five years to enjoy the fruits of his conquest; but during that short period, he both reduced by his arms, and conciliated by his clemency, many of the refractory nobles; and re-annexed to the imperial domain the provinces of Oude and Allahabad. He was alike distinguished for his abilities and virtues, for his heroism and moderation, for his boundless generosity, and his firm adherence to the principles of justice: his toleration in religion begat the love and the reverence of his Hindû subjects; and his liberal zeal for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, together with his own acquirements in polite literature, obtained him the applause of all the polished nations of Asia. "He excelled," says Ferishta, "in poetry and music: and he wrote his own commentaries in the Mogul language, with such elegance and propriety, that they are universally admired." His

His eldest son Humaioo, who had been the companion of his victories, and the partaker of his fame, ascended the throne in A. D. 1530: and possessing all the virtuous qualities, and much of the military talents of his father, it was his ambition to follow his illustrious example. But Humaioo, in the progress of his career, encountered greater adversity, and sustained severer trials. After having subjugated the valuable provinces of Guzerat and Malwa on the west, and those of Bengal and Bahar on the east, the viceroys of which had been long independent of the supreme government, he was attacked by a species of treason which it belonged not to his generous nature to foresee. His younger brothers, jealous of his power and emulous of his grandeur, formed a league against him, which he found he could neither dissolve by kindness nor subdue by force. His generous offer to divide one half of the empire between them, did not satisfy their ambitious views; his most vigorous efforts to reduce them, proved ineffectual: and being deserted at the same time by the best part of his army, he deemed it advisable to abandon Hindustan to its fate, and to secure his personal safety in a foreign land, until a more favourable juncture should occur of re-establishing his power. He therefore retired to Persia with a few faithful generals, who still followed his fortunes, where he was received with the utmost cordiality by Tamasp Shah, then king of that country, and treated with all the dignity and respect due to his rank and eminent talents.

His brothers, however, did not long retain their unprincipled usurpation. Quarrelling with each other, they exposed themselves to the hostility of Shere, an Afghan chief, who soon deprived them of all that their turpitude and perfidy had acquired, and who mounted the imperial throne in A. D. 1542.

Though this usurper possessed a spirit of enterprize, guided by a considerable share of judgment, yet his short reign of three years did not allow him sufficient time to consolidate the acquisition he had made: and the imbecility and ignorance of his son Selim, as well as of four other princes of his family, who succeeded him, opened the road for the return of Humaioo, whose patient and gallant spirit, nine years of exile had not broken. In 1554, he marched into Hindustan with a considerable army, which the friendship of the king of Persia had enabled him to raise, and the same year regained his crown by a decisive victory over the Afghans and Patans at Sirhind, where his son Akbar, who had not yet attained his thirteenth year, displayed the dawn of that genius which, in its meridian was to diffuse happiness and glory throughout his vast empire.

The reign of Akbar is the most brilliant as well as the most prosperous in the history of the Mussulman empire of India. That accomplished prince was elevated to the throne, upon the death of his father in A. D. 1556, when he was yet in his fourteenth year: and even at that early age, he comported himself with a prudence and dignity that has not often been equalled, under the circumstances in which he was placed. He had been left by his father under the special guidance of Byram Khan, who was appointed minister during his minority, and who was a man of great abilities, but of a boundless ambition, and an imperious temper. Yet Akbar had the consummate address to render the minister's talents solely subservient to the advantages of the state, and at the same time, by asserting his own authority, restrained the passions of Byram, and put limits to his views. Nor was the liberal clemency of Akbar less conspicuous than his spirit and sagacity. When his haughty minister, impatient of control rebelled against

against his government, he first subdued, and then pardoned him.

Inspired with such sentiments, and gifted with such parts, his whole life was a continued succession of splendid, wise, and noble actions. He completely reduced under the imperial standard all the provinces of Hindustan from the Indus to the Ganges; and he penetrated into the Deccan as far as the Mussulman kingdom of Ahmednagar, whose king was constrained to acknowledge his supremacy, and to pay him an annual tribute. But Akbar conquered as much for the benefit of the vanquished, as for his own aggrandizement. In every province that he subjected to his power, he granted to the Hindûs an unlimited toleration in the exercise of their religious worship; and restrained the licentious spirit of the Mahomedans within the bounds of order, by the enactment of equal laws, and the establishment of a strict and vigorous police. By these means the most perfect subordination was maintained throughout his extensive dominions; and his institutes*, compiled by his learned secretary and historian Abul Fazel, evince the regularity, justice, and ability with which he administered both his civil and military affairs. Under his mild and equitable government, which lasted fifty years, agriculture flourished, commerce revived, civil arts prospered, literature advanced, and the people enjoyed that wealth, and those comforts of which they had been so long deprived.

The death of Akbar, which happened in A. D. 1605, enabled the Mussulman princes of the Deccan to pursue their conquests in the peninsula, and to endeavour to reduce a few remaining dependencies of the Hindû monarchy of Bejanagar. This state, which com-

prised the whole of the peninsula from the river Kistnah to Cape Comorin, had withstood the combined attacks of its enemies until A. D. 1565, when it received its death blow from the Mahomedan arms at the battle of Tellecottah, in which Ram Rajee, the Hindû king, fell gloriously in defence of his country. Yet though the kingdom of Bejanagar was thus dissolved, its southern provinces of Mysore, Bidenore, Ginjee, Tritchinopoly, Tanjore, and Madura, maintained their independence; and the naicks, or governors, of these provinces, assumed the titles and dignities of sovereign princes. The Nair states of Travancore, Cochin, Koork, and Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, which had been tributary to the king of Bejanagar, also became independent, in consequence of this conquest.

The people of these states, accustomed to the mild manners of the Mahomedan merchants of Arabia, who had settled among them in the tenth century of the Christian æra, dreaded not the approximation of the Mussulman princes of the Deccan, more especially, as they at this time required the aid of vigorous allies to repel the encroachments of the Portuguese, who, under valiant leaders, incessantly waged war against them.

Such was the political state of India, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the flag of England was first displayed on its coasts. To give an account of its connexion with the nations of modern Europe; and to trace the rise and progress of the British Empire in the east, from its first rude establishments, to the greatness and splendour at which it is arrived, shall be the more pleasing business of our succeeding chapters.

* See the *Ayzen Akbery*, or the *Institutes of the Emperor Akbar*, translated by Mr. FRANCIS GLADWIN; to whose abilities, learning, and industry, every lover of eastern literature is so much indebted.

CHRONICLE.

THIS Division of our Work contains the most remarkable occurrences which have happened in Asia, and an authentic detail of the Civil and Military Affairs of British India, from the 1st of May 1798, to the date of the last dispatches from CALCUTTA; together with Monthly Lists of the Civil and Military Promotions; and an Annual List of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of the European inhabitants of India. As much conciseness and order have been observed, as the multiplicity of public events, and the diversity of the materials, would admit. We are nevertheless aware, that much of the intelligence, and many of the circumstances, here related; will, to the generality of our readers, be extremely dry; but they are too important to the interests of those who are any way connected with India, to be omitted in a publication which aims at being a Record of the political and commercial occurrences of that country. The accounts which we have given of the Meetings that were held in every part of the British Indian Empire, for the purpose of contributing pecuniary aid to the support of the present war in Europe, together with the different lists of the contributors, have swelled this head of our collection beyond the limits, within which it was our original intention to confine it: but we considered it no less beneficial to the great cause in which our country is engaged, than due to the proud feelings and the manly sentiments of our countrymen in that distant region, to hold up their prompt and generous patriotism to the admiration of Europe—and to register their names, that they may thereby obtain that praise from posterity, the hope of which, to such minds, must be the highest reward.

CHRONICLE FOR MAY 1798.

*Loss of the PRINCESS AMELIA,
Indiaman.*

" To ROBERT RICHARDS, Esq.
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

" SIR,

" WITH extreme sorrow I acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. Governor in
VOL. I.

Council, that the Hon. Company's ship the *Princess Amelia* caught fire on the 5th of April, at one o'clock in the morning, off Ennore, in the after-hold; and, notwithstanding every exertion, was entirely in flames, fore and aft, in a quarter of an hour, and every soul obliged to
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jump over-board. Nothing of any description was saved from the ship, except the people of whom I inclose you a list. I have not been able to trace any circumstance that might lead to the origin of this dreadful accident. I should have come back to Bombay myself, but am exceedingly ill; and if I did, I might not be in time to save the season to England, which I think I ought to reach with all possible expedition, to give the Hon. Court of Directors an account of this melancholy accident. Mr. Vautier, the purser, who arrives with this, and to endeavour to get copies of the owners' accounts, will use his utmost endeavours to join me again on the coast. "I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,
"JOHN RAMSDEN.

"Ship Woodcote, April 3, 1798."

List of the Crew saved from the Princess Amelia.

Mr. J. Ramsden, commander
Mr. W. Fairley, chief officer
Mr. R. H. Brown, 2d do.
Mr. J. March, 3d do.
Mr. J. Locke, 4th do.
Mr. J. J. Vautier, purser
Mr. C. Dakers, surgeon
Mr. W. Schoot, surgeon's-mate
Mr. J. Farrington, boatswain
Mr. J. Braham, boatswain's-mate
Mr. T. Potter, do.
Mr. J. Petney, quarter-master
Mr. T. Hoskins, do.
Mr. J. M'Kinnon, do.
Mr. S. Sayer, carpenter
Mr. T. Howell, carpenter's-mate
Mr. J. Thompson, ship's-steward
Mr. M. Florence, sailmaker
Mr. T. Dunkin, gunner's-mate
Mr. N. Hughes, midshipman
Mr. G. Frith, do.
Mr. T. Dunkley, butcher
Mr. C. Meffo, ship's-cook
Mr. W. Barneld, late surgeon's-mate
Mr. J. Mathews
J. Poole, J. Gabriel, A. Behrons, D. Zhan, F. Gunkell, W. Hornburg, C. Shaumburg, J. Krug, J. Burke, S. Shandley, N. Smith, J. Kelley, T. O'Harra, J. Nalemate, G. Recardo,

J. Ember, A. Josea, J. Ferrara, A. de Cruz, J. Pedro, T. Gunn, P. Green, W. Fairbrother, G. Hughes, M. Dickinson, W. Brown, J. Ryan, H. Nail, J. Carrol, J. Harrison, H. Land, S. Hughes, T. Watson, J. Swift, R. Gatty, P. Obury, S. Sayer, E. Worley, W. Colthurst, J. Campbell, and J. Myers, seamen.

Passengers saved.

Miss Dick, Major Conran. Captains Evans and Torrians. Lieutenants Savage, Burdett, Stanney, Gilbert, Moreland, Martin, Elphinstone, and Brown. Serjeants Hum, Mathews, Darby, Smith, Sloper, Moor, Kelley, Jefferys, Pool, Harding, Frazer, and Nevill. Corporals Garrel, Burns, Wild, Campbell, Wethers, Winwood, Henby, Colins, and Mackenzie. Privates, Fox, Simpson, Jones, Phillips, Hammond, Helegfelt, Rees, Rully, Moloney, Kelly, Wilks, Coburne, Whitane, Bhoomer, Cullen, and Grimming. Conductors, Hasty and Ryan, 2 followers, 2 women, 2 bullock-wallahs, 14 lascars belonging to the ship, and Miss Dick's female servant and a boy.

TOTAL NUMBER SAVED.

Ship's company	80
Passengers	59
	<hr/> 139

List of the Crew drowned.

Mr. Millet, 5th officer
J. Stamp, captain's steward
J. Barber, gunner
J. Nances, cooper
R. Davis, cooper's-mate
J. Cook, baker
F. Hall, captain's servant
T. Smith, surgeon's ditto
R. Fidgetts, carpenter's boy
B. Wood, gunner's ditto
J. May, C. Legnam, J. Bony, W. Sedgwick, J. Murphy, and A. Josea, seamen.

Passengers drowned.

Master Selby. Serjeants Cannick, Bodycoat, and Tedence. Corporals Nichols, Brett, Welwood, Rufon, Double, and Wiggins; 9 women, 1 follower, 1 Dutchman, 2 women, 1 child.

TOTAL NUMBER LOST.

Ship's company	16
Passengers	24
	<hr/> 40

(Signed) J. RAMSDEN.

Left

Loss of the Ship FAIRLIE.

A little after ten o'clock, P.M. on the 8th of April, a fire was discovered amongst the craft in Madras Roads, which appeared and disappeared by intervals, at one time so long, as to induce spectators to believe that the flames had been got under.

Shortly afterwards, every hope on that head vanished, by an increased appearance of fire and smoke; and in less than half an hour, the whole of the ship, from head to stern, seemed to be one blaze. The cable was shortly burnt asunder, when the ship cast with her head towards the shore, and fortunately, with the timely assistance of the gentlemen at the head of the beach department, drifted clear of every other vessel into the surf, where she grounded about 26 minutes past eleven, nearly abreast of the Company's store-houses.

The vessel, which proved to be the *Fairlie*, Captain Elliot, continued on fire until the evening of the 9th, when the flames were at length extinguished by the surf breaking over her bows, and by the assistance of an engine which had played on the vessel for some time previously; but not before she had burnt to the water's edge, near her copper.

It is said that the *Fairlie* had on board, at the time of the accident, tin and tutanague, valued at 4000 star pagodas, and several other articles of considerable worth, some of which there are great hopes of saving, as the vessel has not parted. About thirty large spars drifted from the ship, several of which were not the least injured by the fire.—The fire was first perceived by the officer in command of the ship, between decks, where a large quantity of dammar and some spars had been stowed, before the fore-

hatch-way; a part of the ship where no person, on the ship's duty, had been with a light for two days before—a circumstance which occasions a strong suspicion that the vessel had been set fire to by some evil-disposed person on board.—The *Fairlie*, it is added by way of caution, is the third ship that has appeared on fire on the next night after having shipped Lascars at this port. The Ghaut Syrang, and ten of the crew, are under examination before the justices; the result of which, at this juncture, it would be improper to anticipate.

Capture of the WOODCOTE and RAYMOND Indiamen.

Accounts from the coast of Malabar, of the 21st April, mention, that on the afternoon of the preceding day, a French frigate had stood into Tellicherry Roads; and, after a short action, captured the Hon. Company's ship *Woodcote*, then at anchor in the Roads. At the time of the capture, the Company's ship *Raymond* was standing into Tellicherry Roads: she was immediately attacked by the frigate, and, after a short and ineffectual resistance, was taken possession of by the enemy. About six o'clock, the frigate, accompanied by her prizes, made sail, and stood out to sea, steering S.W. The *Raymond* had on board a cargo, which, with the ship, is valued at twelve lacks of rupees; she had also a quantity of specie on board, not included in the estimate. Admiral Rainier had sailed from Tellicherry Roads on the 16th ult. The enemy had captured a ship belonging to the Queen of Cannanore, previous to falling in with the Indiamen; from which ship they received the information of their being in the Roads of Tellicherry.

ARRIVAL of the GOVERNOR
GENERAL.

On Thursday noon the 17th instant, the arrival, at Kedgerree, of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, in the frigate *Virginie*, was announced in Calcutta. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, his Lordship arrived off the Chaundpaul Ghaut, in the Hon. Company's yacht: he landed at five, and was received at the Ghaut by the principal gentlemen of the settlement, civil and military, under the honours due to his rank. The next morning, at eleven o'clock, his Lordship took the oaths and his seat as Governor General in Council, when the following Minutes of Council, and Proclamation, together with his Lordship's Commission, were read at the head of the troops in garrison. The arrival and appointment of his Lordship were also proclaimed by the Sheriff of Calcutta, with the usual formalities.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, of the 18th of May, 1798.

The Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Knight, Companion of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, &c. &c. appointed Governor General by the Hon. Court of Directors, being arrived, his Commissions, bearing date the 6th of October, 1797, are read:—The usual oaths having been administered to the Earl of Mornington, he now takes his seat as Governor General.

Ordered, That the arrival of the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Mornington, in Bengal, and of his having taken his seat as Governor General, be formally announced in garrison, where the troops are to be assembled, and his Commissions read, under a salute of 19 guns, and three volleys of small arms.

Resolved, That copies of the Commissions appointing the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General of Bengal, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the fort and garrison of Fort William, and of the town of Calcutta, and of all the forces within the said fort, garrison, and town, be read at the head of the troops in the different garrisons, and at the military stations under the presidency.

Resolved, That the following proclamation be read, with the usual ceremonies, to the troops in the garrison of Fort William, and at the different stations of the army:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dengan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, in the kingdom of Great Britain, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdoms of Great Britain and of Ireland, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath, and Knight Companion of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, hath been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Directors, to the office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the aforesaid Richard, Earl of Mornington, did, on the day of the date hereof, receive charge of the said office of Governor General, and take the usual oaths, and his seat, accordingly.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort William, May 18, 1798.

The

The following letters, giving an accurate account of the conduct of Scindeah, the celebrated Mahratta Chief, and General Perron, a French officer in his service, respecting the imprisonment of Balajee Pundit (otherwise Nana Furnaivese), are extracted from the eleventh number of the *Indian Telegraph*, and will be found highly interesting.

To the EDITOR of THE TELEGRAPH.

" Calcutta, Saturday, May 5, 1798.

" SIR,

" I understand from a friend, that a paragraph appeared in your paper of January last, intimating as an article of Mahratta intelligence, that Scindeah had received a sum of money from Balajee Pundit (otherwise Nana Furnaivese) for his intended journey to Hindustan; that he had persuaded Nana to visit him; and that, on the arrival of Nana, Mr. Perron, with two battalions, seized the Nana, according to a pre-concerted plan between Scindeah and Mr. Perron. It is immaterial to transcribe particulars—the above leading points must sufficiently mark the paragraph to which my friend alludes.

" As I am well acquainted with the principal facts which attended the seizure of Nana, permit me to assert, that the above paragraph is shamefully false with respect to Mr. or General Perron—and that you have been grossly imposed upon by some interested person, who, perhaps from private motives of malevolence, wished to make your paper a medium to traduce General Perron; for the person who sent you the above news, could not be so uninformed as not to know that General Perron, at the time the Nana was seized, was at Coel, and that he is still there. After stating this fact, I am confident you have too much regard for

your character as an editor, not to contradict, in a public manner, a false article of intelligence, which implies that a respectable character was accessory to the treacherous seizure of a politically important personage; and I assure you, Sir, General Perron has too much principle and pride to have facilitated or assisted such a treacherous act of violence. The channel from which I have derived my information is undoubted, and is such as few of your correspondents have access to; and as most of the accounts of the seizure of Nana are incorrect, I beg to offer you a more perfect sketch.

" After solemn affeuerations, and the ratification of a treaty of peace and amity between Scindeah and Nana, in which a Major Filoze (who commands four battalions, composing Scindeah's body-guard) was not only personally concerned, but of which Major Filoze guaranteed the validity, Nana agreed to visit his most inveterate private and political enemy;—not that he confided in the solemn assertions or oaths of Scindeah; but the sacred and solemn pledge of the Major's honour, and his oath that he should meet neither treachery nor injury, removed the doubts of the subtle politician. To the honour of Europeans it may be said, and grateful, it must be to their pride, that one of the most cunning and diffident ministers which India ever produced, relied so much on the faith of an European's pledged honour, that he trusted his riches, his power, and his life, into the hands of his most inveterate enemy. After exulting thus on our national character, what must be the aggravated and painful recoil to our feelings to learn, that *this* confidence was misplaced!—Nana visited Scindeah on

the 20th of Rajub without fear or anxiety, and was treacherously seized by two battalions of Major Filoze, and imprisoned. Whether the Major was himself betrayed, or whether he had brought the political pliability of the Italian school with him to India, I leave the public to determine:—for the sake of human nature, I do not wish to deliver my opinion.

“To enrich the intelligence I now offer through the medium of your Telegraph, I beg to lay before the public the *authentic* copy of an *intercepted* letter of General Raymond, who commands the Nizam’s army, to Major Filoze.

“The letter never reached him, as it was intercepted and presented to Scindeah. The intrigues it unfolds, the valuable political intelligence it contains, and the *politically* important person it is written by, will help to develop some of the black clouds which seem at present to impend over the Mahratta empire, and threaten to burst on the head of Scindeah:—how far he will be able to contend against the storm, a few months will decide.”

Copy of a letter from General Raymond to Major Filoze, dated Jan. 13, 1798.

“SIR,

“It is a long time since circumstances have permitted me to recall myself to your remembrance:—what I have just learnt of the seizure of Balagee Pundit, offers reflections which induce me to write to you, to give some certain detail of the affair.—Your reputation is too well fixed, to imagine that you have been personally concerned in the violation of a treaty which you should forward and see executed: nevertheless, the report which prevails at present is, that

this unfortunate person has been arrested, contrary to the rights of men, and to the clauses of a treaty, of which you were the security.

“I have no other interest in speaking of this, but that which I take for every European, whose reputation is dear to me—for we have not yet had an example of European officers having falsified their oaths. I perceive a considerable storm, which is forming, and which undoubtedly will burst, to the disadvantage of Dowlut Row Scindeah.—The Nabob (Nizam Ally), the English, Ragooee Bosla, and even Tippoo Sultaun, will be fully sufficient to give liberty to Balagee Pundit. So, if your credit, or your rights (since you are the guarantee of the treaty), can contribute towards it—if you are able to effect this liberty of which I speak, I am not able to calculate the honour that this proceeding will do to you on one side, and the great advantages you will derive from it on the other. If you can enter into my views, I will be able to grant you one-fourth more than all you have with Scindeah, and a jaghire of one lack of rupees a year; and I will be shortly on the frontiers, when we shall be able to keep up a correspondence.

“I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) “RAYMOND.”

“P. S. Burn my letter, if it should not suit you—but write to me.”

Nana Furnaivefe, whose brilliant political career we have lately seen closed by an unmanly stratagem, and who has, ever since the first of the year, been a prisoner in Scindeah’s camp, was sent off, on the 9th instant, under a strong guard, to the fort of Amednagur; since which, Scindeah has detached a body of his troops against Lowghur,

ghur, a strong hill for about thirty miles on this side Poonah, and commonly supposed to be the grand deposit of the old minister's treasures.

DEATH of Mons: RAYMOND.

By the last accounts from Hyderabad, we are informed of the death of Mons: Raymond, on the 25th of March last; an officer, who, by his talents and enterprize, had elevated himself to a rank and fortune superior, we believe, to what any European had ever before attained in the same walk of his profession. He is said to be a Frenchman by birth, and to have served in early life under Lally, in the Mysore. About nine years ago, he entered the service of Nizam Ally Khan, by whom he was engaged to raise a corps of 500 men; his first establishment was 300, and the arms of these he hired from a merchant of his own nation, at the rate of eight annas (or 1s. 3d.) a month:—this handful of men was increased to about 700, when the confederate war took place against Tippoo, which he shared in the troops of the Nizam, and upon several occasions distinguished himself.

Mons: Raymond, now becoming every day a greater favourite with the Nizam, increased his corps to 5000 men, which, at that juncture, it is said, he was enabled to supply with arms by the sale of military stores from Pondicherry; and in this situation he was, when the Nizam's son, Ally Jah, appeared in rebellion against his father. It is well known, that to Mons: Raymond was confided the duty of reducing the prince; and the prompt as well as effectual manner with which he performed this service, may be said to have raised him to the eminence he latterly attained.

He now increased his army to 15,000 men, including a complete train of field artillery, possessing in his own right all the guns and military equipage belonging to it, of every denomination, with 600 horses, 6000 bullocks, besides elephants and camels. To pay this army, the Nizam had assigned him a jaghire to the extent of 52 lacks a year, which he collected and controlled by revenue officers of his own nomination, rendering the overplus into the treasury of the sircar. Of his annual net pay, it would be difficult to form any estimate; yet, upon this head, it will not be unworthy of notice, that he held one jaghire of about 50,000 rupees per ann. separate from his military service, conferred upon him by the Nizam as a *pahu soopary* grant to provide him with beetle-nut. It should not be forgotten, that among other tokens of the Nizam's favour and confidence, which he acquired by his service against Ally Jah, the whole of the Nizam's ordnance department, was committed to his charge.

Mons: Raymond, as an officer, is said to have possessed a very superior degree of merit; and those who have seen his troops, generally confess that they displayed a high state of discipline and military character. In the style of his domestic life, he collected around him every luxury and elegance within the reach of an European in the heart of India, and affected, particularly in military parade, the magnificence of a prince. He has been succeeded by Mons: Perron.

Loss of the Ship BOMBAY.

On Wednesday, April 17th, the ship *Bombay*, Capt. Robertson, was discovered to be on fire in the harbour of Bombay. She was expected to have sailed the next day

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for Bengal. She burned with great fury; but it fortunately being the first of the flood-tide, she drifted clear to the northward of the shipping. Notwithstanding every exertion to save the ship, she was totally lost. Whether any lives were lost, or how the accident happened, we have not yet been able to learn.

Extract of a Letter from Trincomalée, May 3.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the first battalion of Coast artillery, who have long been and are now stationed at the island of Ceylon, have voluntarily joined in a request to their commanding officer, Capt. Hayes, to be permitted to subscribe one rupee each, towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant seamen and soldiers on board Admiral Lord Duncan's fleet, who so eminently distinguished themselves in the late glorious action in the north seas; and have also requested it to be remitted to England by the first opportunity.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cavalry Lines, Cawnpore, the 7th of May, 1798.

"This morning Joseph Gardiner, private in the 1st regiment of European infantry, was executed, in virtue of the sentence of a general court martial (assembled by order of Major General Sir James Craig, K. B.) for the murder of a Banyan in the bazar of the Futty Ghur division, on the night of the 3d of Jan. last.

"Richard Summonds, a private also in the same regiment, was shot, by virtue of a sentence of the same court martial, for desertion."

Loss of the Ship HORNBY. On the 10th of May, between

twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the ship *Hornby*, Capt. Mackenzie, in the harbour of Bombay, was discovered to be on fire; the second officer was awoke by an unusual heat, and his cabin almost filled with smoke; he immediately ran upon deck, where he observed several of the people busied in moving about, but not giving to the officers any alarm of fire. He ordered the hatches to be unlaid immediately, when the ship was discovered to be on fire on the star-board side of the main-hold, and which had already made too much progress to be suppressed by any means then at hand; her cables therefore were ordered to be cut, and she was fortunately towed to the northward, clear of the shipping, and grounded near the fishing stakes. One man was unfortunately killed by the falling of the main-mast. It is estimated that the loss on this occasion, in ship and cargo, cannot amount to less than three lacks of rupees.

Fire on Board the Ship St. CECILIA.

On the 13th May, between eleven and twelve o'clock, symptoms of fire were discovered on board the ship *St. Cecilia*, Capt. Sheen, also in the Bombay harbour. On opening the fore-hatches, a sudden column of fire and smoke, issuing from the hold, so alarmed the people, that they let the hatch fall into the hold, and were then obliged to cover the hatchway with tarpaulins, &c. The fore top-sail fortunately being bent, the cables were directed to be cut, and the sail set, which was with some difficulty effected, most of the lascars having deserted the ship: the master-attendant, with praise-worthy exertion, was the first on board to their assistance; and getting the sail properly set, stood over to the island

island of Caranjah, where the ship is now on shore.—We do not understand any lives were lost on the occasion. The *St. Cecelia* is said to have had about 1000 bales of cotton on board.

A reward of 10,000 rupees has been advertised at Bombay, to be paid to such person or persons as can give information against any person, so as to bring them to justice, as may have been accessaries in the late fires.

A meeting of the principal merchants and ship-owners at Bombay, was held on Sunday the 13th ult. to take into consideration, the best means of preventing these dreadful conflagrations in future. Amongst other salutary regulations, all the crews of such vessels as may hereafter be burnt in Bombay harbour, shall be obliged to work out their time due to the ship, in the docks; unless the captain or officers of the ship shall publicly declare, that he or they did their utmost in suppressing the fire, and did not precipitately and unwarrantably quit the ship in distress. We doubt not but this regulation will be attended with beneficial effects.

Advices from Poonah notice, that Col. Palmer had received the visit of the Peshwa, attended by his brother Chimnaje Appa, and the leading characters of his Durbar, on the 21st inst. when the Colonel took occasion to present the Peshwa with the jewels, on behalf of the Company, that had belonged to his father Ragonath Row.

The news of Poonah is principally confined to the measures of severity that Scindeah has lately adopted towards some Brahmans attached to the interests of Nana, in order to extort their treasures:—some are said to have died in

consequence of the discipline to which they have been exposed; and Appa Bulwant Row, a Brahman, among the first in consideration in the empire, threatened with personal severity, has removed himself from persecution by poison.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

About a mile and a half W. from the rocky projecting point of Columbo, lies a rock (not laid down in the maps) in 10 fathoms water:—it is covered by about four or five feet of water, and breaks sometimes with a swell, though not generally. A ship, supposed to be the *Alfred* Indian-man, stood in, tacked, and stood off again, between it and the point, without knowing it was there, and fortunately without touching. It is called the *Drunken Sailor*.

The ship *Bergen*, on her passage along the coast, fell in with a large shoal which has been thrown up by the last great earthquake that run through the north-west coast of Sumatra: the bearings of the shoal, or rock, are as follows:—North latitude $2^{\circ} 47'$; longitude $96^{\circ} 35'$ east of London; distance off shore three or four leagues; extremities of land, N. E. by N. to N. W. by N. A remarkable clump, or hillock, appearing on the land, with a circular projecting top to it.

JUNE.

ADDRESS.

To the Right Hon. Lord HOBART,
&c. &c. &c.

“MY LORD,

“We the undersigned Officers of the Coast Army, deeply sensible of the national advantages which attended your Lordship’s public exertions

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&c. &c. &c.

“MY LORD,

“We the undersigned Officers of the Coast Army, deeply sensible of the national advantages which attended your Lordship’s public exertions

exertions in this country, lament that your sudden and unexpected departure deprived us of the opportunity of expressing, jointly with our brethern at the Presidency, our esteem and respect for your person and character, and our sincere regret at your retiring from power in India.

"Owing to the wisdom and ability of your Lordship's plans, and the confidence reposed in them by all ranks, those conquests were achieved, which have proved no less beneficial to the general interests of the British empire, than reflective of new lustre on the reputation of this army: while the native troops, firmly relying on your good faith and uniform attentions, have embarked for foreign service with a zeal and alacrity which has no example.

"To these sentiments which grow out of the feelings of gratitude and justice, we are induced to add an earnest and anxious hope, that in critical times like these, your country may avail herself of that integrity and those talents which so admirably qualify your Lordship for the most arduous public trusts.

"We have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient
"humble Servants."

Signed by 524 Officers of his Majesty's Army.

At Poonah all business of late has been at a stand, in consequence of an impost of an arbitrary kind on houses and merchants of all descriptions. This measure was, during the administration of Nana, several times resorted to, and never without giving great disgust, which was evinced by the shutting of shops, &c. during the collection of the assessment. The attempt now,

or lately, carrying into execution, is of a kind more extensive than any former example; it included every mercantile inhabitant of the city without exemption.

Extract of a Letter from Madras, dated June 12, 1798.

"I little thought the subject of any of the letters I intended myself the pleasure of writing you from time to time, would ever contain the melancholy information I now communicate to you:—My friend, Dr. Bernard M'Mahon (who was surgeon of the first regiment of European infantry, stationed at Ceylon), had unfortunately taken his passage for this place, in the *Crocodile*, which touched at, and sailed from, Trincomallée, on the 29th ult.—but on the first instant, encountering a severe gale in the mouth of the gulph of Manar, foundered with six or eight people, just at the moment he had got into the long-boat, with the Captain and thirty-four of the ship's crew and passengers, in all thirty-six. For a few days, my ill-fated friend, and his companions in misery, were exposed to all the horrors of want, without a drop of water, or nourishment of any kind, when they gained the land to the northward, on the evening of the 4th of June, at a place called Mutapilley: my unfortunate friend shortly after getting on shore, expired in a manner too distressing to describe."

By the Madras Courier of the 13th inst. we learn that the passengers saved were, Mr. Bedding, and two Dutch officers on leave to Madras; those drowned were, Mr. Coutts and four children, from Cochin; Mrs. Walters and two children, from Point de Galle; three native women and a child, from Cochin. The most humane attention was paid to Capt. Dallas, and those

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those who fortunately reached the shore with him, particularly by the Hon. Mr. Murray, and Capt. Sheppard.

Extract of a letter from Patna dated June 15, 1798.

"At half past four in the afternoon, a large flight of locusts was seen to pass this place; they seemed to have come from the north-west, crossed the Ganges, continued their course in the tract of the river, and went through the air with great velocity, keeping in a south-east direction down the river. At a quarter before five they were very numerous and thick; and were about half an hour in passing. At five they were gone, but were seen like clouds till they had got below Patna. The natives seemed alarmed at seeing them, in their flight through the air, go so quick and regular in a body."

A naval court martial was assembled at Trincomallée, on the 18th ult. for the trial of Capt. W. R. Broughton, the officers and crew of his Majesty's sloop of war the *Providence*, for the loss of that vessel, whilst on a voyage of discovery. The proceedings were finally closed on Tuesday the 21st, when Captain Broughton was honourably acquitted.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS of His Majesty's 75th Regiment.

To Lieut. ALEX. M'CALL,
Adjutant 75th regt. at Bombay.

"SIR,

"We the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 75th regt. (with deference to your opinion as to the propriety of it) request the favour of your presenting the inclosed to Col. Hart.

"We beg leave to be, Sir, with Respect, your obedient humble Servants,

(Signed at their request, for, and on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 75th regiment),

"D. M'INTOSH,

Serj. Major 75th regt.

"June 24, 1798."

To Col. Sir GEO. VAUGHAN, Bart.

"SIR,

"We, the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 75th regt. animated with a wish of testifying our fidelity and attachment to our Sovereign and Constitution, and anxiously concerned for the security of that government, by which we are not only supported, but enjoy so many blessings, and considering ourselves at all times honoured in defending it, but being, from our situation, removed from our mother country, where, at this arduous crisis, our personal services might be useful, (with the most respectful deference to your opinion) propose a month's gratuity for each rank, as a donation towards the support of the war in which we are engaged.

"We beg leave to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed at their request, for, and in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 75th regiment)

"D. M'INTOSH,

Serj. Major 75th regt.

"Bombay, June 24, 1798."

The Officers of the 75th regt. sensible of that spirit and loyalty which the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the corps have so well expressed in their letter to Col. Hart, are happy to follow the example, by subscribing, for the same purpose, one month's pay.

(For the Officers)

G. V. HART, Colonel;

Commanding the 75th regt.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY PATRIOTIC MEETING.

June 28, 1798.

In pursuance of an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Courier* of the 23d ult. wherein the sheriff summoned the inhabitants of that settlement to assemble, for the purpose of promoting a contribution for the defence of the nation, a numerous and respectable meeting took place accordingly.

Upon this occasion, the Sheriff undertook to open the business of the day, in a short but appropriate address. After remarking, in general terms, the importance of the subject that had invited the attention of that meeting, he said, he felt persuaded, that to expatiate upon it would not only be superfluous, but a bad compliment to their intelligence and patriotism. He next proceeded, in terms of delicate circumspection, to advert to their political situation in this country, where our dignity and security were so intimately blended, that it was impossible to lose sight of the one without endangering the other; and recommended, that while they indulged a zeal which every Briton must sympathise in, they should be cautious in exercising their judgment, not to expose the generous and patriotic motive to be mistaken by those around them: Britain, said he, hath ever stood erect in her own independence: and her sons, no doubt, would support it there.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of a Chairman, when the unanimous voice called Mr. Henshaw to that situation, who entered upon his duty by a panegyric upon the laudable purpose for which the assembly had met: he pointed out the liberal subscription of their friends in the mother-country, and with various arguments recommended the pro-

priety of their emulating so glorious an example.

The Chairman was followed by Mr. P. Hall, who, in an elegant, animating speech, entered more fully into the subject of the meeting than those who had preceded him. He enlarged upon the nature of the contest in which we were engaged, painted in glowing colours the happiness we enjoyed under the present enviable constitution, and argued the happiest effects from that spirit of unanimity and patriotism that had been displayed in the common cause.

Mr. Hall was seconded by Colonel Bellasis, who rose to give his most zealous support to the purpose for which the meeting had been convened.

The business of the meeting closed by the voting of the following resolutions:

Bombay Town Hall, June 28, 1798.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants, convened this day by the Sheriff,

ROBERT HENSHAW, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously, That, under the present circumstances of the war, while our fellow-subjects in England are so liberally subscribing to assist government in carrying it on, it becomes the inhabitants of this settlement, participating in the advantages arising from our present constitution and laws, to come forward and exert themselves to defeat the hostile designs of our inveterate enemy.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual assistance that can be rendered the nation, is by a subscription to be opened for voluntary contributions; and that every exertion should be made to render the same as productive as possible, and to extend it to every rank and description of inhabitants at the presidency and its dependencies.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for conducting the subscription;

Maj.

Maj. C.
Colonel
Major
Mr. D.
Comm
Mr. H.

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Maj. Gen. Bowles, Mr. Adamson,
Colonel Hart, Mr. Fawcett,
Major Cummine, Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Dundas, Mr. Tate,
Comm. Sutherland, Mr. Maister, and
Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Hall.

Resolved, That the committee be an open committee.

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to adopt such measures as may appear to them most conducive towards the promotion of the subscription at the presidency and its dependencies.

Resolved, That the money arising from such voluntary contributions, shall, in the first instance, be deposited in the Hon. Company's treasury; and that, when any considerable sum is collected, the committee will submit to a general meeting of the inhabitants, a plan for applying the same in the most effectual manner to the end proposed.

Resolved, That the Committee meet, for the dispatch of business, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Esq. sheriff, for his ready and zealous attention to meet the wishes of the inhabitants, and for the very forcible and energetic manner in which he opened the business of the day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting also be given to the chairman, for his ready acquiescence to their wishes in taking the chair, and the very able manner in which he conducted the business of the day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Courier and Gazette.

R. HENSHAW, *Chairman*.

Subscription books, in conformity to the above resolutions, are opened at the following public offices, viz. Secretary, Adjutant-General, and Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the committee,

R. HENSHAW, *Chairman*.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Jonathan Duncan	—	Ruppes	25000
James Stuart	—	—	30000
James Rivett	—	—	12000
Wm. Page	—	—	13000
John Carnac	—	—	4000
P. Dundas, for W. Relph	—	—	80
P. Dundas	—	—	8000
James Sutherland	—	—	2000

Alex. Adamson	—	Ruppes	5000
J. Forbes	—	—	8000
James Tate	—	—	5000
H. Fawcett	—	—	5000
P. S. Maister	—	—	4000
R. Henthaw	—	—	2000
P. Hall	—	—	8000
R. Bowles	—	—	3000
J. Bellaffis	—	—	4000
Robert Nicholson	—	—	8000
Thomas Brownrigg	—	—	1600
John Little	—	—	1500
Jeremiah Hawkes, as commissary	—	—	450
J. Boaden	—	—	800
S. Wilson	—	—	300
D. Price	—	—	150
H. Woodington	—	—	580
W. Brooke	—	—	400
R. Gordon	—	—	800
F. Crozier	—	—	1000
W. Sandwith	—	—	400
A. Bethune	—	—	150
G. Williams	—	—	150
J. A. Ramsay	—	—	100
N. Gilmour	—	—	20
J. Bannatine	—	—	60
Lieut. Stuart, G. B.	—	—	150
Barclay, ditto	—	—	600
Wm. East	—	—	100
Wm. Morr	—	—	600
R. B. Crozier	—	—	100
Wm. Turner	—	—	60
H. Forrester, con.	—	—	2000
Francis Warden	—	—	400
A. Ramsay	—	—	2000
J. Turner, sen.	—	—	120
J. Taylor Warren	—	—	100
T. Kemp	—	—	92
G. Kemp	—	—	60
H. S. Pearson	—	—	500
Levi Phillips	—	—	50
E. Margotty	—	—	320
R. Anderson	—	—	1000
J. Fortescue	—	—	50
P. Berwicke	—	—	40
T. Dobinson	—	—	50
G. Hall	—	—	50
E. Stephenfon	—	—	30
W. Silby, his pay during the war, and now in advance	—	—	960
J. D. Richardson	—	—	90
W. Simpson	—	—	800
T. Lechmere	—	—	600
Wm Williamfon	—	—	800
Colonel Bellafis and the officers of the corps of artillery, one month's pay each	—	—	157
Non. com. officers and privates of the 1st, 2d, and 6th com. of artillery doing duty at the Presidency	—	—	209
G. Simpson	—	—	4000
C. Forbes	—	—	1000
G. Simp-	—	—	

S. Waddington	—	Rupees 500
J. Campbell, aid-de-camp to Gen. Stuart	—	120
Lieut. F. Warden	—	60
Major J. Bland	—	500
Capt. A. Walker	—	500
Lieut. F. Parry	—	100
James Smith	—	2500
J. Morris	—	3000
J. A. Grant	—	300
R. Richards	—	2000
C. Reynolds	—	2000
J. Harding	—	2400
J. Mitchie	—	50
Francis Kemp	—	400
J. Loughnan	—	400
C. H. Salter	—	46
J. Pruett	—	30
J. Ruffel	—	20
T. White	—	100
H. Scott	—	500
E. Moor	—	100
J. Robinson	—	60
L. Macquairie	—	300
R. T. Goodwin	—	100
C. Boye	—	180
G. Findlay	—	400
C. C. Elphinstone	—	800
D. Seton	—	2500
E. Galley	—	2000
J. H. Cherry	—	1500
J. Church	—	1000
W. Soper	—	900
Lieut. Smith and the detachment of artillery at Surat, consisting of 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 3 gunners and 6 matrosses, one month's pay each	—	929
R. Church	—	1000
S. Halliday	—	1000
R. Stuart	—	250
Col. R. Jones	—	800
Capt. J. Ward	—	400
T. Munn	—	150
C. J. Mears	—	192
W. Cooper	—	192
Surgeon J. Price	—	400
Lieut. J. Harding	—	168
D. Seton	—	120
J. Morley	—	60
W. Grofts	—	120
S. B. Bell	—	120
T. A. Cowper	—	120
Conductor F. Green	—	50
Garrison serj. major and staff serjs. of the local battalion, each a month's pay	—	50
Serjeant R. Wheeler, (a pensioner)	—	20
Detachment of European infantry. The 8th or Captain Mun's company, consisting of 3 serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 drummers	—	

and fifers, and 74 privates, each a month's pay — Rupees 725
W. Boag — 150

CAWNPORE PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

Cawnpore, June 28, 1798.

"It appearing, by advice received this day from Europe, by the way of Bombay, that it has been judged expedient in Britain, to bring forward the patriotic spirit of the country in a voluntary contributoin, to support the independence of the country—We, the European Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of his Majesty's and the Company's troops stationed at Cawnpore, actuated by the warmest affection to our King and Country, and feeling no less interested in those great and invaluable blessings, conceive ourselves equally called upon to contribute to their defence and preservation with our countrymen at home; and we do therefore severally agree to subscribe, for that purpose, the sum opposite our respective names, which we engage to pay, or cause to be paid, in the course of the three ensuing months, into the hands of John Richardson, Esq. Deputy Field Paymaster; and we do desire, that Major General Sir James Craig will apply to the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, with our request, that he will be pleased to remit the same to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, by such means as may appear most proper to him."

SUBSCRIBERS.

Major Gen. Sir J. Craig, K. B.	Sic. rup. 8000
Mr. G. Boyd, head surgeon	— 1000
Major E. Baines	— 1000
D. Parkhill	— 1000
Captain T. Harriot	— 1000
Mr. D. S. Freeman, hof. mate	— 200
Captain R. Macgregor	— 1000
J. Richardson, Esq. D. F. P. M.	— 500
Major	

Major
Capt.
J. Pow
Ensign
Mr. K.
Mr. S.
Mr. R.
Capt. T.
Mr. W.
Major
His
Colone
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Capt. J.
Lieut.
Cornet
Chaplain
Surgeon
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Lieut. C
Capt. T
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Lieut. F
Lieut. C
Major C
Capt. F
Dr. Col
Lieut. F
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	Sic. rup.
Major T. Alcock, Dep. Q. M. G.	1000
Capt. T. Salkeld, cavalry agent	500
J. Powell, postmaster	150
Ensign D. Macleod, engineer	100
Mr. K. Macauley, H. M. per ann.	300
Mr. S. Durham, ditto	150
Mr. R. Robertson, ditto	150
Capt. T. Hardwicke, com. ord.	1000
Mr. W. Allafon, vict. con. agent	200
Major R. Bruce, com. India N. cav.	2000

His Majesty's 27th Light Dragoons

Colonel W. St. Leger	1722
Major West George Winyard	1086
Samuel Need	1086
Capt. J. Lowe	498
Lieut. J. Covell	444
Lieut. W. Brookes	324
R. Covell	324
R. Whitter	324
R. Durie	324
T. Smoke	324
A. Nesbitt	324
J. M. Partridge	324
G. Bunce	324
Hughes	324
G. Gore	324
Cornet James Sandys	352
M. G. Blake	252
H. L. Spencer	252
J. Hayes	252
S. Taylor	252

Chaplain, Rev. M. Ahmuty	731
Surgeon, J. H. Law	414
Assistant ditto, J. Sharp	276
T. Lewes	276
Quarter-master E. Paine	168
J. Willson	168
W. Dennis	168
R. Richardson	168
P. Harding	168
25 Serjeants L. 22 2 4	553
24 Corporals 15 13 4	380
6 Trumpeters 15 13 4	95
352 Troopers 11 1 4	3901

2d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Welch	1000
Capt. T. S. Bateman	500
W. Mercer	120
P. Black	250
R. Nairne	150
Lieut. H. Rose	120

Artillery.

Lieut. Colonel Scott	1000
Major Carnagie	300
Capt. Frazer	140
Constable	100
Dr. Collie	100
Lieut. Butler	100
Mitchell	100
Sherwood	100
Non-commissioned and privates	1100

1st European Regiment.

Lieut. Colonel Clark	1082
Major J. Hilliard	500
L. Grant	300
Capt. R. Walker	200
G. Ball	120
J. Laurie	120
T. Long	200
A. Morrison	1000
T. Hickman	120
B. L. Grenier	100
E. Allifon	100
Lieut. J. Hunt	150
Lieut. J. Morfe	100
C. Fagan	100
E. Clark	100
T. Martin	100
J. A. P. M'Gregor	120
C. Mackenzie	100
G. F. Harriott	100
M. Boyd	100
S. Long	100
T. Marshall	100
T. Garner	100
J. Graham	100
H. Howarth	100
B. Ryan	100
Ensign E. H. Manwarring	100
H. B. Loyd	80
F. V. Raper	100
Surgeon W. Ogilvie	120
Assistant surgeon, J. Law	240
Grenadier Company	473
Light infantry, ditto	436
1st battalion ditto	442
2d ditto ditto	355
3d ditto ditto	164
4th ditto ditto	623
5th ditto ditto	211
6th ditto ditto	473
7th ditto ditto	484
8th ditto ditto	334

2d batt. 3d regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Dickson (per annum during the war)	800
Major Noke	600
Capt. O. Stuart	200
Young	200
Taylor	150
Lieut. Burgh	200
Paschaud	120
Muller	100
Ensign Lindfey	100

5th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Col. J. Mackenzie	1000
Major R. Blair	1000
S. Cox	1000
Capt. J. Collins	150
Hawkins	200
P. Burrowes	150

W. Lalley

	W. Lalley	—	Sic. rup.	120
	Hammond	—	—	120
Capt.	Rawstorne	—	—	120
	Burrell	—	—	120
	S. Adams	—	—	120
	C. W. Lamborne	—	—	120
	W. Yule	—	—	200
	J. Dawson	—	—	120
	B. Stewart	—	—	120
	J. Ainslie	—	—	200
	R. Hodgson	—	—	120
	J. Hamilton	—	—	120
	Cleobury	—	—	120
	A. King	—	—	120
Lieut.	W. Burke	—	—	120
	F. Dalston	—	—	100
	J. Rose	—	—	100
	T. Willson	—	—	120
	J. Paton	—	—	120
	Greenstreet	—	—	120
	G. Eagle	—	—	60
	U. Ule	—	—	200
Surgeon	M. Magrath	—	—	120
Assistant Surgeon	J. Dyer	—	—	200
<i>7th Native Regiment.</i>				
Major	Morris	—	—	1600
Capt.	J. W. Hopkins	—	—	120
	J. H. Hutchinson	—	—	200
	J. Williams	—	—	200
	P. Don	—	—	150
	J. Marley	—	—	100
	J. Dunkley	—	—	200
	S. Kelly	—	—	500
	G. Richards	—	—	100
	R. Eyton	—	—	120
	S. White	—	—	100
Lieut.	P. Littlejohn	—	—	200
	H. A. Boscawen	—	—	100
	R. Skirving	—	—	150
Ensign	G. Wiggins	—	—	150
	C. W. R. Pavoleu	—	—	100
Surgeon	I. Shaw	—	—	200
Assistant Surgeon	W. Moore	—	—	120
<i>Merchants residing at Cawnpore.</i>				
Mr.	R. Bailie	—	—	250
	Maylin	—	—	250
	Smith	—	—	250
	Wheatley	—	—	250
	Ramsay	—	—	200
	Lloyd	—	—	200

JULY.

FUTTYGHUR PATRIOTIC

CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Officers and Staff of the station of Futtighur, assembled at the request of Major-

General Stuart, on the 1st July, 1798, the officers assembled elected Major-General Stuart to be president of the meeting, and Capt. Alex. Orme to be secretary.

The meeting having taken into consideration the state of the mother country, and being impressed with sentiments of the warmest loyalty, resolved, that they would resist, to the utmost of their power, every attempt to infringe upon the rights and liberties of their King, Country, and Constitution; and, from local situation, being deprived of the honour of adding their personal aid to the glorious resistance in Europe, they further resolved, to the utmost of their means, to give pecuniary aid to the national government; for which purpose a subscription will be opened at the Brigade Major's office, where gentlemen may subscribe in the manner most convenient and agreeable to themselves.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Major-Gen. R. Stuart	<i>Sicca rup.</i>	8000
Major R. Frith, cavalry	—	1000
Captain-Lieut. Richard Frith, ditto	—	500
Brevet-Capt. G. S. Mounsey, ditto	—	250
— A. Knox, ditto	—	400
Major J. Macintyre, artillery	—	600
Captain C. Willet, ditto	—	500
Lieut. C. Brown, ditto	—	100
— A. Matthews, ditto	—	70
Conductor of Ord. H. G. A. Howe	—	50
Capt. Lieut. J. F. Paschaud,artil.	—	250
Dep. Commissary of Ord. R. Catts	—	200
Cornet C. M. Roberts, cavalry	—	150
Lieut. W. Elliot, ditto	—	150
— J. Nuthall, ditto	—	150
— A. Watson, ditto	—	120
Cornet J. Tombs, ditto	—	150
Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, ditto	—	100
Major W. Burn, 1st batt. 1st regt.	—	500
Capt. J. Sinclair, 2d ditto, ditto	—	300
Lieut. J. Weston, Escort R. S.	—	100
Surgeon J. Henderson, 1st regt.	—	500
Asst. Surg. R. Lowe, 1st batt. 1st regt.	—	120
Brevet Capt. T. Featherstone, do. do.	—	200
Capt. W. Scott, ditto ditto	—	200
— R. Adams, 2d batt. ditto	—	200
Lieut. W. B. Macvitie, 1st do. do.	—	62
Brevet Capt. J. Delamain, ditto ditto	—	100
Major R. Gruebar, 1st batt. 6th regt.	—	200

Brevet

Brevet Capt. C. Stewart, ditto ditto	120
Brevet Capt. S. C. Jones, 2d ditto,	
1st ditto — —	100
Surgeon J. Williams, 6th regt.	200
Brevet Capt. J. Rolland, 2d batt.	
6th regt. — —	100
Brevet Capt. H. Inlach, 1st do do.	100
Lieut. K. Murchison, 2d ditto ditto	100
Assist. S. J. Henderson, 1st do. do.	100
Capt. J. Crow, 2d ditto, ditto (an	
order on Messrs. Paxton	
and Co. London) — —	160
Capt. W. Duff, staff — —	300
Brevet Capt. A. Orme, — —	300
Major G. Wood, 2d. batt. 6th regt.	1000
Captain C. Gladwin, staff — —	400
Brevet Capt. P. Bradshaw, Esq. R. S.	400
Conductor of Ordnance, J. Battie	85
Surgeon P. Cockrane, staff — —	480
Lieut. J. Robertson, 1st batt. 6th regt.	100
Lieut. Col. R. Rane, do. nat. regt.	1508
Lieut. Fletcher, 1st batt. 6th regt.	100
Brevet Capt. B. Kelly, 1st batt. 1st reg.	100
— C. White, 2d do. 6th do.	100
Lieut. fireworker M. W. Brown,	
artillery — —	60
Capt. T. T. Bassett, 2d batt. 1st regt.	
(monthly) — —	25
— J. Gordon, cavalry (monthly)	25
J. P. Bellow, merchant, per annum,	
during the war — —	600
L. Paul, ditto — —	400

Loss of the Ship FORT LOUIS.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Nagore,
July 4, 1798.*

"I am sorry to inform you, that the ship *Fort Louis*, Capt. Proby, caught fire last night at 8 o'clock, and by nine was on fire fore and aft, and to the mast heads, when her cable being burnt, she drifted to the E. N. E. the wind then blowing fresh from the W. S. W.

"Every boat and catamaran on the beach, &c. was dispatched to her assistance, the instant the fire was perceived; but as she lay five miles from the shore, and two miles from the nearest shipping, they were of no avail, nor could they save a single soul belonging to her. I have been out all night, rowing round and near the ship, without picking up one of her crew: and on my reaching the

VOL. I.

shore, I found only two men and one boy had reached the beach, the progress of the fire being too a rapid to allow them to get out even their small boat, which was stowed bottom upwards in the long-boat.

"The *Fort Louis* had on board a cargo, with 20,000 pagodas, and goods to a large amount on freight, and was to have sailed this morning for Penang. She belonged to Messrs. Brown and Young, of that island. Adverting to the above melancholy detail, we have only to observe, that in this instance, accident alone could have been the cause of the destruction of the *Fort Louis*.

"The fire was first discovered in the Steward's store-room, where oil, ghee, oakum, &c. were stowed. This accounts for the extreme fury with which the fire raged in a few minutes after it broke out. Only 15 of the crew, lascars, are saved."

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS
Of His Majesty's 36th Regiment.

By a letter from Pondicherry, we learn, that the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of his Majesty's 36th regiment, induced by that liberal and loyal spirit which has on all occasions distinguished them, had voluntarily subscribed the sum of 2034 pagodas, for the support and maintenance of the war. We are informed that the Commanding Officer of the regiment had communicated to the Commander in Chief the amount of the subscription, and the spontaneous manner in which it had been given, and received in answer the following letter:

"To Major BURNE, commanding
36th Regiment.

"SIR,

"I have had the honour of laying before the Commander in Chief
I E your

your letter of the 4th instant. Lieut. General Harris has desired me to assure you, that as he is highly pleased with the spirit shewn by the 36th regiment on this occasion, he will have the utmost satisfaction in communicating to the Commander in Chief in India, so honourable a testimony of the loyalty and attachment of the regiment to their king and country,

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "KEITH YOUNG,
Acting Dep. Adj. General.

"Fort St. George, July 7, 1798."

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Of His Majesty's 33d Regiment.

Calcutta, July 7, 1798.

The Officers of his Majesty's 33d regiment in Fort William, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, have given one month's pay, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary subscription for the defence of Great Britain; and the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of that regiment have also given one week's pay, for the same patriotic purpose. The money has been remitted to England by the overland packet, and amounts to about 600l. sterling.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Of His Majesty's 25th Regiment.

Letters from Arcot, dated 7th instant, mention, That the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, of his Majesty's 25th regiment of light dragoons had most loyally and liberally subscribed, for the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are now engaged: the sum collected, at the moment when the letters were written, exceeded 400l. sterling.

Having noticed the loyal dona-

tion of our countrymen of the 25th dragoons, we have to add one equally prompt and loyal from a native corps, the body guard of Madras;—the Subidars of that corps have voluntarily subscribed twenty rupees, the Jemidars ten, and the Privates two rupees each, for the support of the war in which Great Britain is so justly engaged: a proof of the attachment of this country to the British government, which reflects the highest honour on that government, and on themselves.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS *Of His Majesty's 74th Regiment.*

The Private men of each company of the 74th regiment on the coast, sent a message to the Officers commanding their respective companies, saying, that in the present critical exigency, "when their country was threatened with an invasion, they were sensible that it was the duty of every Briton to strain every nerve and exert every power to repel their inveterate enemies the French, and arrest the progress of their detestable principles; they therefore had unanimously resolved to subscribe eight day's pay, to carry on the present war: a war, unprovoked on our part, and justified by the noblest of motives, the preservation of our invaluable constitution." The Serjeants and Corporals of the same regiment, animated by similar sentiments, subscribed half a month's pay each; and the Officers have added to these subscriptions one month's pay each.

MADRAS

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a Meeting of the European inhabitants of Madras, convened by notice of the Sheriff,

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Major General ECCLES NIXON in the Chair,

Resolved, That a subscription be entered into for the support of the war, and that the amount thereof be duly remitted to England.

Resolved, That if the war should be concluded before the arrival in England of the money subscribed, it shall be subject to the appropriation of parliament.

Resolved, That the books be opened and left at the Exchange to receive subscriptions.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for carrying into effect the purposes of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen:

Major General Eccles Nixon,
Major General William Sydenham,
Thomas Cockburne, Esq.
Nathaniel Edward Hinderley, Esq.
Henry Sewell, Esq.
William Harrington, Esq.
Major Alexander Allan,
Captain Keith Young,
Captain William McLeod,
Josiah Webbe, Esq.
Benjamin Roebuck, Esq.
Charles Nicholas White, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, for convening the inhabitants of the settlement.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Major-General Eccles Nixon, for his conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be made known through the channel of the public prints, for the information of the community at large.

ECCLES NIXON, *Chairman*.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1798.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

General George Harris	Pagodas	2000
F. Latour	—	2500
Pelling, De Fries, and Co.	—	2000
The Commissioners of the Road,		
&c. Lottery, by the Sheriff,		5000
Major General E. Nixon	—	1000
J. Webbe	—	3500
A. Allan	—	3500
Thomas Cockburn	—	3500
Lionel Place	—	3500
Basil Cochrane	—	L. 1500
Kindersley, Watts, and Co.	Pags.	3000
W. Sydenham	—	1000
B. Sullivan	—	1000

R. Darval	—	Pags.	1000
H. C. Montgomery	—	—	1000
C. Lushington	—	—	80
G. Dunbar	—	—	100
The Hon. Governor's Body Guard	—	—	100
S. Lushington	—	—	500
R. Turing	—	—	400
J. Anderfon	—	—	1000
Stephens and Cockell	—	—	1000
W. G. Wright	—	—	100
J. Gardiner	—	—	300
Keith Young	—	—	300
R. Leslie	—	—	250
W. Harrington	—	—	250
W. Webbe	—	—	L. 500
Wright, Hurst, and Branfon	—	Pags.	300
A. F. Franck	—	—	50
Dring, Gordon, and Connel	—	—	1000
Thomas De Mells	—	—	200
Thomas De Sowza	—	—	300
Alex. Falconar	—	—	500
H. Hall	—	—	150
G. Ballie	—	—	250
G. R. Collier	—	—	L. 10 : 10s.
W. Balfour	—	—	Pags. 500
J. Goldingham	—	—	100
Messrs. G. and J. Galloway	—	—	250
G. Parry	—	—	1000
H. Brown	—	—	500
A. Berry	—	—	500
C. N. White	—	—	1000
J. Malcolm	—	—	500
Serjeant Major and Quarter-master			
Serjeant, and Writers of the			
Town Major's office	—	—	60
T. Sydenham	—	—	100
W. H. Hewet	—	—	100
G. Maidman	—	—	100
J. B. Travers	—	—	100
W. Harris	—	—	100
J. Hodges	—	—	100
R. Charleton	—	—	100
Alex. Boifwell	—	—	200
C. Scott	—	—	100
Tulluck, Brodie, and Co.	—	—	2000
Colt, Baker, Day, and Co	—	—	2500
Major Gen. Geils, per ann. during			
the war, by his letter to the			
Sheriff	—	—	L. 500
G. Read	—	—	Pags. 200
G. Stratton	—	—	150
R. Andrews	—	—	2500
G. Chalmer	—	—	1000
The Sheriff, on account of Mrs.			
. French	—	—	20
P. Chiney	—	—	100
T. S. Ware	—	—	100
J. Taylor	—	—	100
G. G. Keble	—	—	100
G. Lys	—	—	100
R. H. Latham	—	—	100
W. Irwin	—	—	100
1 E 2			W. Green

W. Green	—	—	Pags. 100	J. Hunter	—	—	Pags. 200
J. Wallace, sen.	—	—	50	Dring, Gordon, and Connel	—	—	1000
C. Wynox	—	—	50	Captain W. Wilson	—	—	250
R. Williams	—	—	100	D. Blair	—	—	100
C. Oram	—	—	100	Major Burne, officers and men of his	—	—	
W. R. Bulman	—	—	50	Majesty's 36th regiment	—	—	2034
C. Torin	—	—	100	Mr. Burlton	—	—	100
J. H. Peile	—	—	100	Mr. Thurstby	—	—	100
T. Thackray	—	—	200	Mr. Mackenzie	—	—	50
J. K. Lane	—	—	50	Captain A. Grant	—	—	100
W. J. Lane, annually during the	—	—		Maj. Tolfrey and officers present with	—	—	
war	—	—	L. 31 : 10s.	1st battalion 12th regiment	—	—	371
J. Brunton	—	—	Pags. 250	Lieutenant Bose	—	—	20
P. Bruce	—	—	125	T. Houlsworth	—	—	10
J. Underwood	—	—	200	T. Oakes, by bill on England	—	—	3754
H. Gordon	—	—	100	D. Baird	—	—	100
W. Spence	—	—	50	Lieutenant-Col. Lindsay, 1st regt.	—	—	
J. Gordon	—	—	25	6 months pay.	—	—	
John Lenox	—	—	300	J. Lantier, annually	—	—	30
W. Gent	—	—	700	C. Sheriff	—	—	100
R. Abbot and Co.	—	—	2000	Major Beatson	—	—	1500
Chase, Sewell, and Chase	—	—	2500	The following Officers of the 2d	—	—	
W. Rayne	—	—	500	batt. 2d regt. each a month's sub-	—	—	
T. Clarke	—	—	500	sistence, ann. during the war :	—	—	
W. Leamy	—	—	200	Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser	—	—	75
D. Young	—	—	50	Major Corner	—	—	56
M. G. Collins	—	—	1000	Captain-Lieutenant Scoby	—	—	19
R. Hanley	—	—	25	Lieut. Roberts	—	—	19
P. R. Cazalet	—	—	50	— King	—	—	19
J. L. Heefkee	—	—	50	— Phillipson	—	—	19
C. Maffey	—	—	350	— Macmillan	—	—	19
S. M. Mooratt	—	—	1000	— Sinclair	—	—	19
D. R. Baboom	—	—	250	J. Phipps, key serj. Kistnagherry	—	—	4
R. Sherfon	—	—	100	A. Sooze, sup. ser. 2d batt. 4th regt.	—	—	4
R. Henderson, annually	—	—	100	W. Mackay, store serj. Kistnagherry	—	—	4
The Sheriff, on account of Capt. R.	—	—		E. Wallcott Lyte	—	—	5
Dark,artil. (ann. during war)	—	—	50	J. Eddy, invd. Matrose of 1st batt.	—	—	
Col. E. Trapaud	—	—	380	of the H. C.'s artillery	—	—	1
Lieut. Limonds,artil. 1 month's	—	—		J. Mather, surveyor	—	—	15
pay, ann. during the war.	—	—		J. Macdonald	—	—	19
Lieutenant Hathway, ditto ditto	—	—		Ensign Pereira	—	—	15
F. Gahagan	—	—	50	— Falconar	—	—	15
A. C. Craig	—	—	50	The Officers present with the 1st	—	—	
Hope, Card, and Reynolds	—	—	100	regt. nat. cav. each 1 month's	—	—	
The Officers of the 2d batt. of art. at	—	—		subistence :	—	—	
St. Thomas's Mount	—	—	926	Captain Watfon	—	—	56
Rev. H. Kerr	—	—	100	Lieut. Stretch	—	—	34
William Purser	—	—	50	— Dunn	—	—	34
Adrian De Fiers, for G. Baker	—	—	500	— Dallas	—	—	34
A. Brooke	—	—	100	Cornet Monteath	—	—	30
Bold and Riordone	—	—	125	— M'Gell	—	—	30
S. Jeffon, jun.	—	—	50	Assitant-Surgeon Fallowfield	—	—	19
General Braithwait	—	—	2500	Europ. Officers 2d reg. Nat. cav.	—	—	800
Captain W. Wilson	—	—	250	Sir Paul Joddrell	—	—	1000
P. Rofs	—	—	1000	Lieut Col. A. Read	—	—	2500
Captain Hill, Madras battalion	—	—	150	R. Cameron, maj. 2d batt. 4th regt.	—	—	100
Lieutenant Crewe, ditto	—	—	20	Capt. J. G. Graham	—	—	100
Mr. Hurapage, ditto	—	—	20	Lieut. A. Limond, 2d. batt. 4th regt.	—	—	15
Two ferjeants, ditto	—	—	8	G. Doveton, maj. 1st batt. ditto	—	—	100
G. Tafwell	—	—	500	A. Ormsby, capt. ditto ditto	—	—	50
J. A. Bannerman	—	—	600	J. Hawkins, lieut. ditto ditto	—	—	50
S. D. Totton	—	—	125	J. Fotheringham, lieut. engin.	—	—	20

R. H. Fother

CHRONICLE FOR JULY 1798.

21.

ags. 200	R. H. Fotheringham, ditto ditto	Pags. 30	T. Cooper	—	—	Pags. 80
1000	R. Stanley, lieut. 1st batt. 4th regt.	15	W. Ash	—	—	8
250	H. M. Cornick, lieut. ditto ditto	25	J. Snow	—	—	1000
100	J. Innes, capt. ditto ditto	30	Major-General Brydges	—	—	1500
his	A. Greenhill, capt. 2d ditto ditto	20	Captain Taylor	—	—	500
2034	J. Brown, lieut.	25	— Shippey	—	—	50
100	S. Ireton, capt. ditto ditto	50	Lieutenant Beauman	—	—	50
100	T. Hickey, lieut. ditto ditto	25	Capt. A. Caldwell, Beng. art.	—	—	50
50	G. King, quart. mast. serjt. ditto ditto	4	M. Cosby per annum during war	—	—	250
100	J. Osborne, serjt. maj. ditto ditto	4	Lieutenant Shaw	—	—	50
with	T. Munro, capt.	100	— Munro	—	—	50
371	Capt Aiskil, 1st batt. 5d regt. Nat.	—	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kinsey	—	—	250
20	Inf. 3d days, and 3d days half	—	— Grant	—	—	50
10	batt. monthly during the war	—	— Campbell	—	—	20
3750	A. Cuppage, maj.	60	W. Gordon	—	—	250
100	C. Hudson, lieut. 1st batt. 5th regt.	15	Officers and Men of the 2d division	—	—	—
gt.	J. Munro, capt.	100	2d regiment of European infantry	—	—	250
00	W. Macleod, capt.	200	Alexander Britton and Co.	—	—	500
100	S. M'Morris, assist. surg.	20	Ditto for Captain D. Mackenzie	—	—	100
1500	C. Carpenter, Com. Ref. at Salem	20	Mr. Hawes	—	—	50
2d	J. Collins, assist. surg. ditto	50	R. Campbell	—	—	50
ab-	J. Innes, capt.	20	Major Howley, art.	—	—	40
	C. Campbell, capt.	80	Lieutenant Blair, ditto	—	—	20
75	A. Lindfay, capt.	100	Captain J. Wheadon	—	—	25
56	J. M'Dowall, lieut. 1st batt. 5th regt.	20	Garrison serjeant-major Blifs	—	—	6
10	H. Yarde, lieut. 1st batt. 9th regt.	20	Captain J. S. Caldwell, engineer	—	—	50
10	P. Le Mesurier, lieut. 1st do. 5th do.	20	A. Connor, conductor of stores	—	—	15
10	J. Gillmore, assist. surg. 50 pags. and	—	J. Newberry, ditto	—	—	15
10	150 annually during the war	50	Lieutenant Bryant	—	—	20
10	A. Mathuson, mercht.	10	— Markes	—	—	20
10	J. K. Symons, capt.	100	Serj. maj. and quart. mast. serj. 1st	—	—	—
10	R. Munro, capt. adj. and qt. mft.	100	batt. 10th regt.	—	—	9
4	T. S. Jackson, pay Kistnagery	100	Lieutenant Reynolds	—	—	21
regt. 4	W. Ord, assist. surg. Kistnay	50	Mr. Garthshore	—	—	25
erry 4	W. Peyton, ditto	25	A. Anderson	—	—	500
5	W. Elair, lieut. art.	20	Major Coke	—	—	150
batt. 1	Captain T. Munro	500	W. Isacke	—	—	50
15	Hon. Col. St. Leger	250	Lieutenant C. Armstrong	—	—	25
10	A. Read	100	W. Brown	—	—	1000
10	Captain Caper	600	J. Reid	—	—	500
15	— A. Gibbons	250	Major-General Floyd	—	—	2000
15	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Oram	500	Lieutenant-Colonel Murray	—	—	300
1st	R. Hughes, Esq.	250	G. A. Ram, Esq.	—	—	1250
th's	H. Milan, Esq.	100	Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts	—	—	1000
56	Lieutenant P. Joyes	50	Major E. Gibbings	—	—	300
34	J. James, assistant surgeon	60	Lieutenant-Colonel Fotheringham	—	—	500
34	J. D. Greenhill	40	Major Torin	—	—	150
34	J. Kenworthy, Esq.	1000	Captain J. Taylor	—	—	500
34	H. Taylor, Esq.	500	Mr. Torriano	—	—	200
30	E. Atkinson, Esq.	1250	Captain Pearson	—	—	100
30	J. Chinnery, Esq.	262	J. Dorlet ann. during war	—	—	50
10	J. Dunkin	50	J. Windes	—	—	30
y. 800	A. Simeons, surgeon	50	J. Wallace, jun.	—	—	50
1000	G. S. Martin	2500	Lieutenant Sober	—	—	75
2500	J. Cafamajor	200	W. Vaughan	—	—	30
regt. 100	Goodson Vines	100	W. A. Gray	—	—	80
100	J. Inglis	100	T. Spalding	—	—	75
regt. 15	J. Stephens	30	J. Mackman	—	—	50
100	J. Weibel	10	R. N. Brouncher ann.	—	—	30
50	C. Gambier	250	Lieutenant S. Crump	—	—	50
50	Colonel Dupont	77	Hon. Lieut. Col. St. John	—	—	200
80	B. Torrin, Esq.	2500	W. Ainslie, surgeon	—	—	100
H. Fother			1 E 3			Lieutenant

Lieutenant R. Shaw	Pags. 40	D. R. Taylor	—	Pags. 8
W. Peters, sub. affist. surg. 1 month's pay	10	S. J. Stevenage	—	2
J. Clapp, conductor of stores, ditto	15	<i>The following Officers of the 1st batt. 2d reg. N. I. stationed at Dindigul:</i>		
Serj. Maj. J. Heal, 1 month's net pay during the war	6	Ensign L. Gordon, R. S.	—	133
Serj. maj. Sherfon 1 month's pay	6	Lieut. T. H. Powell	—	175
W. Lomax, late Park serj. B. A.	3	— J. Simpson	—	175
J. Fonestal, late gunner 1st B. A.	1	— G. Warburton	—	175
J. P. Holmes, supernumerary	2	— J. Ruffel	—	175
M. De Souza, paymaster assistant	2	— T. Rand, jun.	—	175
Colonel Sale	125	— T. Hampton	—	175
Mr. Shardon, paymaster	70	— W. Harris	—	175
Major Macdonald	50	Lieut. and Adj. B. Dodd	—	300
J. Best, cond.	36	Lieut. and Adj. and Quart. Mast.	—	—
Captain, A. Boyd	50	J. Desborough	—	388
A. Watfon	10	Lieut. M. Stewart	—	175
Captain W. Beazely	57	J. Simons, captain on the staff	—	378
G. Willoughby, cond. of stores	8	P. Dalls, ditto	—	378
Serjeant Rosenood, key serj. Salem	5	A. Robertson, ditto	—	378
Store serjeant Wallabank, Salem	5	J. Goldie, surgeon	—	350
— Fox, Pinagra	6	Sub. Sec. of Lieut. Col. Brown, of the staff	—	1000
Serjeant Dove	6	The Nat. Com. Non-com. and Sepoys of the 1st batt. 2d regt. and the public and private Followers attached to that corps	—	3449
J. Clark, cond. of ord.	15	Eu. Inf. and artil. Dindigul	—	5716
Serjeant-Major J. Baker	5	Lieut. Bagshaw, fort adj. ditto	—	100
Store serj. J. Coffeland	5	Followers, ditto	—	10
Key serj. W. Hall	4	Serjeant Major at ditto	—	6
R. Macartney, quar. mast. serg. 1st batt. 5th regiment	5	Key Serjeant at ditto	—	6
J. Kelley, serj. art.	4	18th Com. Nat. In. at ditto	—	186
R. Reeves, Gunner, ditto	1	J. Johnson, con. of stores, and the store serj. at ditto	—	215
Serj. Maj. Chapman, 1st batt. 4th regt. Native infantry	5	Hon. Lieut. G. Turnour	—	100
Mr Morgan, cond. of ord.	6	Benj. Marsden	—	30
G. Taylor, ord wri. Riacottah	5	D. Keith, serjeant major	—	4
Quar. Mast. Serj. Keaser, 1st batt. 4th regt. Native infantry	5	One comp. 2d batt. 1st regt.	—	183
J. Everett, store serj.	5	Major Smart	—	250
J. Crisp, key serj.	5	Capt. Davidson	—	114
F. Hartley, serjeant major	4	— Bruce	—	80
J. Anderson, barrack serj.	4	D. J. Johnstone	—	100
J. Pope, serjeant	5	Lieut. Tichborne	—	50
J. Bentley, key serj.	5	Wm. Smith	—	50
Y. Hankey	100	J. Knowles	—	50
Col. M. Martinz	1000	Capt. C. Trotter, 1st batt. 5th regt.	—	25
W. Akin, serjeant	6	Lieut. J. Maitland	—	35
C. Kennedy	50	Capt. Bowness, Muggletore	—	100
William Tait	100	His Majesty's 80th regiment	—	2500
H. Rice	3	Capt. Hadow, 1st batt. 9th regt. N. In. ann. during the war	—	50
L. Gollit	8	B. Foster, ensign, 4 days' pay, monthly, during the war	—	15
F. Hockman	3	J. Shaw, ann. during the war	—	10
R. Ellett	3	T. French, serjeant	—	5
T. Williams	3	J. Thompson, serj. major, annually	—	3
W. Hannah	2	J. William, store serjeant	—	3
J. Pinch	2	W. Dalton, key serjeant	—	1
Serjeant J. Shaw	2	W. Shillingworth, gun. invalid	—	1
D. W. Grant	5	J. Gage, ditto ditto	—	1
D. T. Ross	2	T. Allan, matrofs ditto	—	1
D. W. Hazely	4	T. Burgefs, ditto ditto	—	1
D. P. Whannel	3			
D. G. Childs	2			
P. R. Scrivener	4			

Capt.

CHRONICLE FOR JULY, 1798.

23

Capt. T. Hayes	—	Pags. 100	Lieut. M'Gregor	—	Pags. 50
Lieut. Hammond	—	100	Cornet Dariell	—	44
F. Isaack, lieut. art.	—	25	J. Dalton, M. D. 1 month's pay	—	—
C. Rogers, assist. surgeon	—	60	ann. and his arrears whilst serving with his Majesty's 74th regt.	—	—
James Gillie, lieut. art.	—	25	Lieut. Col. Clofe	—	800
Serjeant and sub-cond. Brown	—	50	Capt. Desse	—	150
Four serjeants at 4 pags.	—	16	Lieut. B. Barclay	—	25
Five corporals at 2 ditto	—	10	— R. Ogg	—	25
Ten gunners at 1 ditto	—	10	— Col. Croker	—	500
Fifty-eight matrosses at 1 ditto	—	58	The following Subscriptions at Visagapatam.		
One drum and fife at 1 ditto	—	2	Lieut. Col. Fotheringham, in addition, 100l. per ann. during the war	—	250
Capt. H. Evans	—	100	P. Criswell	—	50
Admiral Rainier	—	1000	R. Malcolm	—	500
John Brouncker	—	500	T. Blackmore	—	170
Lieut. Goldworthy	—	50	C. Ogilvie	—	250
W. C. Jackson	—	1000	P. Lawfon	—	142
Syrangs, Tindals, &c. attached to the 1st comp. 1st batt. artillery	—	100	J. Teyenton	—	50
F. A. Grant	—	250	W. Hackery	—	50
J. Call	—	500	J. D. White	—	100
Lieut. Col. Vigors	—	400	G. Wilfon, ann. during the war	—	250
Capt. Hunt	—	50	W. Clark	—	28
— Forbes	—	100	N. Webb	—	285
— Ridge	—	100	Ditto, ann. during the war	—	142
— Riddel	—	100	F. A. Robinson	—	100
B. Branfill	—	1000	J. Frazer	—	20
J. Peat, assistant surgeon	—	25	Staff Serjeant, Drummers and Fifers of the garrison	—	34
Lieut. S. Johnson	—	25	European artillery invalids	—	4
Capt. A. Orr	—	50	W. Youngfon	—	100
— W. Macleod, in addition to his former subscription	—	300	J. Fox, serj. invalids	—	5
— J. Norris, 1 month's pay ann. during the war	—	38	Serjeant Relin	—	1
— T. Parkinson, ditto	—	38	T. Morris, private	—	1
Doctor C. Rogers, ditto	—	19	Serjeants Rapling and Richard	—	1
Lieut. J. Clevill, ditto	—	19	A. Mackenzie	—	142
— D. Macgregor, ditto	—	19	Subscription of European officers and serjeants of 4th regt. native Cavalry	—	—
— A. Fair, ditto	—	19	Major T. Dalles, 1 month's subsistence ann. during the war	—	73
— W. H. Gordon, ditto	—	19	Capt. J. Leonard, ditto	—	56
— J. Duncan, ditto	—	19	— W. Elliot, ditto	—	56
— J. Seward, ditto	—	19	— A. Deas, ditto	—	56
Doctor R. Stone	—	40	— P. Walker	—	56
Mr. P. Bowie	—	350	Lieut. U. Mackay, ditto	—	34
Mr. Skinner	—	100	— G. Neale, ditto	—	34
Capt. W. Jolly	—	125	Cornet D. Foulis, ditto	—	30
Three companies of 1st regt. European Inf. at Point de Galle	—	200	— D. Grant	—	30
Capt. T. Gillum	—	150	Assist. surg. J. Fancourt	—	19
Lieut. T. Meulh	—	50	Serjeant Major W. Shubze	—	6
— T. A. Conner	—	50	Quarter Master Serjeant J. Cowan	—	6
— Barker	—	50	Serjeant N. Rodgers	—	4
— Pollock	—	25	— P. Pinze	—	4
— Hazard	—	35	Officers, Quarter Master Serjeants, Corporals, Dragoons of his Majesty's 19th regiment	—	2000
Regimental non-com. staff	—	19	W. Hawkins	—	1000
Non-com. and privates of 3 comps.	—	278	Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, Gun-	—	—
Capt. C. Deighton	—	250	1 E 4	—	—
G. Westcot 100l. ann. during the war	—	250		—	—
Officers of 3d regt. Native Cav.	—	600		—	—
Lieut. Col. Orr, 6 month's pay	—	521		—	—
Capt. Huddleston, 1 months' pay and 2 months' batta	—	114		—	—

ners and Matroffes of the 1st batt,		
art. south of Coleroon	—	560
<i>Officers of the Hon. C.'s 2d batt. 3d. regi-</i>		
<i>ment, as follows:</i>		
Lieut. Col. Oliver	—	200
Capt. S. Cuppage	—	100
— E. M. Gepp	—	100
— P. H. Keay	—	100
— Lieut. Cunningham	—	100
— C. Rand	—	100
Lieut. H. Smith	—	50
— H. M'Intosh	—	40
— P. Baynes	—	50
— H. F. Smith	—	20
— S. Fish	—	20
— F. Ahmutty	—	20
Inverarity, assistant surgeon	—	50
T. F. D. Havilland, lieut. eng.	—	30
Capt. W. S. Limrick	—	100
J. Richardson	—	100
Capt. M. M'Gregor	—	150
Lieut. W. Peacock	—	20
— E. Lyne	—	20
Ensign J. Campbell	—	20
— Ball, chaplain	—	80
<i>The 1st Regiment of European Infantry,</i>		
<i>each one month's pay.</i>		
J. Marshall, Lieut.	—	
Burton, serjeant	—	
<i>Privates—Beaumont, Hyde, Lorri-</i>		
<i>man, Lebscomby, Priest, M'Coy,</i>		
<i>M'Hally, Prichard, Prentice,</i>		
<i>Staggers, Vaughan, Ward, Dekin,</i>		
<i>Wood</i>		
Daniel Ince	—	500
E. W. Fallowfield	—	2000
Rev. C. Pole	—	25
<i>Native Servants in paymaster's and</i>		
<i>garrison store-keeper's department,</i>		
<i>at Trichinopoly; the Vakeels for</i>		
<i>the payment of families of Sepoys</i>		
<i>on foreign service, one month's</i>		
<i>pay each</i>		
W. W. Stanhope	—	20
Capt. J. Graham	—	100
— F. Pierce	—	250
Lieut. J. Maclean	—	125
His Majesty's 25th dragoons	—	1568
Ditto, 12th foot	—	2173
Ditto, 19th ditto	—	2500
Ditto, 73d ditto	—	2500
Ditto, 74th ditto	—	2650
Lord Clive	—	6250
<i>His Majesty's Swiss regiment of</i>		
<i>Meuron, and commissioned</i>		
<i>Officers; the amount of their</i>		
<i>subscription annually during the</i>		
<i>war</i>		
E. Mackay	—	20
Capt. J. Graham, in addition	—	150
Serj. Maj. Watter	—	21
Key Serj. Barlow	—	21

Store Serj. Mondick	—	Page. 21
Barrack Serj. Doyde	—	21
W. Wheatly	—	30
Capt. C. Macauley	—	500
Capt. Caldwell of the engineers,	—	
in addition to his former sub.	—	150
Major Jeneret	—	125
Lieut. T. Coghlan	—	50
— C. Mandeville	—	50
— A. Rothead	—	50
Affist. Surg. J. Carnie	—	50
<i>Non-com. Officers and Privates of</i>		
<i>the 1st R. E. I. doing duty at</i>		
<i>Jaffnapatam</i>		
Affist. Surg. S. Heward	—	109
T. R. Macdonald	—	50
Lieut. J. Noble, artillery	—	50
— E. P. Long	—	25
— J. Campbell	—	25
— C. Faran	—	25
Hon. Fred. North 1500l. per ann.	—	
during the war, payable from	—	
his salary as Governor of	—	
Ceylon	—	3750
Mr Stevenson, surgeon	—	50
Mr. Balmain	—	200
B. Woodcock, Esq.	—	50
Capt. W. Douse	—	150

A. ALLAN, Treasurer.

Madras, Oct. 12, 1798.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1798.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Voluntary Contributions for the support of the war, the Committee laid before the Meeting a statement of the contributions, amounting to one lack and ninety thousand pagodas, of which one lack and sixty thousand have been received by the Treasurer, and paid into the Hon. Company's cash.

Resolved, That an humble Address to his Majesty, suitable to the occasion, be prepared, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee do consist of the members of the present committee with the addition of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, and Lieut. Col. Clive.

The Committee having accordingly retired, prepared the following draft of an Address to his Majesty, which having been read to the Meeting, was unanimously approved.

“ T

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The most humble and dutiful Address of the British Subjects at Madras and its Dependencies.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"At the moment of conveying to our country a pledge of our affection, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, impressed with the most respectful and cordial sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your royal person, which no distance can impair, no absence diminish, beg permission to approach your Majesty, as the august head of that constitution which binds our hearts and interests by indissoluble ties to our native country.

"Looking to that invaluable constitution for the best protection of individual security, civil liberty, and rational freedom, we cannot but feel an earnest interest in the exertions which have been made, to defeat the attempts of our inveterate enemies; against such enemies, and the ruinous principles they propagate, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to support your Majesty's crown, and the constitution of our country; and we implore Divine Providence to continue that influence over your Majesty's person, councils, and arms, which has hitherto enabled your Majesty to contend, with success, against the efforts of our enemies: to the end that your Majesty may obtain for your people, a safe, lasting, and honorable peace."

Resolved, That a fair copy of the above address be made, and left at the Exchange for signatures.

Resolved That the Committee be desired to present the address, in the name of the Meeting, to Lord Clive, and to request that his Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as he may think most proper, for transmitting it to his Majesty.

Resolved, That when a day shall be

fixed for presenting the address to Lord Clive, notice may be given to the Inhabitants, that they may accompany the Committee on the occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Major General Nixon for his conduct while in the chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee, for the attention they have paid to the objects of this and the former meeting.

A. ALLAN, Sec.

Fort St. George, 12th Oct. 1798.

This day, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, the Committee, attended by the British inhabitants, waited upon the Right Hon. Lord Clive, and presented the following Address to his Lordship, together with the Address to his Majesty.

"To the Right Hon. EDWARD, LORD CLIVE, &c.

"MY LORD,

"We beg leave, in the name of the British Inhabitants at Madras, and its Dependencies, to deliver to your Lordship an Address to his most gracious Majesty, which has been unanimously agreed to at a public Meeting; and we request your Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as you may deem most proper for its being presented to his Majesty.

"We have the honour to be,

"With great respect, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient

"And very humble servants,

E. Nixon,	N. E. Kinderley,
T. Cockburn,	W. Harrington,
H. Sewell,	W. Macleod,
K. Young,	B. Roebuck, and
J. Webbe,	C. N. White."

W. Sydenham,

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

Fort St. George, Oct. 12, 1798.

"To the Committee of the British Inhabitants of Madras and its Dependencies.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the greatest pleasure I undertake to execute the commission

mission you have thought fit to honour me with, of transmitting the unanimous Address of the Inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, to his most gracious Majesty.

"This testimony of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of your zeal for the Public Service, will, I am confident, be acceptable to his Majesty, and will be heard by your fellow-subjects in England with a just and grateful admiration of your affectionate solicitude for the welfare of your native country. It will afford the most unequivocal and honourable proof, that your distance from the parent state, and your remote situation from the immediate theatre of war, has not been in any degree able to diminish the lively and patriotic attachment which Englishmen will ever feel to that glorious constitution, the blessings of which we have so long enjoyed, and which it is the avowed object of our inveterate and desperate enemies to destroy.

I am happy to have this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in the sentiments you have expressed, and shall feel the most sincere satisfaction in being the instrument of conveying to his Majesty, this pledge of your determination to support the government of your native country, and to uphold its unrivalled system of religion, order, liberty, and law.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the greatest respect,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and

"faithful servant,

(Signed) "CLIVE."

—
CALCUTTA

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

On Tuesday morning the 24th instant, the principal British inha-

bitants of Calcutta assembled at the theatre, pursuant to a request of Mr. VANZANDT, the Sheriff, to consider of an Address to his Majesty, and also to promote Voluntary Contributions for the Public Service in this part of India.

The Meeting was most numerous and respectably attended. The Sheriff took the Chair, and expressed himself much gratified, that the public application he was requested to make, had produced so respectable an assembly, for the important objects which would be submitted to their consideration.

Mr. BURROUGHS, the Company's Advocate General, then addressing himself to the Sheriff, said, it could not but be highly gratifying to every man who was a friend to the very laudable object the Sheriff had mentioned from the chair, to see so very numerous and respectable an attendance in consequence of the public notice he had given. It was an additional proof of that ardour which had been so universally felt, since the late accounts had been received here of similar meetings in Europe, and of the insolent menaces of our ancient rivals and inveterate enemies, by which those meetings had been occasioned. In England we had seen that ardour animating all ranks of people, from the monarch on his throne, to the lowest of his subjects; and here already it had produced such liberal, or rather, he ought to say, such splendid proofs of patriotism among our military friends at various stations, as demanded our highest applause. In this settlement itself, he, and he was sure many other gentlemen, had witnessed the impatience, with which the present meeting had been expected: many thought it had been

been

been too long delayed; and he for one should, he owned, have been very desirous of an earlier meeting, if it had been possible sufficiently to consider and prepare for all the different circumstances which, upon conferring with several of the most respectable gentlemen in the settlement, he had been convinced it was proper to attend to, on so important an occasion. But, however desirous he, and the friends under the sanction of whose opinion and approbation he now ventured to call the attention of the Meeting, naturally felt themselves of coming forward as speedily as they could, yet he was convinced no man could be unwilling to yield the palm to the gallant corps, who, with that ardour so natural to their profession, had in this country taken the lead in manifesting their readiness to devote their fortunes, as they have devoted their lives, to that state, whose rights they were ever ready to assert. He felt, he owned, very particular pleasure from their being the leaders on the present occasion, and could not express the degree of praise and admiration to which he thought they were entitled, for such proofs of their attachment to their country. They had felt as all other men had felt who loved Great Britain, since the real views of the French had been made apparent to all the world by the late negotiations at Lisle. Since that memorable transaction, indeed, no reasonable man appears to have entertained a moment's doubt as to the objects of the enemy. There our enemies had been put to a final and decisive test; and no man now could doubt, that nothing short of the destruction of our trade, and of that free and happy constitution which has made Great Britain the

first empire upon earth, could satisfy their rancorous envy, and confirmed hatred. There, by the candour, coolness, and ability of the British minister, the mask had been completely removed from the real tyrants and pretended philosophers of France, who, covered with ruins, and drenched in the blood of their own unhappy country, and at the very time of their pouring out their perfidious professions of peace and moderation towards all the world, were meditating schemes of the most unbounded ambition, and forging chains for all the nations that surrounded them. This, he said, had become so plain and clear at Lisle, that the enemy no longer attempted to dissemble or deceive, but now hoped, by menace and alarm, to terrify those whom they could not over-reach; they had determined, if we were to believe their declarations, to invade Great Britain from many different parts of their extended coast; and are even said to have marched armies, assembled generals, constructed most extraordinary and unheard-of rafts, to make good their passage; and to have carried their insolence so far, as to propose loans on the credit of anticipated spoil and plunder in England, which they allowed to be the richest country upon earth. That all these threats were but the gasconades of that vain and vapouring people, many men believed. And if we could still apply to France the rules and reasoning which applied to her in former times, that opinion would be but reasonable; but we must recollect the changes which have happened there, and that her rulers now are probably not less anxious to sacrifice those armies, whose return they fear, than they are anxious to

to disturb the internal peace of England, and take their chance of those events which might be produced by their effecting a descent in either of the British islands in the present times. They have long since, we know, sold those districts when they appropriated at the commencement of the war, to reward their armies after peace. That breach of faith, they knew, must subject them to a severe account, and must render the return of those armies not a little formidable. The ultimate destruction of those troops they might persuade to embark on their desperate expedition, would therefore be to them a relief, and not a loss; and the actual mischief they might do to England, would be in fact a gain.

Preparations to attack them must, they know, be made; and they vainly hoped that her numerous taxes, and heavy debt, will incapacitate Great Britain from the expence of much greater efforts. By their mere threats, therefore they conceived they could wage successful war on our finances. They hoped to alarm and divide the people, to injure our public credit, and oblige us to submit to the destructive terms they had at Lisle the insolence to demand. Happily, however, instead of dividing, they had united the people; and instead of lowering, they had raised the public credit; and they had at length roused the genuine spirit of the British character, to resent and chastise their insolence. In that astonishing country, we had seen such proofs of power and resources as the world would scarcely credit, and we had seen every hand and heart united in the common cause. The clergy and the laity, the nobility and the com-

mons, the rich and poor, the old and young, all classes, ranks and descriptions of our fellow subjects, without distinction of sex or age, had come forward with a zeal which may be felt, but cannot be described; they had sacrificed large portions of their private fortunes for the service of the state; all had crowded round the throne with the most ardent offers of support, and, by their truly noble conduct, had shewn the world the advantages of our glorious constitution, which can alone account for the power and pre-eminence of England, and has enabled her to stand the bulwark of the whole civilised world, the envy of all her enemies, and the admiration of all the other nations of the earth. Here, Mr. Burroughs said, he was satisfied there was no less ardour, than there had been at home; and in offering any observations to the meeting, as to any particular reasons for our exerting ourselves on so momentous an occasion, he really felt that he was trespassing unnecessarily on the time and attention of the many respectable persons present. That some such reasons, however, did exist, no man could deny. We had enjoyed, he said, uninterrupted peace in India, while other parts of the empire had suffered all the calamities of war. We had heard the distant thunders of the storm, but all its desolating fury was visited on other regions of the globe. Our revenues, population, and agriculture, had increased considerably, and were still increasing, under the blessings of tranquillity and of the English laws; while, in some of the West Indian islands, the enemy had laid waste the property of thousands of our fellow-subjects, and added tenfold horrors to the usual calamities

mities of war, by arming the
 slaves against their masters, and
 exciting them to commit such
 massacres and plunders as must for
 ever brand with infamy those who
 had set them on. The few losses
 we had suffered on the Indian
 seas, (and very few, he was happy
 to say, they were) had occasioned
 no failures—scarcely, he believed,
 any individual distress; while the
 captures made by the enemy before
 their navies had been annihilated,
 had ruined many of the greatest
 houses in England. The trade of
 India to Europe, including the
 Company's investments and those
 of private merchants, had been,
 he believed, more than double its
 former amount; and though, by
 its immense extent, and by the
 expence of those armaments which
 had made us masters of almost
 every valuable possession our ene-
 mies had before the war, a scarcity
 of cash was felt in this capital, yet
 he was happy to say, and he had
 good reason to believe, that this
 temporary inconvenience would
 soon be relieved by expected re-
 turns from Europe, of the capital
 which had been transmitted thi-
 ther in goods; and, that scarcity
 excepted, he really knew not any
 inconvenience we had suffered by
 the war, though every man must
 be sensible that the conquests we
 had made must open to our mer-
 chants here new scenes of the most
 valuable commerce. Here too,
 he said, we had been exempt from
 all additional taxes, while our fel-
 low-subjects in England had been
 from year to year subjected to an
 immense increase of those they
 had formerly paid, and in this
 year were subjected, by an act of
 parliament, to at least three times
 the amount of the assessed taxes
 of the last year, before they had
 come forward with voluntary con-

tributions of the millions which
 had been there subscribed. Here,
 too, every man in the public ser-
 vice had been paid with punctu-
 ality under the provision of the
 statute of 1793; and to gentlemen
 of that description he might, as he
 was one of them himself, without
 offence observe, that the savings of
 their salaries had in fact been more
 productive since, than before the
 war, as the interest of money had
 risen from eight to twelve per
 cent. We must also recollect that
 here we were no colonists, but re-
 sidents only for a time, and that in
 England all our hopes and wishes
 centre, and that with England
 every man must stand or fall. He
 was perfectly convinced, by a re-
 sidence of several years in India,
 that his Majesty's subjects were as
 zealously attached, as any descrip-
 tion of men in any other part of
 the empire. That there were some
 in England, who, from total ig-
 norance of India, and from preju-
 dice (the child of ignorance), still
 imagined we lost our love for the
 rights and liberties of England, by
 our situation and habits in these
 eastern climates, he would not
 deny: And if such opinions really
 were entertained, he, for one,
 could not but rejoice in the oppor-
 tunity we now had of convincing
 the world of their injustice, and
 proving that there were men on the
 banks of the Ganges, as loyal to
 their king, and as zealously de-
 voted to the constitution, and to
 the true principles of British li-
 berty, as any who were the avow-
 ed champions of that constitution,
 in the heart of England itself. He
 felt, he said, that he was trespassing
 on the time of the meeting by urg-
 ing any of these reasons: but he
 could not avoid reminding them,
 that the Cape of Good Hope and
 Ceylon, which were the keys to
 the

the Indian trade and territory, had been the objects of contention of all the negotiations; and that, in fact, the preservation of India, from which all here derived our fortunes, occasioned the continuance of the war. The known liberality of the settlement, every man, he said, must always mention with happiness and pride; we were, he would venture to say, distinguished above all other societies for the generosity of our donations to the families of any of our fellow-subjects here, who were reduced by any misfortune to apply to us for aid; and we could not but recollect, that on the present occasion, it was not individual distress, or any particular description of our friends which required our aid, but that our native country, which included all relations, now laid claim to the support of her sons, in proportion to their means. The sentiments, he said, by which, on such an occasion, every man would be governed, could not but remind us of a passage which had come down to us from a celebrated Roman philosopher and statesman, "*Cari sunt parentes cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est.*"

Mr. Burroughs then said, that the plan which he should beg permission to propose to the meeting, had two objects; one, an Address to his Majesty, expressing our duty and attachment to his royal person and government, to the illustrious house of Brunswick, to the honour and interests of the British crown, and to our happy constitution; the other was, promoting voluntary contributions in support of government at home, at the present important period. As to the first, he should only say, that

though it had not been usual, at such a distance from the seat of empire, to address the king on public events, yet the present occasion was, he thought, of such importance as rendered it entirely different from any that had formerly occurred, and it was one which, in his opinion, called upon every man to avow his sentiments. From a body of his subjects so numerous, wealthy, and respectable, it could not but be expected, that they would lay their professions of duty and loyalty at the foot of the throne, when he had seen every petty corporation in England do so, when occasions of much less importance had occurred; we must, he thought, either admit that no occasion could occur on which it would be proper for us to address the king, or else we must admit that it was now proper to do so. He should therefore beg leave to submit to the Meeting some resolutions which had been communicated to several of the most respectable gentlemen in the settlement, and had received their entire approbation. By that approbation he was encouraged to come forward with them, though he was fully sensible, that, personally, he was not of sufficient weight to assume any lead; and without their sanction he certainly should have very much hesitated to do so.

Here Mr. Burroughs stated the purport of the resolutions; and he then observed, that though it might be desirable to adopt some general rule as to the measure of the subscriptions, yet to do so, appeared so difficult that none had been attempted. Most gentlemen in the service with whom he had conversed, appeared to think a month's allowance would be a proper subscription. But that rule could not

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be followed by any other description of people, and even with respect to them it would be very unequal. Some had large allowances, but had not realized any thing which could be called a fortune; others had large fortunes and small allowances: some were bachelors, others had large families. He himself belonged to this last class; but still, for himself and his family, he would most cheerfully subscribe 500*l.* and would, if he preserved his health and life, appropriate the same amount annually to the public service, as long as he remained in India, and as the war continued: he had been authorised by a venerable Judge, who had long presided in the supreme court, and was now about to return to England, to subscribe for him 1000*l.* But it must of course be left entirely open to every man to subscribe according to his means, without adopting any particular rule in doing so.

In all the attention he had bestowed upon the subject, and in all the conversations he had heard on it, no objection, that to him appeared of the least degree of weight, had occurred, either to himself or to any of his friends. He had heard it observed, indeed, that we ought to devote the sums we subscribe to the support of our government in India.

He, for one, would most cordially agree with that opinion, if our government in India stood in need of any such support. But every man at all acquainted with our situation, must know, that in India we never before were so powerful, and so unassailable, as at the present moment. We have an army infinitely stronger in number and discipline, than we ever had before in India. We were without an enemy who could

venture to attack us; and he would assert that there was not a single native power who would now even wish to attack us, unless indeed our old enemy Tippoo might have such a wish. But that Prince had received such a lesson in the last Mysore war, as must deter him from any such enterprise again, even if he could have the aid of France in doing so. Any aid from Europe it was impossible he could have, considering the total want of ships in France, on which troops could be transmitted; and we know besides, that the English fleets maintained the entire dominion of the seas, and that our enemies were every day lamenting their inability to send one sail in safety from any of their ports, as they were all blocked up by the British navy.—The French islands in India had thrown off all connection with France, and, instead of taking any part against us, must now look to us as friends, to protect them from any attempts which might be made on them by France—that we had besides, in these provinces, an increased and increasing revenue, which far exceeded all our establishments civil and military, and which, after paying them the interest of our debt, and every charge required from the other presidencies, left us still a large surplus, which was now disposed of in purchasing goods to send to Europe as the Company's investment.—The Company, indeed, were borrowing money at high interest; but they were doing so merely to increase that investment, which, by the ability of the Board of Trade here, yielded such a profit at home as to render such loans highly adviseable; any sums we might subscribe, therefore, if they were to be appropriated to the services

services of this government, would only be an addition to the great surplus of the revenues which now remain, after paying for all establishments, interest of debt, and public exigencies here; and would, of course, be in reality laid out by this government in adding to the investment, and consequently we did no more, by desiring the amount of our subscription to be remitted to Europe, than would in reality be done if we were to appropriate it to the public service here. By paying our money into the treasury here, to be remitted, we, in fact, did public good here, and rendered our assistance to England two-fold of what it would be, by giving bills on England instead of money. This, he said, was clear to any man acquainted with our trade to England, as this government, in order to effect the remittance of our contributions, must order their accounts to be laid out in goods, and would thereby employ so many additional hands; and in England the duties and customs on those goods, as well as the net produce of them, supposing that produce to be only equal to their cost, would go to the public services; thus, for instance, if ten thousand rupees subscribed here, were to be laid out in the purchase of piece goods in order to effect the remittance, the state would receive that sum in bills on the Company, and would in the duties and customs of the goods received, he believed, as much more. Some gentlemen, however, he said, had sent all their fortunes to England, and, consequently, might be obliged to pay their contributions by bills on London; and those bills, it was clear, could not be appropriated to the service of this government. But the best reason for not appro-

priating our subscription to this government, was the one he had already mentioned, namely, that happily this government wanted no such aid.

The part he had this day taken, no man who knew him well, he said, would ascribe to any other motive, than that which had already produced contributions here, and contributions in England, from all descriptions of people.

He was not of consequence enough to be of any party, and was not even personally known to any of his majesty's ministers in England. The contributions there had not been entered into by any particular party, but by all classes and conditions, without distinction of sex or age. His majesty, out of the 60,000*l.* which constituted the whole amount of the income he could dispose of for domestic or personal purposes, had nobly devoted, as he understood, one third of it to the public service. Men in great offices, it was true, had given, in some instances, the whole, in others the half, third, fourth, or fifth part of their official incomes, to the same purpose; by doing so, they at least proved that they had no personal interest in continuing the war, but on the contrary that they were deeply interested in putting an end to it, if they could. But we had seen, that a single nobleman, out of office, and adverse to the present minister, had nobly devoted 10,000*l.* per annum to the public service, out of his private fortune.

We had seen too, that the contributions had not been local, but that the Livery of London, who had petitioned against the war and against the ministry; that all the manufacturing towns, which were most deeply interested in the restoration of peace, and had been

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notoriously in opposition to government, were amongst the first and most liberal subscribers. Were they, and all the boys of Eton, and all the public schools, governed by party attachments in contributing? If they were, said Mr. Burroughs, I, for one, though wholly unconnected in politics with any man, or set of men, will glory in belonging to such a party.

To Old England's prosperity, and the honour of Old England, he was ready to unite with every man, let his general politics be what they may. This, he was persuaded, was the sentiment of all those whom he now had the honour to address; and he should not therefore, say one additional word, except that he begged leave to move the first resolution that he had read.

Mr. Burroughs afterwards, in observing on the last part of the second resolution, said, that he was persuaded that no man who meant to be a subscriber here, would think of desiring his money to be refunded, in case the war should be at an end before the remittances should be realised. That, however, he thought it necessary for us to state; as parliament might, without having some declaration on the subject, hesitate as to the disposal of the money. After every war, he observed, there were great arrears, and some floating unfunded debts to be provided for—even after the war, notwithstanding the wise precautions taken every year to prevent the growth of an unfunded debt, some must unavoidably exist; and for the discharge of that, as well as for other exigencies arising from the war, provision must be made. It was therefore thought most advisable to leave the appropriation of our subscriptions to the disposal of parliament, without

expressing any opinion, or suggesting any object to which we might wish them to be applied—Possibly it might be thought expedient to pay the money to the commissioners for reducing the national debt, in augmentation of the sinking fund: and if any particular object could with propriety be suggested, that, he acknowledged, was of all others the one he should wish to recommend. But parliament must evidently be more competent than we could be, to determine on this point; and to their wisdom, therefore, the appropriation ought to be confided.

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. Burroughs, and seconded by Mr. Graham:

Resolved, That a most humble and dutiful Address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty of our firm attachment to his royal person and government, the rights of his illustrious house, the honours and interests of the British crown, and that free and happy constitution under which the British empire so long has prospered; and that we shall be at all times ready with our lives and fortunes, to support his Majesty's government against all his enemies; and farther to assure his Majesty of our utter abhorrence of those principles which the tyrannical rulers of France have so fatally laboured to establish in their own unhappy country, and in every other which they have been able either to influence or subdue; that we most ardently rejoice at the numerous triumphs of his Majesty's flag, over the various enemies of Great Britain, unequalled in their splendour and importance in the annals of naval history; that we rely with perfect confidence on the aid of Divine Providence, the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, the vigour

of his arms, and the wealth and valour of his subjects, for the confusion and disgrace of all his enemies, for the ultimate defeat of any attempt they may dare to make on the internal peace and happiness of his kingdoms, and for the continuance of such success as may enable his Majesty to obtain for his people (the evident and anxious wish of his heart) a lasting, safe, and honourable peace.

Resolved, That we have seen, with the highest admiration and applause, the noble proofs which all ranks of our fellow-subjects in Europe have displayed of their loyalty to the King, and attachment to their Country, by surrounding the throne with the most ardent declarations of support, and devoting, in voluntary contributions, large portions of their private fortunes to the service of the state; that, yielding to no description of his Majesty's subjects in duty and loyalty to our Sovereign, and love for our Country, we feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to imitate a conduct so truly patriotic, by entering into such voluntary contributions as our respective means enable us to offer, and which, however disproportioned to our inviolable attachment to his Majesty and the British constitution as by law established, will, we hope, be considered as the only exertion which at such a distance from the seat of empire we have it in our power to make, in demonstration of the ardour which we feel, at this important period, in the common cause.

Resolved, That books be opened for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of all such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions, for the support of his Majesty's government in Europe; and that the

amount thereof be remitted to Europe, to be there disposed of for the public service in such manner as the wisdom of parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall continue in a state of war, or whether peace shall have been established.

Resolved, That the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council be humbly requested to authorize the Sub-treasurer at this Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the several Collectors of Revenue, and Military Paymasters in the interior of the Hon. Company's provinces, to open books for the purpose above mentioned, and to receive into their respective treasuries the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to them, by any person who shall enter into subscriptions, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions; and farther, that the Governor General in Council be also requested to direct those several public officers to transmit, from time to time, an account of all such subscriptions, and of the several sums they shall receive, to the Accountant General at this Presidency.

Resolved, That the Governor General in Council be humbly requested to remit to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, by bills to be drawn on the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the amount of all sums of money which shall be so received on account of such voluntary contributions, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the sicca rupee.

Resolved, That if any of the persons who shall enter into contributions here, at Lucknow, or at any of the subordinate stations of this Presidency, shall think proper to make the same by bills on England, the Right Hon. the Governor

Governor General in Council be further requested to direct the Accountant General to take charge of all such bills, and to transmit them, from time to time, to the Hon. the Court of Directors, or to such officer or officers of that Hon. Court, as his Lordship in Council shall, for that purpose, be pleased to appoint, in order that the amount thereof may be received and paid to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the purpose above mentioned.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed, for the purpose of preparing the draft of an address to be presented to our most gracious Sovereign, pursuant to the tenor of the first of the foregoing resolutions, and also for the purpose of preparing the draft of an address to be presented to the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington, the Governor General, requesting that his Lordship will be pleased to forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to his Lordship shall appear most proper, the address to be presented to his Majesty; and further requesting that his Lordship will receive a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that his Lordship in Council will issue such orders to the public officers, as may be necessary for receiving, accounting for, and remitting such contributions as may be made for the purpose therein stated.

The resolutions and the address were moved and seconded,

Mr. CHARES FULLER MARTYN rose, and, in an eloquent and truly patriotic speech, the outlines of which we have only been able to select, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Martyn said, "When he looked to the concourse of persons which the occasion had brought

together, he was persuaded there was not a man in the assembly, who could, for a moment, suffer himself to be deluded by the idea, because we were at present happily removed from the seat of danger; that therefore the storm would not reach us in this quarter also, in the event of a serious calamity happening to Great Britain. He must be short-sighted indeed, who reasoned otherwise. The British possessions in India, said Mr. Martyn, are linked with the fate of England. Individually and collectively, we most assuredly shall stand or fall with the mother country. If he was warranted in those assertions, it was impossible for us to look unconcerned spectators of the momentous struggle in which the kingdom was now engaged;—a struggle, on the issue of which depended not only our own safety and prosperity, but the general welfare of Europe and society. Whatever differences had hitherto subsisted in the minds of men at home—whether the war could, or could not, have been avoided—whether it was a war of aggression on the part of the enemy, a war of policy on our side, or, what many have supposed, a war against opinions—these differences, by the last accounts from Europe, no longer existed. A spirit of unanimity had now pervaded every rank and description of persons. A sense of common danger had compelled them all to rally under one standard;—a standard, around which it was our duty also to assemble, in support of the throne, in defence of the laws, morality, and order; in a word, in defence of all we held dear to us as Englishmen—the existence of our civil and religious liberties. From being a divided, we had rapidly become a united people—united hand

and heart, he trusted, to repel the daring designs of an implacable foe, whose inordinate views of aggrandizement and ambition had disorganized every government, and disturbed the repose and happiness of every state around them. Our national spirit, he was proud to see, was at length roused. It loudly proclaimed that England was resolved to maintain her pre-eminence in the scale of nations, and that she would resist with firmness every attempt that may be made to subvert her constitution, her liberties and her independence, or perish in the contest. The duration of this contest, no man could foresee or conjecture. Great exertions were making to sustain the conflict, and great sacrifices would yet be required of the people. As a component part of the empire, we were called upon here, not so much to emulate, as to imitate, in some degree, the patriotic conduct of our countrymen; and if it had sometimes been supposed that an Indian climate debilitates the frame, we were this day at least about to give a striking instance that it cannot weaken the affections of the mind, when we are summoned to express our loyalty and attachment to his Majesty, and our zeal and energy in defence of the country, the constitution, and the invaluable blessings which, as a free nation, we enjoy."

Mr. BURROUGHS then moved, that the following gentlemen be of the Committee; which was seconded by Sir C. BLUNT, Bart.

Resolved, That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen, viz.—

Gen. Fullarton,	Mr. Buller,
Gen. Popham,	Sir Charles Blunt,
Gen. Deare,	Mr. Vanderheyden,
Col. Cameron,	Mr. Scawen,
Lieut. Col. Scott,	Mr. Laird,

Lieut. Col. Dyer,	Mr. Gardener,
Mr. Bristow,	Mr. Fairlie,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Fleming,
Mr. Brooke,	Mr. Farquharson,
Mr. Hatch,	Mr. Dowdeswell,
Mr. Myers,	Mr. S. Johannes,
Mr. Barlow,	Mr. Baretto, and
Mr. Cockerell,	Mr. Martyn.
Mr. Barber,	

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. VANDERHEYDEN, seconded by Mr. MYERS, that Mr. Burroughs be also one of the committee.

The committee having for some time retired to prepare drafts of the addresses, returned to the meeting, and reported that they had agreed to those, which are as follow.

The drafts prepared by the committee, having been UNANIMOUSLY agreed to by the meeting, the following farther resolutions were then proposed by Mr. Burroughs, and were UNANIMOUSLY carried:

Resolved, That the High Sheriff and the gentlemen do subscribe their names on behalf of themselves, and of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to the address voted at this meeting, to be presented to the Right Hon. the Governor General.

Resolved, That the gentlemen of the committee, and such other gentlemen present at the meeting who may be desirous of attending, do present the addresses and resolutions to the Right Hon. the Governor General, at such time as his Lordship may be pleased to appoint for receiving the same.

Major Gen. FULLARTON having been then voted into the chair, thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Sheriff for ready compliance with the requisition which had been addressed to him for the purpose of convening the meeting, and also for his proper conduct in the chair.

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The most humble and dutiful Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, at a public Meeting convened by the Sheriff.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, being deeply sensible (however distantly removed from the seat of empire) of the numerous blessings we enjoy under our present free and happy constitution, feel an irresistible impulse, at this important crisis, when the internal peace and happiness of your Majesty's kingdoms are threatened by a desperate and implacable enemy, to offer at the foot of the throne our most ardent professions of attachment to your Majesty's royal person, the rights of your illustrious house, and the honour and interests of the British crown.

"To your Majesty, as the hereditary guardian of that constitution which has so long continued the admiration and the envy of the whole civilized world, we owe the strongest declarations of our determined resolution to support, with our lives and fortunes, your Majesty's government against the machinations and attacks of an ambitious and inveterate enemy, the common disturbers of all settled states, the foes to all religion, morals, order, and genuine freedom; who, perverting the sacred name of liberty, have established the most awful system of usurpation and tyranny through some of the fairest regions of the globe.

"On the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, on the patriotism and loyalty of all orders of your Majesty's subjects, on the known bravery of your armies, on the

distinguished valour of your Majesty's fleets, whose recent victories have even surpassed in splendour the former glorious achievements of the British navy, under Divine Providence we confidently rely, for the ultimate confusion and disgrace of all your Majesty's enemies, and for such continued triumphs of the British arms, as shall enable your Majesty to procure for your people, (the evident and anxious wish of your heart) a lasting, safe, and honourable peace.

"To the great Disposer of events we offer our humble supplications, that it may please his divine goodness to prolong to a very distant period your Majesty's invaluable life, and that your Majesty's posterity, following the virtuous example of your Majesty, may continue to the remotest ages to protect, with the British sceptre, our free and happy constitution."

"To the Right Hon. RICHARD, Earl of Mornington, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.

"MY LORD,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to communicate to your Lordship a most humble address to his Majesty, which we have unanimously agreed to at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff, and which we request your Lordship will be pleased to receive and forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to your Lordship may appear most proper.

"We farther beg leave to present to your Lordship, a copy of several resolutions entered into at the same meeting, for the purpose

of promoting voluntary contributions in this country, for the support of his Majesty's government in Europe, at the present important period; and we humbly hope, that the object we have in view, and the resolutions we have adopted, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

"We farther request that your Lordship will be pleased to give directions to the proper officers, to receive, account for, and remit to Europe, the amount of such contributions as shall be entered into, in this country, for the service of the state."

The Brigade Major of Artillery stated to the meeting, that he was desired by Col. Hufsey, commanding the corps, to acquaint the chairman, that a general subscription had been set on foot in the corps from himself, and the whole of the commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers, for the purpose of supporting government in the present war with France, &c.—which, when finally closed, is meant to be presented, in one sum, as the donation of the Bengal Artillery; but as the several parts of the corps are much dispersed, that object cannot be accomplished before the 1st of November next.

The Commanding Officer of the 2d European regiment, also informed the meeting, that the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of their corps intended to subscribe regimentally; and that the amount, when collected, would be paid into the treasury.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

On Tuesday morning last, in a very full levee, Major General Fullarton, and the other gentlemen chosen of the committee, to present to the Right Hon. the Go-

vernor General, the address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to his Majesty, being introduced to his Lordship; the General, on behalf of his constituents, read and presented to his Lordship the address to himself, and also the address to his Majesty; and his Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I shall feel a sincere pleasure in transmitting your dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty; and I am persuaded, that nothing can be more acceptable to his Majesty, than to receive, from so respectable a body of his faithful subjects, this seasonable testimony of their attachment to his royal person, family, and government, of their zeal for the honour and independence of his crown; of their affectionate solicitude for the safety of their native country; and of their unanimous determination to co-operate with their fellow-subjects at home, in opposing a steadfast resistance to the desperate projects of our implacable enemy.

"The resolutions which you have adopted, for the aid of the public service, by voluntary contributions, have afforded me the utmost degree of satisfaction. I not only approve the object which you have in view, and the mode in which you have pursued it; but I am happy to take this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in every sentiment which you have expressed.

"Although remote from the immediate theatre of the war, you have justly felt, that every success of the enemy must deeply wound your most dear and valuable interests, and endanger the primary objects of all your hopes and cares. You have manifested to the world, that the British empire in Europe

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is the common centre of your moral and civil duties and affections, and the happy retreat in which alone you expect to secure the honourable and permanent reward of your respective labours in the public service. You have, therefore, wisely pledged your lives and fortunes in support of the government of your native country, and of its admirable system of religion, order, liberty, and law.

"In this pledge I desire to join you with an ardour and resolution proportioned to the animosity and power of our inveterate adversary; our interests, our duties, our affections, and our honour, all unite to demand the pledge of life and fortune, in the defence of those blessings, without which, property would become a precarious possession, and life itself an intolerable burden.

"You may be assured that I will use every effort to give the most full and expeditious effect to your resolutions, and to render your contributions as beneficial to the public service as it is honourable to you.

(Signed) "MORNINGTON."

AUGUST.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS of the
2d Regiment European Infantry.

"Lieutenant-Colonel WAHAB,
Commanding the 2d Division 2d Regiment European Infantry.

"SIR,

"We have much pleasure to inform you, that the Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Privates of the companies which we have the honour of commanding in the 2d division 2d regiment European infantry, have most loyally subscribed part of their pay, to the

amount of star pagodas 472, for the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which Great Britain is engaged; and agreeably to their request, we beg you will be pleased to remit the above sum through such channel as you may judge proper for that purpose.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

Rofs Lang, Capt.

Alex. Macleod, Capt.

Thomas Green, Capt.

R. Robinett, Capt.

— Hawes, Lieut."

The Officers of the 2d division 2d European regiment, sensible of the spirit and loyalty which the non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the corps have so well expressed, through their officers, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, are happy to follow their example, by subscribing, for the same purpose, one month's pay.

MOORSHEDABAD PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

Moorshedabad, Aug. 1, 1798.

At a meeting of the Company's Civil Servants resident at Moorshedabad, held (pursuant to public notice given) at the house of Thos. Pattle, Esq. the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously voted:—

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, residents at Moorshedabad, highly approving the resolutions adopted on the 17th ult. by our fellow-subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta; under the influence of similar sentiments of duty and loyalty to our Sovereign, and love to our country, and its sacred constitution as by law established, have resolved, in imitation of that laudable example, to evince our zeal and attachment for the common cause, by contributing such portion of our property as our means respectively permit, by subscribing the sums severally

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annexed to our names, and causing the same to be paid into the treasury of the collector at this station, to be applied to the purposes of the resolutions above referred to.

Resolved, That application be made to the collector, to receive, in deposit, the sums subscribed.

Resolved, That intimation of these our sentiments and resolutions be conveyed to the committee of British inhabitants in Calcutta, through the medium of their secretary Mr. Myers, and that they may give directions for the disposal of the amount subscribed; and that we request, in our letter to that gentleman, that our names may be by him affixed to the address which it has been agreed to present to his Majesty on this important occasion.

	L.	s.	d.
T. Pattle - - -	500	0	0
John Fendall - - -	200	0	0
J. Becher - - -	500	0	0
R. Roche - - -	400	0	0
J. Law - - -	62	10	0
J. Rattray - - -	62	10	0
W. Orton Salmon - - -	50	0	0
E. Cuthbert - - -	37	10	0
C. Becher - - -	37	10	0
H. Somerville - - -	37	10	0
M. Law - - -	37	10	0
William Cowell - - -	62	10	0

POONAH, *August 10th.*—Information has been received at the durbar of Dowlut Row Scindeah, that Nana Furnavese has written a letter to Stremunt Behadur (the peshwa); wherein he says, "Let Amrut Row Bahadur have a jaghire of ten lacks of rupees conferred upon him, and let him then retire from the capital; or secure upon the musnud of sovereignty, and confide to your old servant the office of Furnavese: if this arrangement please you, 'tis well; if not, pursue your pleasure, and keep me an honourable prisoner in my dwelling under a guard of

trusty cavalry, and call upon me when occasion requires to afford you counsel. I have learned the sentiments of the Bhyes. They say that if the heart of Dowlut Row be clean, let him wait upon us with a few attendants only, and hear our terms; wherefore is it necessary that he should bring his battalions and artillery?"

Aug. 11th.—Stremunt Behadur addressed a letter to Dowlut Row Scindeah, of which the following is an extract:—"What does it avail that you should write to me continually to be the mediator between you and the Bhyes? you on the one hand do not receive my counsel, nor do the Bhyes listen to my advice. Nevertheless I once more observe, that if you desire to have the former good understanding restored between you and them, first send to them by Rajee Patell, all their jewels that are in your possession, then inquire their terms of reconciliation."

The answer of Dowlut Row was as follows:—"In the course of two or three days, I shall take account of all the jewels belonging to the Bhyes, and send them by the hands of Rajee Patell; and after that I will continue to be governed by your advice, to bring the dispute to a propitious issue."

Of the recent transaction at Poonah, we are not enabled to enter into any minute detail: no very important event has to our knowledge occurred lately in that quarter; each party seeming desirous of out-procrastinating the others, rather than gaining advantages by decisive acts, opportunities for which have not been wanting. Nana, it is said, unawed by threats and his subsequent imprisonment by Dowlut Row Scindeah, has not been proof against the insinuating promises of that party.

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party, and has been induced to remove for the moment the very pressing pecuniary exigencies of Dowlut Row, by a donation of cash to the amount, by some accounts, (but they are probably exaggerated) of a lack of gold mohurs.

Whatever benefit Nana might have promised himself from Row's distresses, it does not appear to have been realized; for he is said to have been under greater restraint since, than before the gift or loan; and to have been threatened with renewed imprisonment, in the event of his withholding the farther supplies of what this ill-timed donation seems to prove his still having at command.

It was reported in Calcutta, that Tantea Paugnaves (otherwise called Balloo Tantea) was about to be restored to liberty, and probably to his former influence at the head of the Scindean council.—Such of our readers as have marked the devious progress of Mahratta politics, will recollect this minister's arrest to have been the signal of the short-lived regency of Purseram Bhow; who, fascinated with the possession of an authority to which his talents were ill adapted, sacrificed the interests of his patron Nana Furnavese, and associated himself with Balloo Tantea, who, from his talents and address, may be termed the Nana of the Scindean durbar, and who seems the only one in the long list of Dowlut Row's counsellors and confidants to whom he can look up for a restoration of his power. Precisely in this predicament stands Nana Furnavese, with respect to the general interests of the Mahratta empire.

It is almost needless to add, that these two great ministers are not more distinguished by abilities,

than reciprocal enmity towards each other; and should they again be let loose in political hostility, it will remain to be proved which address will in the end prevail;—or should they wisely (in such coalitions virtue seems out of the question) unite their recovered influence, they may safely bid defiance to the whole of Indian chicanery and intrigue; for of those grand springs in the machinery of Asiatic courts they are most consummate masters.

Nana Furnavese, who, upon the last shifting of the scene, was observed to be transported a state prisoner to the fortrefs of Amednagur, where it was supposed he would languish the few remaining years of his life, is destined to appear once more upon the stage.

The old minister was withdrawn from his confinement on the 7th inst. and at the date of our accounts, was encamped under the custody of a thousand horse, and three or four battalions, commanded by Fackerjee Ghadvah, between the villages of Kuterabad and Mundavgunny.

The letters we have received represent the residency of Bencoolen as being very unhealthy, and the list of casualties we have received from thence, prove it to have been the case.—Every necessary of life was amazingly dear there; a correspondent writes us, “from the coast of sickness, desolation, and starvation,” that the prices of

Dollars.

A Bengal sheep was from	14 to 18
A goat	10 - 16
A young bullock	20 - 35
A hundred gals. of paddy	10 - 15
Rice from 5 to 8 dollars per gallon.	
And wines, liquors, and every thing else, proportionably dear.	

The court-martial held at Trincomalée, on the mutinous seamen of

of Admiral Rainier's squadron, has been closed;—when John Bray, a seaman belonging to the Suffolk, was sentenced—*Death*. The charge of mutiny being also proved against three of the other prisoners, they were sentenced as follows:—one to receive 400 lashes, and the other two 200 lashes each, and to be confined for a limited time in the Marshalsea Court Prison:—the former part of their sentence has been carried into execution.

CHUNAR PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

Aug. 16, 1798.

We, the Commissioned Officers, &c. &c. &c. at the station of Chunar and its dependencies, learn by advices lately received from Britain, that the inhabitants of all ranks have deemed it expedient to step forward, and voluntarily subscribe, in support of the exertions of government; and as we have always been no less remarkable for our loyalty, than for our promptitude to sacrifice our lives for our King and Country, we are equally disposed to contribute our assistance to a government, to which we are naturally attached, and, of course, warmly affected in the preservation of a constitution which we consider as inestimable, and in which our own interest is so inseparably connected.—We therefore agree to subscribe the sums opposite to our respective names, to be paid within three months into the hands of Mr. Hornby, paymaster at this station, who will be pleased to receive the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to him, for which he will, from time to time, account with the Accountant-general.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

General and Garrison Staff.

Major-General Erskine	-	L. 500
Captain E. Brown, com.	-	105
T. Price, aid-de-camp	-	25
W. Burton, maj. brig.	-	50
J. Davidson, garr. store-keeper	-	Rupees 200
W. Inglis, Esq. head surgeon	-	L. 50
N. Hornby, Esq. dep. paymaster	-	100
Mr. J. Martin, assist. surg.	-	Rupees 120
J. Johnson, ditto	-	120
Alex. Aird, conductor of ord.	-	50
P. Leary, ditto	-	50
T. Quarterman, ditto	-	50
Serj. J. Stoney, hosp. steward	-	40
G. Cline, fort serj. maj.	-	40
W. Best, barrack serj.	-	40

European Invalids.

Capt. G. Benson, adj. and qr.-mr.	-	150
Lieut. H. Pennington	-	50
L. Berkeley 5 guineas this year, and 25l. ann. during the war	-	L. 5 : 5s.
G. Hyde	-	Rupees 50
Ensign W. Graham	-	Rupees 51
T. Cussions	-	100

European Artillery, Invalid Company.

Nine serjeants	-	96
Nine corporals	-	92
Seventeen gunners	-	112
Twenty-six matrosses	-	10
One Native sifer	-	25

European Infantry, Invalid Company.

One serjeant-major	-	16
Three serjeants	-	48
First company	-	222
Second Ditto	-	197
Third Ditto	-	146

1st Batt. 8th Reg. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vans	-	1000
Major J. Powell	-	800
Capt. M. White	-	500
A. Hamilton 1 month's pay	-	120
R. B. Gregory 1 month's batta ann. during the war	-	180
J. Plumer	-	100
S. Wood	-	-
W. Hawkes 1 month's batta ann. during the war	-	180
Lieut. J. Cumming 1 month's pay	-	60
F. Drummond 1 month's batta ann. during the war	-	120
H. Blanckenhagen 1 mon. pay	-	60
Ensign J. Harriot 1 month's batta ann. during the war	-	120

1st Batt. 9th Reg. Native Infantry.

Major B. Marley 1 month's pay ann. during the war	-	180
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Capt.

Capt. T. Kearnan	-	150
L. Simpson	-	120
J. Arnold	-	120
J. Clark ann. during the war	-	80
J. Bullock ditto ditto	-	100
D. Lyons ditto ditto	-	62
D. Macpherson	-	60
Maxwell ann. during the war	-	62
Lieut. C Berry	-	50
T. Taylor	-	100
J. Scott	-	50
W. P. Cartwright	-	50
K. Sweetenham	-	100
R. F. Lake	-	100

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel C. Russell	-	L. 250
Surgeon J. Smith	-	Rupees 120

1st Battalion.

Major P. M'Dowgal	-	L. 100
Capt. S. Jones 1 month's pay,	-	Rupees 120
J. Tetley ditto	-	120
H. Lenneu	-	100
T. M. Weguelin	-	100
F. French	-	L. 25
Lieut. J. Craig 1 month's pay,	-	Rupees 60
T. Anderson ditto	-	60
Lieut. W. Richards ditto,	-	60
H. Carter ditto	-	60
J. Sharp ditto	-	60
F. Shaw ditto	-	60
A. Campbell ditto	-	60

2d Battalion.

Major S. Bradshaw	-	L. 20
Capt. C. Crawford	-	20
J. Morrison	-	55
C Smyth	-	20
A. Henneff	-	10
Lieut. W. Sturrock	-	35
European Inhabitants not in the Service.		
George Chisholm	-	Rupees 200
A. Bewick	-	150
Hay	-	50
James Conner	-	50

Arrival of LORD CLIVE, &c. at Madras.

From the Madras Gazette, Aug. 21.

This evening, arrived the Dover Castle, Indiaman, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Lady Clive, family and suite. His Lordship landed about five o'clock, under the salute due to his rank, attended by the secretary to government, the town major, and

several other staff officers, who had been deputed to congratulate his Lordship on his arrival. The troops in garrison were drawn up in a street, through which his Lordship passed to the admiralty-house, where he received the compliments of the gentlemen of the settlement.

His Lordship afterwards proceeded to Fort-square, where the commission, appointing his Lordship Governor and President in Council at Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief of the forces at the Presidency, were publicly read by Mr. Secretary Webbe, before the Hon. Company's civil and military servants, and a number of inhabitants assembled for that purpose, and the troops under arms. As soon as the commission had been read, a salute of 19 guns was fired, and three volleys of musquetry, by the troops in garrison.

Loss of the American Ship CERES.

We learn from Batavia, that the American ship *Ceres*, last from London and the Isle of France, was wrecked in January last, upon the island of Anguna.

The circumstances of this loss, though somewhat obscure, and not without matter of suspicion, are, however, detailed upon the authority of a part of the crew, who arrived at Batavia in the jolly-boat of the ship, with about 4 or 5000 dollars, part of the treasure with which the vessel had been freighted. By the accounts of these people, as soon as the *Ceres* had struck, the Captain and ship's company sought the shore in the boats, carrying the treasure with them; upon their landing, the natives came down upon them, and

and the Captain, in order to conciliate their good will, advanced towards them with the supercargo, and one or two passengers, making signs of submission; the attempt was vain, for the savages immediately put them to death. The rest, witnessing this barbarity, betook themselves to flight, and found refuge in the woods. The party who survived to tell this tale, are said to have visited the shore at dusk, to have found the jolly-boat lying there with the treasure, but stove, to have repaired the damage by the application of their jackets to the leak, and to have prosecuted their way to Batavia.

This account had been thought to carry with it such an air of improbability, that the party had undergone several examinations, without, however, any variance being discovered, that could warrant the farther interference of the magistrates.

SEPTEMBER.

COURT OF THE RECORDER, BOMBAY.

On Monday the 8th ult. James Tate, Esq. mayor of Bombay, together with the Aldermen of the Court, assembled at the Town-hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of the directions in his Majesty's charter—When assembled they were met by Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder of Bombay. Sir William took his seat in the chair of the President of the Court, and the Mayor and Aldermen being also seated, his Majesty's charter was publicly read, and proclaimed. The Mayor then administered the prescribed oaths to the Recorder,

who having subscribed them, he proceeded to administer the oaths to the Mayor and Aldermen, each of them subscribing their respective oath; the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, was published and proclaimed.

The several Aldermen prohibited by the charter from the immediate exercise of judicial functions having retired, the Court of the Recorder consisted of Sir William Syer, Knight, Recorder of Bombay; J. Tate, Esq. Mayor; Alex. Adamson, R. Kitson, and J. Forbes, Esq. senior Aldermen.

These gentlemen immediately proceeded to the appointment of the several officers of the Court, required for the immediate progress of judicial authority. Messrs. Constable, Anderson, Popham, Morley, White, Hall and Gerraud, were admitted and enrolled Attornies and Advocates in the Courts of law and equity, and Proctors in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Mr. G. Simson was appointed Prothonotary, and Register to the Courts of law and equity; Mr. J. Morley, Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Arraignment, and Clerk of Indictments; Mr. M. Brisbane, Examiner; and Mr. Evans, Sealer. The Court then adjourned to the first day of the first term, being the 6th instant.

Zillah Court, 24 Pergunnahs.
Sept. 8, 1798.

“The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct me to transmit to him, as early as I possibly can, a correct list of the Europeans residing within my jurisdiction, not in his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's civil or military service, with information respecting each according to the following form:

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J. B.

Name.
Covenants or not.
Covenants, of what nature.
Local licence or not.
When arrived in India.
British subjects, or foreigners.
With or without leave of the Court of Directors to remain in India.
Nature of leave.
Employment.
Desirous of entering into covenants.
Proposed securities.

And having farther been pleased to direct me to be careful with respect to the truth of assertions made by British subjects (who may not already have executed covenants), relative to the period of their actual residence in India, either by requiring a certificate of the same, signed by two respectable men, or by the deposition of the party on oath; and to call upon such British subjects as have received permission to reside in India, to produce their certificates for my inspection.

Notice is hereby given to all Europeans of the above description, residing within the jurisdictions of the Zillah, that they are individually required without delay to report themselves to me in the form prescribed, and on their parts to conform in every respect to the orders issued to me, to enable me to make the return directed.

J. B. SMITH, *Judge and Magistr.*

STATION ORDERS.

Cawnpore, Sept. 10, 1798.

Major General Sir James Craig will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief the very improved state in which he had the satisfaction to see the 2d regiment of cavalry this morning, reflecting much credit on the regiment in general, and on the exertions of the officer who has been in the command of it in particular.

The particular points in which their progress of improvement was most obvious, were those of rapidity and solidity in their movements; and these are precisely those qualities that are most essential to cavalry, and in which the strength of that corps almost entirely consists.

The Major General is desirous of embracing the opportunity of pointing this out to the native officers and men, as tending to inspire them with a confidence that is due to the advantages of discipline: skill in horsemanship, and personal valour, are the circumstances that must decide the fate of actions among the cavalry of native armies; for with them a battle is but an aggregate of personal conflicts between man and man, in which, if the above qualities happen to be equally dispensed to the two parties, superiority in number must prevail: but let it be strongly impressed on our minds as an unerring principle, proved by the military experience of all ages, that neither skill in the management of the horse, dexterity in the use of their weapons, or even superiority of personal courage (if that can be supposed to exist in the case to which we allude), will avail against that union of effort, acting with a weight and velocity, which is produced by

by a steady and well-grounded discipline; nor will the latter be found less availing against almost any number, however superior, of undisciplined irregular enemies, hurried by the undistinguishing impulse of rashness, or frenzy of opium, each relying on his single prowess, and each acting alone and independent: let the oldest or the youngest soldier say, if he does not feel in the charge of this morning, they could have borne down and trampled upon a loose unconnected mass of such enemies, though it had been a mile in depth.

Sir James Craig joins in the general sentiments of the regiment, on the approaching departure of their lieutenant colonel; his unremitting attention to the regiment, the effects of which were so well displayed this morning, has added the regret of being deprived of his farther exertions as an officer, to that which, in common with all, he feels at the loss of his society as a gentleman. The Major General desires that this order may be particularly explained to the native officers and men.

Calcutta, Sept. 15.

The floods up the country have done considerable damage, more indeed than we at present are aware of; nor is it improbable but we may very soon experience their effects in Calcutta, having traced them from their rise down to Dinapore cantonments.

The river Goomty is the first we hear of, which has risen in the beginning of the present month, to a height unequalled in the memory of man. Not many days after, the river also rose at Chunar;

the words of a correspondent will best explain the effects of it. The letter is dated the 8th instant.

"The river has been rising for several days past, very rapidly, and is now at an astonishing height, far beyond what can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant of Chunar. The whole circumjacent country is entirely inundated, and the Jurgah nullah, which is generally a full quarter of a mile from the Ganges, to the westward of the fort, has now formed a junction with it, so as totally to cut off all communication from one part of the lines to the other.

"The Jurgah nullah, though in most seasons not exceeding 300 yards in breadth, is now an immense expanse of water. The damage done by this immense flood is incalculable; I shall mention a few particulars of it.

"One of our officers, whose bungalow was situated about sixty yards from the bank of the Nul-lah, and which stood perfectly secure for these twelve years past, was forced to quit it at midnight, and embark with his family on board a boat, which he fortunately had at the time, as the Nul-lah was then flowing into his bungalow, which has since entirely fallen down, as have also most of the soldier's houses erected on the banks of it.

"This terrible deluge has swept away whole villages; and every day, nay, every hour, presents the shocking spectacle of floating bodies, immense trees, choppers, &c. &c.

"Several houses and out-offices at this station, which stand above the ordinary channel of the river, are entirely filled or surrounded by the water, which is still rising

to the most alarming height, and rushes on with astonishing rapidity, so as to create an apprehension that the whole station (except the fort) will be completely submerged.

"It is to be feared that accounts of the most distressing nature will be received from the lower parts of the country, which, I apprehend, must certainly be laid totally under water."

The next account we have of these destructive and alarming floods is from Dinapore, as described in the following extract, dated the 8th instant.

"The miserable state the whole country is reduced to at present cannot be described, arising from one of the most serious and destructive inundations that was ever experienced in the memory of the best inhabitant. It began on the 1st instant, at night, and has continued to increase upon us ever since: the entire face of the country has been laid under water for these five days past, and is so very deep in the cantonments, as to render it necessary to use boats to go to and from the different ranges of barracks.

"The water now has only to rise four inches more, to be in the verandahs of the quarters: and as the inundation still continues to flow in upon us and increase, I fear it will not be long ere it has arrived at that height."

A picture of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been delivered to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, by Capt. Burrowes, of the *Earl Howe* Indiaman. Beneath the picture are inscribed the following words:

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
Prince of Wales,
TO HIS FRIEND
OMBDUT UL OMRAH,
Nabob of the Carnatic,
Jan. 1, 1798.

A very elegant monument, of a pyramidical form, executed by Mr. Myers, has been erected (by orders of the executors) to the memory of the late worthy Mr. Justice HYDE, at the new burying-ground. The following well-merited inscription, written by Thomas Scott, Esq. one of the Masters in Chancery at Calcutta, is now cutting on a large tablet, which is to be placed at the base of the pyramid:

Sacred to the Memory
of

The Honourable JOHN HYDE,

Who was appointed one of the Puisne Judges

On the Establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta,

In the year 1774;

And died, after faithfully and ably discharging the duties of that high station,

For a period of above twenty-one years,

Aged 59,

On the 8th July 1796.

He was an affectionate Husband;

A fond Parent;

A firm and zealous Friend;

Of unquestioned Integrity as a Judge;

And a truly virtuous

Man.

His loss was deeply and honourably regretted

By that Community which had long respected his Virtues;

And the public Records

Of this Government declare him to have been

*"A Magistrate, whose Integrity in the discharge of his Public Functions;
"Was only equalled by the Virtues of his private Character."*

Social, yet dignified,
He commanded at once
The Affections and Reverence
Of the wide extended circle, honoured by a Participation of his Hospitalities;
But his noblest Eulogium will be found
In the lasting regrets of a long List of unfortunate Persons,
Whose indigent Condition,
By his Advice, Protection, and Munificence,
His Life was one continued Study to meliorate;
And who must ever regard him
As a departed Model of unexampled, yet cautiously concealed Chastity,
The practical extent of which
Could alone be exceeded
By the boundless Benevolence and Generosity of his Mind.

*Account of the Loss of the Ship
SARAH.*

The following are the particulars of the loss of the ship *Sarah*, Captain Parker. We learn, that on the 28th ult. the ship *Sarah* quitted her pilot at five P. M. with the wind to the northward, the *Abercromby* pilot schooner and two other schooners being then in sight. At eight o'clock it began to blow hard from the north-west, and at three the next morning she experienced a severe gale of wind; at eight the main and mizen masts were cut away, in consequence of her having broached to; the increased violence of the hurricane caused the sea by this time to run so heavily, that it was expected the vessel would instantly be overwhelmed; added to which, she laboured so much, that in a short time she had eight feet water in her hold. Finding it was impossible to keep her long from sinking, the whole crew committed themselves to the mercy of the elements in the long boat, the jolly-boat having been rendered useless soon after the commencement of the gale; the vessel, it is supposed, went down soon after they quitted her; she was then about fifty miles to the S. E. of the Sand Heads. At day-

break no trace of her was discoverable; the weather moderated, and fortunately not one of the crew was lost; they arrived at Pipley on the 24th ultimo.

When Capt. Parker found it absolutely impossible to save the ship, he put into his pocket a few gold mohurs, in the hope, that should they be preserved, he might procure, for his sufferers, conveyance to Calcutta; but as soon as they came on shore, the Mahrattas, who were waiting on the beach to receive them, stripped every man, and returned no article, either valuable or useful; in short, they cruelly robbed them, and then withheld the common necessities of life; these acts, however, were not intended to close the scene of their barbarity, for they did not condescend to tell the sufferers they were at liberty to depart, until the long-boat, and every thing belonging to her, had been properly secured.

The Mahratta pass, which expressly forbids any molestation of persons in amity with its government, was shewn them; but they only laughed at the captain for having been at the trouble to save it; thus, without a conveyance and bereft of the means of assistance, they were compelled to

commence

commence a journey which took three days to accomplish.

On the 27th the unfortunate sufferers arrived at Cauntée; where, through the humane assistance of Mr. Chapman, the resident, they were provided with every necessary comfort; boats, provisions, &c. were liberally supplied; and the Captain and crew arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday evening, the 31st ultimo.

The following Extracts of Rules respecting the Pilotage, are published for general Information.

That the Master Attendant shall, immediately after the arrival of any ship or vessel at her moorings in the river Hoogly, transmit to the Marine Paymaster the bill for pilotage, who shall demand payment thereof within five days.

In respect to ships outward bound, the Master Attendant shall require the Commander of a ship, upon his application for a pilot, to deposit a sum of money with the Marine Paymaster, to discharge the bill for pilotage outward, according to the draft of water the ship may draw, if laden at town, or may draw, if laden down the river, with an advance of ten per cent. thereon, to be kept in reserve; which advance shall be returned to any person the commander may appoint to receive the money, after the sums due for pilotage have been discharged, provided no part of the advance has been appropriated to make good the amount due. Should the other part of the deposit be found to exceed the amount which may actually become due, it must be repaid in like manner.

Published by order of the President and Members of the Marine Board at Calcutta.

VOL. I.

The epidemic disease which prevailed at Bufforah, as a consequence of the inundation of the Euphrates, had been attended with a most alarming mortality, carrying off no less than 12000 of the inhabitants in the space of about six weeks.

Persia continues to be distracted by the various competitors for the throne; nor is the Government of Bushire supposed to be permanently settled, since Sheick Nassur, the late Governor, is at Graine, and said to be collecting a fleet of dows, with which he meditates an attempt to reinstate himself in his former authority.

OCTOBER.

Loss of the Brig SURPRIZE.

The *Surprise*, brig, was lost off the Sand Heads, at the mouth of the Hoogly, on Friday the 5th instant. This vessel arrived in the roads from Pulo Penang on the 4th, the weather being exceedingly boisterous, and the wind at S. E. to S. S. E. No pilot being in sight, they let go an anchor; but she drove into two fathoms on Saugur Sands; and, in order to prevent her going ashore in the night, it was deemed proper to cut away the main-mast: in consequence of this measure she was got into seven fathoms in the eastern channel; but, parting two cables the next day, and not having another anchor on board, she drove on shore at two o'clock, and filled.

The crew got ashore (it being fortunately flood tide when she struck) on Saugur Island, on a raft made of her spars and a small canoe: the commander, officers, and seven men arrived at Calcutta, on Thursday morning, leaving thirty-seven

seven of the crew on Saugur Island: boats with provisions were immediately dispatched to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

WAR between the SIAMESE and BURMAHS.

Letters from Rangoon, dated the 10th instant, mention the hostile preparations carrying on there: The Siamese have already taken the field, and have been successful in some slight skirmishes with the Burmahs; the latter act with the greatest caution, and have hitherto been on the defensive only; the Government has, however, thought proper to command Rangoon, and its adjacent districts, to furnish 6000 men, completely armed, &c.; and it is said, that similar orders have been issued in every division of the empire, so that a very large army was expected to assemble early in the present month; in which case, it is supposed, they will boldly meet their inveterate foe, and, by some valorous effort, endeavour to obliterate the painful recollection of their recent discomfitures.

Extract of a Letter from Colabah, dated Oct. 14.

"I am just returned from being a spectator of a very awful and distressing scene. About one o'clock I heard a smart cannonade at sea, which continuing for some time, I went about two o'clock to the light-house, from whence I observed a dingey bearing S. W. by W. distant about three leagues, standing direct into the harbour; she was engaged with nine Mahratta gallivats, with the whole of which she kept up a steady and well-directed fire, keeping them for some time at bay.

"About half past two, four of the boats had got close on her

quarters, and fired right into her, which was returned by the dingey; after which, she immediately blew up.

"I was at that very instant looking at her through the spy-glass, and could see her plainly; she was instantly in a blaze in every part of her; and, horrid to relate, while in this dreadful situation, the Mahratta boats continued with savage barbarity to fire into her, till she was close burnt down to the water's edge.

"At half past three she disappeared, and went to the bottom; and with her, I am much afraid, many of the unfortunate crew, who might have escaped the fate of the battle or the flames, must have been drowned."

Extract of a Letter from Delhi, dated 18th October, 1798.

"As various accounts of the events at Delhi have appeared in some of the papers at Calcutta, I shall now transmit you a brief, but correct sketch of the late siege, and recent capture of the fort.

"On the refusal of the killedar to deliver up the fort to a detachment, consisting of two battalions from Colonel Sutherland's brigade—three battalions more were ordered up by General Perron, to augment the detachment, and co-operate in forcing the killedar to surrender, should he still hesitate on its evacuation.

"On the conjunction of these forces, the fort was invested on all sides, and batteries and trenches immediately opened. The fire from us was very inconsiderable, out of a respectful regard for the King and his numerous family, who were in a measure imprisoned in the fort.

"When every preparation was ready for a breach and escalade, the

the killedar began a mamlut (negotiation), which terminated in the capitulation of the fort on the 15th of the present month, after a siege of nineteen days.

"The terms were brief—the killedar had permission to go unmolested wherever he pleased, and his troops were to receive from us the arrears of pay due to them.

"In my next I shall give you an account of the fort, of the unfortunate monarch himself, and of the unhappy situation of the seventeen, those miserable branches of the royal family, doomed, by Asiatic policy, to eternal seclusion.

"From the well-known humanity of General Perron, who is expected here in a few days, some alleviating alteration may, we hope, take place, in order to mitigate the pecuniary hardships of these royal sufferers."

Extract of a Letter from the Mahratta Camp at Muttrah, dated the 19th October, 1798.

"The troops sent by General Perron, to take the fort of Delhi, have succeeded in their project by a capitulation, which took place four days ago.

"The Mahratta who commanded in the fort, caught the general spirit of revolt, and rebelled from his subjection to Scindeah; and was promised assistance from the other disaffected chiefs. The Prince sent repeated orders to General Perron to invest the fort, and use every vigorous means to possess it.

"The general, from that amiable humanity which is a noble trait in his character, endeavoured to avoid recourse to hostile measures, in regard to the old King, the numerous Princes and Princesses who are detained in the fort:

and, even when the siege was laid, it was with the full permission of the King; and every measure adopted to obviate any possible injury to the old monarch and the royal family.

"Though the troops in the fort, amounting to 600, were debarred from all exterior supplies of provisions, yet General Perron ordered that the royal persons should be amply supplied, and their provisions pass unmolested.

"The fort was invested by five battalions, and a slight fire kept up for a few days, to intimidate the killedar, which produced the effect of a surrender: there were five guns in the fort, and the killed and wounded of the besiegers were trifling.

"General Perron has the entire and merited confidence of the Prince, and is invested with the full and uncontrolled government of all Scindeah's possessions, from the Chumbull river to Patiala, an extensive country, which, even in its present ruinous state, yields an annual revenue of near a crore of rupees.

"The general is to raise what armies he thinks proper, and to retain or discharge what troops he pleases. In fact, no European, not even General Du Boigne, ever possessed such confidence or such power, as General Perron.

"I imagine we shall shortly lay siege to the strong fort of Agra, which has also revolted from the Prince."

BOMBAY

MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Town-Hall, Oct. 23, 1798.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Gentlemen in the Civil Service of the Honourable Company, of the profession of the Law,

seven of the crew on Saugur Island: boats with provisions were immediately dispatched to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

WAR between the SIAMESE and BURMAHS.

Letters from Rangoon, dated the 10th instant, mention the hostile preparations carrying on there: The Siamese have already taken the field, and have been successful in some slight skirmishes with the Burmahs; the latter act with the greatest caution, and have hitherto been on the defensive only; the Government has, however, thought proper to command Rangoon, and its adjacent districts, to furnish 6000 men, completely armed, &c.; and it is said, that similar orders have been issued in every division of the empire, so that a very large army was expected to assemble early in the present month; in which case, it is supposed, they will boldly meet their inveterate foe, and, by some valorous effort, endeavour to obliterate the painful recollection of their recent discomfitures.

Extract of a Letter from Colabah, dated Oct. 14.

"I am just returned from being a spectator of a very awful and distressing scene. About one o'clock I heard a smart cannonade at sea, which continuing for some time, I went about two o'clock to the light-house, from whence I observed a dingey bearing S. W. by W. distant about three leagues, standing direct into the harbour; she was engaged with nine Mahratta gallivats, with the whole of which she kept up a steady and well-directed fire, keeping them for some time at bay.

"About half past two, four of the boats had got close on her

quarters, and fired right into her, which was returned by the dingey; after which, she immediately blew up.

"I was at that very instant looking at her through the spy-glass, and could see her plainly; she was instantly in a blaze in every part of her; and, horrid to relate, while in this dreadful situation, the Mahratta boats continued with savage barbarity to fire into her, till she was close burnt down to the water's edge.

"At half past three she disappeared, and went to the bottom; and with her, I am much afraid, many of the unfortunate crew, who might have escaped the fate of the battle or the flames, must have been drowned."

Extract of a Letter from Delhi, dated 18th October, 1798.

"As various accounts of the events at Delhi have appeared in some of the papers at Calcutta, I shall now transmit you a brief, but correct sketch of the late siege, and recent capture of the fort.

"On the refusal of the killedar to deliver up the fort to a detachment, consisting of two battalions from Colonel Sutherland's brigade—three battalions more were ordered up by General Perron, to augment the detachment, and co-operate in forcing the killedar to surrender, should he still hesitate on its evacuation.

"On the conjunction of these forces, the fort was invested on all sides, and batteries and trenches immediately opened. The fire from us was very inconsiderable, out of a respectful regard for the King and his numerous family, who were in a measure imprisoned in the fort.

"When every preparation was ready for a breach and escalade, the

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the killedar began a mamlut (negotiation), which terminated in the capitulation of the fort on the 15th of the present month, after a siege of nineteen days.

"The terms were brief—the killedar had permission to go unmolested wherever he pleased, and his troops were to receive from us the arrears of pay due to them.

"In my next I shall give you an account of the fort, of the unfortunate monarch himself, and of the unhappy situation of the seldateen, those miserable branches of the royal family, doomed, by Asiatic policy, to eternal seclusion.

"From the well-known humanity of General Perron, who is expected here in a few days, some alleviating alteration may, we hope, take place, in order to mitigate the pecuniary hardships of these royal sufferers."

Extract of a Letter from the Mahratta Camp at Muttrah, dated the 19th October, 1798.

"The troops sent by General Perron, to take the fort of Delhi, have succeeded in their project by a capitulation, which took place four days ago.

"The Mahratta who commanded in the fort, caught the general spirit of revolt, and rebelled from his subjection to Scindeah; and was promised assistance from the other disaffected chiefs. The Prince sent repeated orders to General Perron to invest the fort, and use every vigorous means to possess it.

"The general, from that amiable humanity which is a noble trait in his character, endeavoured to avoid recourse to hostile measures, in regard to the old King, the numerous Princes and Princesses who are detained in the fort:

and, even when the siege was laid, it was with the full permission of the King; and every measure adopted to obviate any possible injury to the old monarch and the royal family.

"Though the troops in the fort, amounting to 600, were debarred from all exterior supplies of provisions, yet General Perron ordered that the royal persons should be amply supplied, and their provisions pass unmolested.

"The fort was invested by five battalions, and a slight fire kept up for a few days, to intimidate the killedar, which produced the effect of a surrender: there were five guns in the fort, and the killed and wounded of the besiegers were trifling.

"General Perron has the entire and merited confidence of the Prince, and is invested with the full and uncontrolled government of all Scindeah's possessions, from the Chumbull river to Patiala, an extensive country, which, even in its present ruinous state, yields an annual revenue of near a crore of rupees.

"The general is to raise what armies he thinks proper, and to retain or discharge what troops he pleases. In fact, no European, not even General Du Boigne, ever possessed such confidence or such power, as General Perron.

"I imagine we shall shortly lay siege to the strong fort of Agra, which has also revolted from the Prince."

BOMBAY

MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Town-Hall, Oct. 23, 1798.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Gentlemen in the Civil Service of the Honourable Company, of the profession of the

Law, of the Free Merchants, Free Mariners, and other British subjects, convened by handbills circulated under authority of Government.

Mr. HENSHAW opened the business, by reading the following card, from the Honourable the Governor, to the Assembly:

"The Governor presents his compliments to the gentlemen in the civil service, and to those in the profession of the law, to the free merchants, free mariners, and other British subjects, not in the military or marine service of the Honourable Company; and acquaints them, that the purpose for which they have, by the handbills of yesterday, been invited to meet this day at the theatre, has been to take into consideration the subject of a recent instruction from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of this Presidency, to encourage Military Associations among the civil servants and others, to be prepared to act on any emergency: in pursuance of which a plan has been suggested, which Mr. Henshaw will impart to the gentlemen assembled; on whose zeal, patriotism, and promptitude to come forward on the present occasion, the Governor places the utmost reliance; being also at all times ready and solicitous to give the utmost effect to their exertions, by whatever may be within his own power; under the impression derived from all the information before him, that on the example that shall now be shewn, and by the personal services of the gentlemen here addressed, the safety of this important settlement may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, in a very material degree depend.

(Signed) "J. DUNCAN.

"Bombay, Oct. 23, 1798."

Mr. Henshaw also read the plan for a Militia and Armed Association, alluded to in the Governor's card.

The Meeting therefore unanimously approving the recommendation of the Honourable the Governor, as well as the plan laid down in the minute from General Stuart, agreed, and accordingly resolved, to form themselves into an Armed Association, to be in future employed as may be deemed most expedient for the protection of this island; and conceiving that a Committee should be formed from the Members present, to conduct and carry into effect this important object, so strongly recommended to the Assembly in the Honourable the Governor's card,

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a standing Committee for that purpose, viz.

Mr. R. Henshaw,	Mr. J. Morris,
Mr. L. Corkran,	Mr. H. Fawcett,
Mr. F. Reeves,	Mr. J. Forbes,
Mr. N. Crow,	Mr. J. Loughnan,
Mr. P. Hadow,	Mr. P. Hall, and
Mr. H. F. Constable,	Mr. J. Guise.
Mr. R. Taylor,	

The Meeting then broke up, and the Committee continued their sittings.

Mr. HENSHAW, in the Chair.

Resolved, that the following letter be addressed to the Honourable the Governor in Council, and presented by the Chairman, who at the same time is desired to express the wishes of the Armed Association, that the Honourable the Governor and the two Civil Members of Council will do the Association the honour to be the three superior Officers in the corps.

"To the Hon. J. DUNCAN, Esq.
President and Governor in Council.

"HON. SIR,

"We the undersigned, being a Committee elected by a numerous assembly convened this day by public invitation to the gentlemen of the Civil Service, the gentlemen of the

the profession of the Law, and the rest of the British inhabitants not in the Military or Marine Services of the Company, are deputed to tender to your Honour the most zealous personal services of every person present, for the purpose of an Armed Association for the defence of this settlement, in the manner that has been proposed in the plan communicated to us and the assembly at your desire.

"And we are further authorised to signify, on the part of the several gentlemen assembled, that the services, which the present crisis calls upon them to offer, will be most cheerfully performed by each at his own charges, and to the utmost extent of his individual ability.

"We have the honour to be,

"Honourable Sir,

"Your most obedient humble

"Servants,

"R. HENSHAW, &c. Committee.

"Bombay, 23d October, 1798."

Resolved, That the next meeting be at the Theatre, on the 25th instant. Adjourned. R. HENSHAW, Chairman.

Bombay Town Hall, Oct. 25th, 1798.

The Committee being assembled, the Chairman read the following letter from the Honourable the Governor in Council, in answer to their address of the 23d inst.

"To R. HENSHAW, Esq. &c.
Committee for conducting the Voluntary Association.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In reply to your communication of yesterday's date, I am directed to lose no time in expressing the President in Council's warmest satisfaction at the prompt and cordial reception which the Governor's intimation has met with from the meeting of the gentlemen at the Theatre, assembled for the purpose of considering the plan of an

armed association, for the defence of this settlement; and understanding that it will prove agreeable to their sentiments, I have to add that the Governor will esteem himself honoured by his name appearing at the head of so creditable a corps, as its commanding officer; whilst the two civil members of government will be no less proud of holding the next situations in point of rank; in consideration of which you are requested to proceed to make choice of your other Officers.

"The Commander in Chief has also been requested to afford all such farther assistance as may, in a military point of view, be necessary for giving effectual operation to the plan in question; and will readily comply with whatever application may in this respect be preferred to him through the Governor in Council.

"I have the honour to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"R. RICKARDS, Sec. to Gov.

"Bombay Castle, Oct. 24th, 1798."

The Committee then proceeded to take into consideration the farther steps necessary to carry into effect the object of the association.

R. HENSHAW, Chairman.

Extract of a Letter from Columbo, dated 26th October, 1798.

"A discovery has been lately made here, of a very rich mine of quicksilver, about six miles from this place. The appearances are very promising, for a handful of the earth on the surface will, by being washed, produce the value of a rupee. A guard is set over it, and accounts sent express to the Madras government."

Advices from Poonah mention, that Purseram Bhow, after having

plundered the town of Sattarah, proceeded to the southward with a large force, towards the country of the Calipoor Rajah. We are also advised from the same quarter, that Col. Drugeon, who was lately put under arrest by the European officers of his own corps, has been divested of the command of the first brigade in Scindeah's service, by order of General Perron; and that Col. Hefling has been provisionally appointed by Scindeah to that situation, subject to be confirmed by General Perron. Colonel Drugeon was to proceed to Bombay in the course of a few days, under the protection of a guard to conduct him thither.

Golaum Mahommed, the leader of the Rohillas in 1794, and whose submission to the English government was then received, after visiting the tomb of Mahommed at Mecca, in order to invigorate his faith, he undertook a journey to Seringapatam, where he met with a favourable reception from Tippoo Sultan. After a residence of some time in Mysore, he found his way back to Rohilcund, where he has continued for twelve or eighteen months past, distinguished, as formerly, by his ambition and turbulence. To the designs and machinations of this man, the late refractory spirit displayed by the Rohillas, subjects to the Nabob Vizier, may in a great measure be ascribed.

ABSTRACT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Bengal, Oct. 12, - - -	L. 159,053
Madras, Sept. 16, - - -	74,945
Bombay (including Cochin), Sept. 15, - - - - -	31,891
Calicut, July 27, - - -	5,944
	<hr/> L. 271,833

NOVEMBER.

Proceedings in the Court of the Recorder at Madras.

On the 1st instant, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras having assembled themselves in their corporate capacity in the town-hall, in order to receive Sir Thomas Strange, nominated to preside, as recorder, in the new court of judicature, sent a deputation of their members, consisting of the senior and junior aldermen, to conduct him into the hall.

The Recorder having entered, and taken his place on the bench, ordered that his Majesty's royal charter, of the 20th of February last, should be publicly read; at the conclusion of which a royal salute was fired from the walls of the garrison.

Mr. Abott, as mayor, then administered the oaths, prescribed to be taken by the recorder, to Sir Thomas Strange; and tendered the declaration against the transubstantiation, also directed to be subscribed by the supreme judge; and the recorder afterwards administered the like oaths, and exhibited a similar declaration to the mayor and aldermen respectively, according to seniority; and the same having been taken and subscribed, and the new court having been thereby constituted and formed, the Sheriff was ordered to publish and proclaim the same, by the name and style of the Court of the Recorder at Madras.

The following proclamation was then read by the sheriff in open court:

"GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

"Whereas his most gracious Majesty,

Majesty, by his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, the 20th day of February, in the 38th year of his reign, did, of his especial grace, think fit to direct and ordain, that a new court of judicature should be established for the settlement of Madraspatnam, and the factories and territories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon, which should be called the Court of the Recorder of Madraspatnam, and should be holden by and before one principal judge, who should be called the recorder of Madraspatnam, and should be the president of the said court, and by and before the mayor and three of the aldermen of Madraspatnam, to be from time to time selected in rotation to be assistant judges thereof; and his Majesty, in and by the same letters patent, was graciously pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Thomas Strange, knight, to be the first recorder of the said court; and whereas the said recorder, mayor, and aldermen, in pursuance of his Majesty's said letters patent, have this day assembled themselves in the town-hall of Madras, and, after having caused the same letters patent to be read and published, have proceeded to qualify themselves for the execution of the several powers and authorities thereby vested in them, by taking the oaths and subscribing the declarations therein directed to be taken and subscribed: This is therefore to proclaim and publish, that the court of the recorder of Madras is in due manner constituted and established, and that all the judicial powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the mayor's court at Madras, and by the governor and council as a court of appeal from the same, and by the court of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, have, by virtue of

the directions contained in his Majesty's letters patent, thereby ceased and terminated; and that all civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, and admiralty jurisdiction, will henceforth be exercised in the Court of the Recorder of Madras, in the manner and to the extent, by the same letters patent, directed and prescribed; of which all persons are hereby commanded and enjoined to take notice.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Extract from His Majesty's Charter, bearing date 20th February, 38th year of his Reign.

"And we do further hereby strictly charge and command all governors and commanders, magistrates and ministers, civil and military, and all other our faithful and liege subjects whatsoever, in and throughout the British territories and possessions in the East Indies, and the countries, territories, districts and places which now are, or shall be hereafter dependent thereupon, or subject or subordinate to the British government there, that in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereby granted, made, given or created, they be aiding, assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George, 1st Nov. 1798.

The Court was afterwards adjourned to Monday the 5th inst.

After the adjournment of the Court, Sir Thomas Strange, attended by the mayor and aldermen, proceeded to the council chamber, in order to present the Right Hon. the Governor with a copy of the charter.

On delivering the charter into the hands of Lord Clive, the recorder, in a very apposite address, explained to his lordship the intent and purport of the charter, and concluded with an earnest and impressive appeal to the chair, to forward and carry into effect the most gracious intentions of his Majesty, as manifested and declared by his royal charter, when occasion (but which he trusted would be very rare) should require the co-operative strength and energy of the executive government.

To the address of the recorder, his lordship made a suitable reply; when Sir Thomas retired.

The sheriff, in the course of the morning, read the proclamation in the fort, and various parts of Madras.

On Monday the 5th instant, the Court of the Recorder met, pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Alderman Roebuck addressed the Recorder, to the following effect:—

That he was desired by his brethren on the bench, to congratulate him on the appointment which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on him of Recorder of that Court. That they were not unacquainted that he had already filled a high judicial situation in one of his Majesty's colonies, giving dignity to his appointment, by the just and impartial administration of the laws entrusted to his dispensation; nor were they ignorant, that he had displayed an urbanity of manners, and a conciliatory disposition, in the settlement where he had lately resided, which had procured him the general esteem, and which had been peculiarly manifested to him in the regret which had been publicly testified on the eve of his departure to his mother country.

That, bearing with him so full and ample a tribute of public approbation, he and his brother aldermen were satisfied, that they had acquired in the person of the Recorder, an upright and able colleague, to aid and guide them in the discharge of an arduous task which their country had imposed on them,

That the first act of office which he had performed, required the particular thanks of the bench—He alluded to the very manly and impressive address which he had delivered to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, when he presented them with the exemplification of the charter. And they had no doubt, not only from the visible operation of his address, but from his lordship's manner of thinking, and from the constitutional principles which he was known to possess, but that his lordship would give every requisite aid to support the dignity and enforce the decrees of the court. It was, however, to be lamented, that the late court (in the place of which the present was erected) for many years, had not been so fortunate as to meet with so necessary a support: otherwise the administration of justice in the settlement might have been more perfect than it has been.

The late court, he could not but observe, had to combat with difficulties peculiar to its conformation—That it had frequently to find its way through a labyrinth, without any clue to direct its course. But though the members which composed the mayor's court were not men with professed legal acquirements, yet he might venture to assert that they all possessed a general and liberal view of the constitution of their country, and the principles on which justice was to be

be administered under it. It was not perhaps for him to say, how the court had discharged itself of what was expected from it—but the public records were the best proof of the manner in which the law had been administered—and the very few instances in which it would appear that the decrees of the mayor's court had been reversed by his Majesty in Council, afforded an unerring test, that the generality of their decisions had not been incorrect; and wherever their decrees might be seen to differ from the ultimate forum, the difference would not be found on matter of fact, but on point of law: But that they had been in general so correct, he was not inclined to ascribe all the merit to the bench; for it were but justice to the gentlemen at the bar to acknowledge that their professional talents, labour and research, had often assisted and governed their decisions. Individually he might be allowed to add, that he was particularly indebted to them for much voluntary information, which had enabled him, in cases of nicety, to form an opinion to the satisfaction of his own mind.

Perchance it might also be deemed a duty incumbent on him, while speaking of the external assistance which the bench had experienced, to say something of the officers of the court: for it must be observed, that he, (the recorder) could only know them by general communication or confined personal acquaintance. But he, (Mr. Roebuck) had had the almost daily opportunity of remarking on their conduct, for a long period of time; and from so extensive an experience of their respective merits, he was certainly authorised to assert, that the gentleman who held the office of Register, though he

had come young and inexperienced into office, had conducted himself with a considerable degree of talent in the execution of his duties, and, what perhaps was of more public importance, with unbiassed and incorruptible integrity. That of the young gentleman, his Deputy, who had not been long in his situation, from the application which he had given, and the line of conduct he had pursued since he had been in that department, there could be little doubt but he would qualify himself to be a fit successor hereafter to a person who has so ably and honourably held the principal office.

Before he concluded, Mr. Roebuck hoped that he should stand excused, in adding a few words to what he had already said in respect to the gentlemen at the bar. There were men amongst them, he was proud to say, whose talents and acquirements were sufficient to embrace every subject with benefit to their clients, and credit to themselves,—whose practice had been large and liberal—fair and honourable,—whose zeal, though kept in proper bounds, could not and cannot be excelled in any court of judicature in the British dominions. Men possessing such talents, and adopting such a line of practice, must have the most ample gratification in their own mind;—but, he trusted, it would not be unacceptable to them to understand, that a conduct so honourable in itself had not passed unnoticed, and that a just tribute was paid to it by those whose duty it had been to observe it.

The Recorder observed, that he had to express his thanks and acknowledgments to the mayor and aldermen, in whose joint name Mr. Roebuck had addressed him, for the very flattering opinion which they entertained of a stranger, who had

so

to recently come amongst them. If he had merited, by the line of conduct pursued by him in another part of the world, which he scarcely dare presume, those high encomiums which the worthy alderman had been pleased to bestow on it—and if he had been fortunate enough to obtain the esteem of those amongst whom he had been deputed to administer justice—he must attribute a great part of his success to the assistance of those who were appointed to co-operate with him, and to the obliging disposition of persons with whom he associated, that inclined them to receive his good intentions with a liberal allowance. He begged leave to assure the mayor and aldermen, that no endeavours should be wanting, on his part, to conform himself to the ideas which they had been so good as to conceive of him—But he was not unaware, that he had a more difficult situation to fill than he had heretofore discharged. He had to administer justice amongst a people, of whose manners, customs and usages, he possessed but a very circumscribed knowledge; yet every exertion in his power should be used to investigate matters which would judicially come before them, and to explain the principles on which their decisions should be grounded; and in all circumstances and cases to render them such aid as his abilities might allow. On many occasions he must receive, rather than afford assistance; and he must expect to be instructed there by the gentlemen on the bench, and the worthy alderman in particular; and he depended that they would most readily and unreservedly give him that local information and advice, of which they were so capable, from their long residence and frequent previous inquiries. He was ex-

extremely gratified to receive so favourable a testimonial of the conduct of a gentleman who held so important an office as that of Register: nor was he less happy to hear a commendation equally flattering, and from a quarter so distinguishing, as proceeding from the worthy alderman, of the gentlemen at the bar; and they would see from the proceedings of the court that day, that a general confidence was placed in their character. And although the testimony borne by the worthy alderman did not appear to apply universally, yet he trusted that every individual, profiting by the liberality of the court, would endeavour to attach to himself a claim to so honourable a commendation.

The court then proceeded to appoint their officers: when George Taylor, Esq. was sworn prothonotary and register, and J. Abbot, Esq. as deputy prothonotary and register.

And afterwards, J. S. Hall, G. Chalmer, R. Williams, E. Samuel, A. Anstruther, G. Rickets, G. McMahon, C. M. Bushby, J. Sutherland, H. A. D. Campton, F. Disney, C. Walters, and M. James, Esqrs. were approved, admitted, and enrolled advocates of the court, and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance.

G. Lyes, Esq. was sworn examiner of the court.

The Recorder then delivered his seal to Mr. L. H. Stirling, thereby constituting him sealer of the court, who thereupon took and subscribed the oaths of office.

The petition of S. D. Totton, Esquire, was then read, praying to be admitted an advocate and attorney, and stating his pretensions as founded on being a graduate of Oxford, and a member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn. The

The Recorder, in delivering the resolution of the court, which was unfavourable to the prayer of the petition, suggested—that however desirous the court might be to admit Mr. Totton, they were prevented from so doing by the strict letter of the charter. He bore every honourable testimony to the high estimation in which Mr. Totton stood in the settlement; and as a proof of the sentiments entertained of him by the court, the Recorder farther observed, that in limiting the number of practitioners in future, if such a measure should be found necessary, there should be a reservation in his favour, if he should think proper to apply to the Company for the licence required.

After the officers were sworn in, Mr. Hall (the senior advocate) then addressed the bench, and said in substance—

That the bar might justly be considered as deficient even in common feelings, if, after the very liberal and honourable expressions that had fallen from the bench, they were not to declare their grateful sentiments. That he assured his lordship that they were individually and deeply impressed with a sense of the partiality shewn to them, which could not fail to influence their conduct, and make them study to become what the worthy alderman had represented them to be.

How far they might deserve the future commendation of the court, would depend on the respective merit and tenour of their practice; and he trusted, with such inducement and intentions, they would not fail to insure the protection and support of the court, without which no bar could ever hope to be respectable.

The nomination of Mr. Williams as Company's attorney, conform-

able to the directions of the charter, was signified to the court, by a letter under the official signature of the secretary to the government.

The court then adjourned.

Camp, near Hydrabad. 1st November 1798.

“ You have heard of the grand object of our expedition, which has been attended with all the success that could have been wished. We arrived here on the 12th of last month; and from that time till the 22d, we remained in anxious suspense as to our future proceedings. On the 22d it was determined that our detachment, consisting of four Madras battalions, a company of artillery with sixteen guns, joined by the Bengal regiment with their artillery and guns, should attack the French lines. The French force amounted to about 14,000 men, 100 pieces of cannon and abundance of ammunition; but fortunately enough for us, a mutiny had broke out among their troops, which had risen to such extremity, that they confined several of their officers; and Mons. Perron, with many of his friends, were obliged to come over to our camp the night immediately preceding the intended attack, and threw himself on the mercy of the English government; and had he not thus prudently secured his safety by flight, he would certainly have been murdered by his troops.

“ Our object was to destroy, completely, the French interest and influence in this quarter, which has been happily effected without bloodshed. On the morning after M. Perron surrendered himself, we marched down in full force to the French lines. Our detachment took possession of some heights, which commanded the whole of the enemy's lines, and the Bengal detachment

detachment was on their right flank. The instant they perceived that we were so advantageously posted, the men immediately threw down their arms, and dispersed, except a few of Perron's own corps, who said they were willing to come to any reasonable terms, provided they received the arrears of pay that were due to them, which was complied with on the part of M. Perron; and we have now got possession of all the Frenchmen that were either at Hydrabad or in the Nizam's service; and we have also secured all the arms and amunition, a large quantity, and for which the Nizam has promised to pay M. Perron and his officers.

"Perron has acted judiciously, and has secured to himself the greater part of his property. He and his adherents are to be sent to Madras; and it is supposed that they will from thence be sent round to Bengal. They are all permitted to sell off their property, except their houses. These his highness the Nizam takes as his share of the spoil."

BOMBAY PATRIOTIC MEETING.

Town Hall, Nov. 5, 1798.—At a General Meeting of the British inhabitants, subscribers to the Voluntary Contributions for the support of the war, convened by the Sheriff at the request of the committee appointed by the said inhabitants,

R. HENSHAW, Esq. in the Chair.

The Chairman stated to the meeting the amount of the subscriptions this day, being upwards of three lacks of rupees. Of this sum one hundred twenty seven thousand, seven hundred sixty-three rupees one quarter and nineteen pence were lent in aid to government, payable whenever called for. A

farther sum of thirty two thousand rupees had been advanced to his Majesty's naval officers for bills on the navy board, which bills had been indorsed payable to the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and remitted to them in the name of the British inhabitants of Bombay, through the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; that a farther sum of fifty-five thousand rupees had been called for by his Majesty's naval officers, and was in a course of payment. All which received the full approbation of the meeting.

The Chairman then proposed, that an humble Address be made to his Majesty, expressive of the resolution of his true and faithful subjects to support the measures of his government in the present war, and congratulating him on the success of his arms in the Mediterranean, in which our safety in this island was so nearly concerned.

The motion was approved; and it was resolved unanimously, that the Committee formerly appointed, together with General Carnack, be requested to prepare such an address.

The Committee withdrew, and after some time returned, when the Chairman read the following draft of an address, which being unanimously approved of, was ordered to be fairly transcribed for signature.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the British inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, animated by an ardent zeal for our country, which we trust will ever be the distinguishing characteristic of

of Britons, have exerted our best endeavours, by a general contribution, for supporting the present just and necessary war in which we are engaged, in opposition to an unprovoked combination of your Majesty's enemies; reflecting with equal pride and gratitude on the blessings we derive from a constitution which has elevated the national character through ages, and by the security it affords to liberty and property, has roused and maintained a spirit of commercial adventure, equally productive of public wealth, and individual prosperity, it became our duty, as well as our earnest inclination, to unite for its protection. Of this invaluable system we regard your Majesty as the faithful guardian, and as farther endeared to us by those amiable personal virtues which are the peculiar ornaments of your character.

We feel particular pleasure at this period in congratulating your Majesty on the late success of your naval arms in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Nelson, against an inveterate and usurping foe, whose hostility is directed to the destruction of every tie that can bind society in good order and government; a victory, which, while it has eminently displayed the wisdom and vigilance of your Majesty's councils, in the means of its attainment, and the bravery and good conduct of your officers in its accomplishment, has averted from your subjects in this remote situation an intended blow, which threatened their existence.

While we express to your Majesty the exertions of your British subjects here, in the public cause, it is with much additional satisfaction that we fulfil a duty incumbent upon us, in conveying to you the unsolicited concurrence we have experienced in the natives

of this island, through their different casts, and the aid they have afforded on the present occasion; effects, which can only be ascribed to the benign influence of your Majesty's government in the support and protection of all to whom it is extended.

With the most fervent wishes for the long continuance of your Majesty's reign, with increase of glory and prosperity, and the enjoyment of your domestic felicity, we have the honour of subscribing ourselves with the warmest sentiments of veneration and gratitude.

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most obedient and
Faithful Subjects.

Resolved, That the address be fairly transcribed on parchment, and lay open at the Adjutant General's, or Secretary's Office, for signature, and that the committee be requested afterwards to present the same to the Honourable the Governor, and solicit him, in the name of the meeting, to adopt such mode as he shall judge most proper for transmitting it to his Majesty.

Resolved, That a duplicate of the address be prepared for signature as above.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee, for conducting the performance of the trust committed to them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Esq. sheriff, for his obliging and ready acquiescence in calling the inhabitants this day.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was then

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Robert Henshaw, Esq. chairman of the committee and of this meeting, for his ability and attention in the discharge of those duties. Adjourned.

R. HENSHAW, Chairman.

Public Department, 5th Nov. 1798.

Whereas the sale of fire-arms, or other warlike stores, to or for the use of the country powers or private persons, without express authority for that purpose, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of government,

government, and the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having reason to believe that attempts have been made to evade the said prohibition; his lordship in council hereby declares, that the said trade, in fire-arms and warlike stores, has been and continues to be entirely forbidden; and that any person or persons who shall be detected in exporting from Calcutta, or any other part of the Company's province, to any part or parts of the country within their territories, or otherwise, cannon or guns of any other description, or any arms or warlike stores of whatever denomination, without a pass, sealed with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary to this government, will be considered as having forfeited the protection of the Company, and will be sent to Europe.

It is farther hereby notified and declared, that the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, the collectors and officers of the customs within the Company's provinces, including the zemindary of Benares, and the magistrates of several districts, have been directed to take due care that the strictest attention be paid to this order, and to seize within their respective jurisdictions any property attempted to be passed in violation of this order, declaring the said property to be confiscated, one half to the use and benefit of the honourable Company, and the other half to the benefit of the informer, who shall be entitled to the same upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Published by order of the right honourable the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Sec.*

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1798.

Whereas it has been represented to the right honourable the Governor General in Council, that several places in the vicinity of Calcutta, and elsewhere within these provinces, are become the ordinary resort of disorderly persons from the foreign settlements on the sabbath-day; and that at such places of public resort, horse-races are frequented, and the pernicious practice of gaming prevails, to the scandal of the British government, and to the prejudice of those who are entitled to its protection; and whereas the profanation of the day set apart for the solemn observance of public worship, is a practice destructive of the good order and morals of society, and contrary to the duties and ordinances of the protestant religion; his lordship in council hereby orders and directs all magistrates, and officers commanding at military stations, to prohibit horse-races, and all other meetings for the purpose of gaming on the sabbath-day, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions or commands; and if any person or persons shall be guilty of disobedience to such prohibition, the magistrates and officers of the district or station in which such offence shall be committed, are hereby strictly commanded to report the name or names of any person or persons so offending, to the right honourable the Governor-General in Council; and his lordship in council hereby declares, that the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to forfeit the protection of the honourable the East-India

India Company, and to be sent to Europe.

Published by order of the right honourable the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

To James Anderson, Esq. M. D.
Physician General, &c. Madras.

“DEAR SIR,

“I have the pleasure to send you the history of a case, which was attended with the most alarming symptoms, as a confirmation of the beneficial effects to be expected from the use of Eau de Luce, or spirits of hartshorn, in the bites of even the most dangerous snakes. On the 11th of this month, at half past three o'clock, *p. m.* one of the dooley bearers of the 2d regiment of cavalry, in the act of cutting a branch of a tree, about 100 yards from my house, was bit by a snake, on the outside of the left leg, a little below the knee. He felt immediately the pain stretching up his thigh; and in the course of ten or twelve minutes, he was seized with violent spasms all over his body, and fell down apparently without sense or motion. He was then brought to me, when I found all his joints quite stiff, his limbs rigidly extended, pulse hardly to be felt, and jaws fast locked. Having no eau de luce at hand, I put a tea-spoonful of hartshorn into a tumbler, with a small quantity of water; and having with difficulty opened his mouth by means of a turn-screw, I poured it in; but the power of deglutition being perfectly gone, only a very small part found its way to the stomach. In ten minutes more I repeated the draught, and again a very small quantity got to the stomach; ten minutes after I gave him another dose, when, by holding his head back, the greatest

part went down; and in a few minutes he was sensibly relieved, as his joints became more pliable. I now received some eau de luce, and in about ten minutes gave him about twenty-five drops, mixed with a little water, which, by holding his head as before got all into his stomach. He now began to recover his recollection, and upon being asked, pointed that he felt a pain in his breast, and the crown of his head. Half an hour after giving the last dose, I repeated it; and in about five minutes he was seized with vomiting, when he brought up a small quantity of green slimy matter, which seemed to relieve him greatly, for he was then able to look about him. I repeated the medicine every half hour, and after every dose he got a little better; so that at nine o'clock he was able, with a little support, to walk home from my house, scarcely feeling any effect but weakness from the bite, and I saw him next morning, perfectly well. During the internal exhibition of the medicine, the wound was rubbed with it, and seemingly with some good effect. The snake was not killed, so that I cannot say what species it was of; but from the violent effects produced by its bite, I have no doubt of its being a dangerous one.

“I am,

“Dear Sir,

“Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. MACKINTOSH.

“Arcot, Nov. 13, 1798.”

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1799.

This day the Supreme Court was occupied till four o'clock, on a cause brought by Mr. Robert Baillie, an up-country trader, against Major Gen. Robert Stuart, for an assault and false imprisonment.

ment. It appeared, that the plaintiff had been a resident within the cantonments, at Cawnpore, for many years past, and dealt, in general, in Europe articles, which he principally disposed of to the military, stationed there: that in October, 1797, he had, in consequence of a complaint made to him by one of the people of his zenannah, tied up, and very severely flogged, one of his chokyders, who complained to the commanding officer, Major General Stuart. Mr. Baillie was immediately ordered to be tried by a military line court martial; and, as he acknowledged to have taken no less than six Europe swish whips in the flogging, alledging as his reason, that they were new whips, and he was afraid of breaking them and spoiling their sale; the court martial sentenced him to five days imprisonment, and to make an apology to the commanding officer. This sentence, General Stuart, though he did not approve of, confirmed; and issued orders for Mr. Baillie to depart the camp, as soon after his enlargement as possible. Against the proceedings of this court martial, and the previous and subsequent imprisonment, it was that Mr. Baillie complained; and the two principal points which seemed to arise in the cause, were, whether Mr. Baillie, living and vending the articles he did, within the camp, came within the description of a sutler, or not? and, if he did—whether or not he was subject to military law? These facts were established very clearly to the satisfaction of the court, and in consequence the plaintiff was non-suited.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Strettell, Macnaughten and Dickens; attorneys, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd.

The defence was supported by the Hon. Company; consequently the defendant's counsel were Messrs. Burroughs, Shaw, and Carrington; attorney, Mr. Jackson.

On Monday the 19th instant, intelligence was received from Captain Kirkpatrick, the British resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam, that the exchange of the ratifications of a new subsidiary Treaty, between the Hon. the East India Company and his Highness, took place in the fortrefs of Golconda on the 29th October, and that his Highness the Nizam had been pleased to announce this event by a salute from that fortrefs. The same was also announced at Calcutta, by a salute from the fortrefs of Fort William.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION:

Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

November 20; 1798.—Whereas, with a view of conforming the more effectually to an order from the right honourable the Governor General in Council, an advertisement from this court, dated the 18th of September last, was published in the Calcutta Gazette, requiring all Europeans, whether British subjects or foreigners, to attend at, or report themselves to, this court, without delay, in the manner and form therein particularly prescribed; and whereas the terms of that advertisement not having been attended to, in any degree, by a very small number of the many Europeans resident within this jurisdiction; they are hereby again peremptorily called upon to report themselves separately and distinctly, as required by the advertisement in question, on or before the 15th of December next; and in the event of any of them

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failing, or neglecting to attend to, and comply with the forms prescribed in that advertisement, after the expiration of the last-mentioned period, a list of such of their names as may be procurable shall be submitted to the animadversion of government.

J. B. SMITH, *Jud. and Mag.*

Fort William, Nov. 20, 1798.

There being reason to believe that the rules respecting vessels receiving on board goods after obtaining their port-clearance are not duly attended to; the said rules are re-published, as follow, for particular observation :

"The pilot of every vessel which may have obtained her clearance, shall be ordered by the master-attendant not to permit any goods or merchandise to be received on board, unless the goods shall be accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the customs of their having paid or settled the export duties.

"If the commander of any vessel shall, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the pilot, receive on board any goods or merchandise, not accompanied with a certificate as prescribed in the preceding clause, the pilot shall immediately report the circumstance to the master-attendant, and detain the vessel for his farther orders; and all goods in such predicament shall be liable to confiscation."

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

W. A. EDMONSTONE, *Sec.*

Fort William, Public Department,
28th November, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that individuals are, from and after the publication of this advertisement, permitted to import saltpetre from Benares, Oude, and the west provinces, for exportation to England.

VOL. I,

2dly, Previous to the saltpetre passing the custom-house at Manjee, the proprietors of it must give bond with security to the collector, of its being landed at Calcutta, under a penalty of ten sicca rupees per maund. The security must be that of two responsible persons residing within the Company's provinces, who, if not already amenable to the jurisdiction of the supreme court of judicature, must render themselves so in respect of the premises.

3dly, Any saltpetre attempted to be passed before bond shall have been given, will be liable to confiscation.

4thly, The saltpetre on its arrival at Calcutta must be deposited in warehouses, under the joint keys of the Calcutta collector of customs, and the proprietor or consignee of the saltpetre; and must not be removed without permission.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

Oriental Repository at the India-House.

[We cannot insert the following order, without pointing out to the admiration of the public, the very liberal patronage which the Hon. the Court of Directors afford to the cultivation of Indian literature and science. The institution of an ORIENTAL REPOSITORY will be no less honourable to themselves, than serviceable and ornamental to the nation.]

The following Extract from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of May 1798, is published for general information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

I H

PAR.

PAR. 105.—“ You will have observed, by our dispatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragement of Indian literature. We understand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. These remaining in private hands, and being likely in a course of time to pass into others, in which probably no use can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great measure lost to Europe as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend that, since the decline of the Mogul empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased; that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that the copies of books of established character are now made; so that there being, by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock, Hindustân may at length be much thinned of its literary stores, without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the institution of a Public Repository in this country for Oriental writings, would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind is still a bibliothecal desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the Company should go into any considerable expence in forming a collection of eastern books; but we think the India-House might, with particular propriety, be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature; and conceiving also, that

gentlemen might chuse to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved, and become useful to the public; we therefore desire it to be made known, that we are willing to allot a suitable apartment for the purpose of an Oriental Repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall-street; and that all eastern manuscripts, transmitted to that Repository, will be carefully preserved and registered there.”

106. “ By such a collection, the literature of Persia and Mahomedan India may be preserved in this country, after, perhaps, it shall, from farther changes, and the farther declension of taste for it, be partly lost in its original seats.”

107. “ Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindûs to a foreign government, from the discouragements their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly; we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient dialects of the Hindûs, might, through the industry of individuals, at length be placed in safety in this island, and form a part of the proposed collection.”

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

Advices from Tellicherry of the 25th instant, mention the arrival there of a grab ship belonging to Chocara Mooffa, from Mocha. This vessel had been captured on the 5th of August, off the island Socotora, by L'Uni, a French privateer mounting eighteen eight pounders, two eighteen pounders and four carronades, and manned with Europeans and Caffres. The

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commander of the privateer, after taking the specie out of the grab, put fifteen Frenchmen on board of her, and dispatched her to the Mauritius. The crew, however, consisting chiefly of Moplas, soon afterwards rose upon the Frenchmen, put them to death, and brought the ship and cargo in safety to Tellicherry. Another of Mooffa's vessels, with two ships belonging to the queen of Cannanore, had been captured at the same time, and were in like manner plundered of their specie, and dispatched to the Mauritius; but their crews following the example above-mentioned, also retook the ships, and had arrived safe at Cannanore. Letters were found on board the grab from the commander of L'Uni to his owners at the Mauritius, wherein he mentions having transhipped treasure to a large amount from different vessels into his own, but that if he should happen to fall in with and capture a large ship, he would dispatch her with the money to the Mauritius; that he intended to sweep the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and to call at Tranquebar for refreshments.

DECEMBER.

MURDER.

On the 2d instant, a most shocking murder was perpetrated on the body of Patrick Kain, a private of his Majesty's 29th light dragoons; he was found on the beach on the south end of the esplanade with his throat cut in a most dreadful manner: a coroner's inquest was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder, by a person unknown. Though every inquiry has been made, hitherto

no traces are to be found of the perpetrators of this horrid deed.

On the same day a female infant of nine months was found strangled at the Even Brab Trees. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder, by a person, or persons unknown.

SUPREME COURT.

The 2d session of Oyer and Terminer commenced on Tuesday the 4th inst.

On the 6th instant, Thomas Mackenzie, and John Petrie, Sheriff's officers, were tried for extortion; against Petrie there appearing no evidence to support the charge, he was consequently acquitted; but the proofs were so glaring respecting Mackenzie, that the Jury was unanimous in convicting him.

It appeared in the course of the trial, that Mackenzie having been employed to apprehend a man supposed to be employed as a sea-conny, (he was not present at the trial) charged with having committed an assault, he proceeded to his house, met with, and pinioned him: not content with having done so, he passed into the compound, where a woman was bathing, who it seems is the wife of the man he came to apprehend; he also bound her, and threatened that he would instantly take them both to jail; having greatly excited their fears, he gave them to understand that for two gold mohurs he might perhaps be able to prevent their being disgraced; but as they could not possibly raise so much, it was ultimately agreed that they should give him twenty rupees; this sum he absolutely received, but he dragged them to prison notwithstanding.

The Chief Justice paid a handsome compliment to the gentle-

men who brought forward the prosecution; and there can be no doubt, but that by exemplary proceedings of this nature, a stop will be put to a practice, which it is feared has been too often followed by the subordinate officers of the Court.

The Chief Justice delivered the charge to the Grand Jury.

On Tuesday the 10th instant, the second session of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, closed at the Court House; when the Chief Justice pronounced the under-mentioned sentences on the following persons:

Radamonee, for perjury; to stand in the pillory for one hour in the Loll bazar; a paper to be affixed to the pillory, in the English and native languages, expressive of her crime, &c. to be publicly whipped in the Burrah bazar three times, and kept to hard labour. Buxoo, larceny; to be twice whipped, kept at hard labour and imprisoned. Rogonaut Mozondar, larceny; to be whipped once, kept at hard labour six months, and then discharged. Thomas Mackenzie, for extortion, to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, and be imprisoned until such fine be paid. Gopey Podar, for receiving stolen goods; to be whipped in the Burrah bazar, imprisoned, kept at hard labour six months, and pay a fine of one hundred rupees to the King.—Eight were discharged by proclamation.

Walter Ewer, Esq. has been appointed High Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, and Edward Lloyd, Esq. Deputy Sheriff.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 6th instant, a very melancholy accident happened in the woods at a place called Pallaw.

A carriage driving along rather too fast, unfortunately ran over a child about six years of age, and killed him dead on the spot. The coachman immediately absconded. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the child, who brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Same day, a sepoy belonging to the garrison at Tannah was bitten by a snake, he was immediately carried to Captain Lambert's quarters, when about thirty drops of eau de luce, in a glass of water, was administered internally, whilst the wound was rubbed with the eau de luce. Dr. Durham was immediately called in to his assistance, which might be almost five or six minutes after the accident happened; the patient was then foaming at the mouth, and his jaws almost locked. Mr. Durham hardly entertained any hopes of his recovery, but finding eau de luce had been administered, he continued to give a tea spoonful every ten minutes, for three doses, continuing at the same time to bathe the wound; the fourth dose was administered at the distance of a quarter of an hour, when the patient began retching, and the wound discharged a thin serum; he began to recover, and after giving him a glass of brandy, he was soon sufficiently recovered to be sent to the hospital, but a numbness continued in his leg for some time: by the application of a blister the numbness was removed, and on the 9th instant, the man was discharged from the hospital perfectly recovered.

At the request of his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the following advertisement, published by him on the island, is hereby also promulgated for general information:

Fort St. George, Dec. 7, 1798.

" Notice is hereby given, that from and after the first day of January next, the importation of salt, into any port on the island of Ceylon, without the express written permission of Government, is prohibited, with exception of the quantity necessarily brought as ballast, by donies, and such other small vessels as may import bale goods or paddy, to ports on Ceylon, from any part of the coast south of the river Coleroon. Such vessels will be permitted to import the quantity of salt brought as ballast, on delivering the same into the Company's stores, at any authorised port on Ceylon, at the rate of ten rix dollars Ceylon currency, per last. All salt imported without special licence on other vessels, or loaded in any other manner than that above directed, from those excepted from the prohibition, will be confiscated, and the owners subject to farther penalty, according to the circumstances of the case.

" That all arrack exported from Ceylon, on and after the first of January next, shall be subject to an export duty of eight rix dollars, per leguer of seventy-five velt.

" That all beetle-nut exported from Ceylon, shall, from the same date, be subject to an export duty of ten rix dollars (including the present duty) per ammonam of twenty-four thousand nuts; and that the duties formerly collected by the Dutch Government of Ceylon, on the export of tobacco, palmira laths, timber and planks, shall be levied on such as are exported from any port on Ceylon.

" That on and after the first day of January next, a duty of seven and eight per cent. will be levied on all muslins, silk, cotton,

cloths, and mixtures of silk and cotton, plain or coloured, which may be imported into any port on the island of Ceylon.

" All other duties to remain as at present on Ceylon. It is farther notified, that the importation of salt-petre, sulphur, gunpowder, lead, ammunition, and arms, into any port on the island of Ceylon, is positively prohibited, without special licence from Government, to whom sufficient security must be given, on application for such permission, regarding the destination of such articles so imported, and in consequence of various attempts to carry on a contraband trade in cinnamon, the commerce of which article is reserved solely to Government, and prohibited in the most positive terms to individuals. Regulations have been established for all ports on Ceylon, whereby every ship, vessel, or boat, on board of which a quantity of cinnamon, exceeding twenty pounds in weight, may be found, which has not been shipped under the express authority of Government, shall, on proof of the same before the principal revenue officer on Ceylon, be confiscated, with all her cargo, for the use of Government. And that for every pound of cinnamon, less than the quantity of twenty pounds, which may be found on board any ship, vessel, or boat, without proper authority for receiving the same, a penalty of fifty star pagodas shall be paid, on proof of the fact; for payment of which, such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be subject to seizure and sale,—one half of the said penalty of fifty star pagodas, for each pound of cinnamon so found, to be the property of the person or persons, who shall give requisite information for discovering the same. Vessels having on

board a small quantity of cinnamon for medical, or other uses of the ship, which may arrive at ports of Ceylon, shall immediately notify the same in writing to the officer of the customs at the port, specifying the quantity : in failure of which the penalty above mentioned will be exacted."

Published by order of the right honourable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to the Gov.*

A letter from Mattra, dated the 7th December, mentions that Zemaun Shah had advanced seven coss from Lahore ; that the Mahratta army were preparing to oppose him ; the women were ordered to quit the camp in forty-eight hours ; the country was in much confusion, the inhabitants retiring with their families and property to the fortified towns.

Letters from Chittagong, received in the course of this month, mention that a large body of Mugs had arrived in that district, desiring to place themselves under the protection of the honourable Company, having emigrated from their own country on account of the severe oppressions of the Burmah Government, which they could no longer support.

Letters from Penang convey the melancholy accounts of the entire loss of his Majesty's ship *Resistance*, Captain E. Pakenham, on the 15th of July, near Mintora Banca, where she blew up, about four o'clock in the afternoon, supposed to have been struck by lightning, as no previous intimation whatever of her being on fire was given ; fifteen of her crew only were picked up by the *Lan-noos*, on a part of the wreck, several of them very much cut and

bruised ; they were carried to Pulo Lingin, where eleven of them died of their wounds.

[We have inserted an authentic account of this melancholy event in our Miscellaneous Department, p. 175.]

Fort William, Public Department,
Dec. 21, 1798.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, considering that the due administration of the internal government and affairs of the Company in Bengal, requires that no civil servant should be nominated to certain offices of trust and responsibility until it shall have been ascertained that he is sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, and the several languages, the knowledge of which is requisite for the due discharge of the respective functions of such offices ; his Lordship in Council hereby apprizes the civil servants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1st of January, 1801, no servant will be deemed eligible to any of the offices herein-after mentioned, until he shall have passed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined), in the laws and regulations, and in the languages, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indispensable qualification for such respective offices.

The languages, a knowledge of which will be considered requisite, in the several offices in the judicial revenue, and commercial departments, are,

For the office of judge or register of any court of justice, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, or Benares, the Hindustanee and the Persian languages.

For the office of collector of revenue or of customs, or commercial resident, or salt agent in the provinces of Bengal, or Orissa, the Bengal language.

For the office of collector of revenue or of customs, or commercial resident, or the provision of opium in the provinces of Behar or Benares, the Hindustanee language.

With regard to the laws and regulations, the examination will take place with respect to those laws and regulations which may relate to the duties or the conduct of the business of the respective offices already enumerated.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has given this previous intimation to the civil servants of this establishment, in order that every servant whose views may be directed to the succession to any of the situations above-mentioned, may have sufficient time to qualify himself for passing the prescribed examination, whenever he may be called upon for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec.*

Fort William, Dec. 15, 1798.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General having determined to proceed to Fort St. George, his Lordship has been pleased to nominate his Excellency the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. Vice-President, the Deputy-Governor of Fort William.

Published by order of the Vice-President in Council,

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

Calcutta, Dec. 25, 1798.

This day the Right Hon. the Governor-General embarked from the water-gate of the Fort, on board the Government yacht, which immediately got under weigh, and proceeded down the river for Ingellie, where his Lordship embarks on board his Majesty's frigate the Sybille, Captain Cook, for Madras.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 25th December 1798.

Par. 9. "Mr. Carrington being under the necessity of returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, we have accepted of his resignation of the office of Junior Counsel to the Company.

10. We feel great regret at being deprived of the service of Mr. Carrington, whose character and abilities obtained him the office which he has been compelled to relinquish. He was selected for that office with a view of securing his future professional services at the bar of the Supreme Court, where he was distinguished, not only by his diligence and talents, and by his knowledge of the civil law and the law of England, but also by his application to the study of the laws and customs of the Mahomedans and Hindûs, as they prevail in this country."

JANUARY, 1799.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

On Monday the 7th instant, the first term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir W. Dunkin, Mr.

Mr. Justice Royds and Sir Henry Ruffel, at the Court-house. The judges, the gentlemen of the bar, and the officers of the Court, went in procession from the house of the Lord Chief Justice, and reached the Court-house about half-past ten o'clock. The Lord Chief Justice stated to the Court the following rules for its future guidance; which were afterwards delivered to the proper officers, to be read and filed. The first rule is to the following effect:

In all cases wherein the property of infants may in future be litigated, notice of the names, &c. of the guardians and trustees, is to be given to all parties; the notice to be afterwards sent to one of the masters, who is to report thereon to the Court, which will nominate the most eligible guardian, taking security for his behaviour, obliging him to render an annual account of his conduct relative to the trust reposed in him, and directing him to deposit all surplus sums of money in the hands of the Court's accountant general.

The second is a rule respecting the time for defendants to put in their answers to bills of complaint, which as it relates entirely to points of practice, we consider as altogether out of our province.

And the third is a rule respecting the sheriff's office. The Chief Justice observed, it had hitherto been a custom to serve the sheriff with notices claiming property seized by him and remaining in his hands on the very day, nay, the hour, the property was actually selling—to obviate this, the Court ordered that two clear days' notice of any such claim should be served on the sheriff in future.

On Monday the 14th inst. came on a cause wherein one Monick Roy was plaintiff, and Charles

Fuller Martyn, Esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this settlement, was the defendant. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages from Mr. Martyn, for an assault alledged by the plaintiff to have been committed on him in the month of July last, by the defendant, in his magisterial capacity. The case was stated by Mr. Strettell; but the advocate general took a legal objection to the notice required (by the statute of the 24th of the late king) to be given to magistrates, prior to actions being commenced against them, for acts done in the execution of their official duties.

In this case, though it was very true that notice of an action had been given to the defendant, yet it should go farther; namely, stating as well notice of the intended action as the actual writ intended to be served out, as by the statute particularly directed; but which, in this instance, had not been complied with. Some doubts were suggested as to the extent of the statute; but the Court were unanimously of opinion, that it did extend to this country; that the objection was substantial, and tenable; and consequently the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Strettell and Macnaghten; attorney, Mr. Jones. The Company's law officers defended Mr. Martyn.

There have been no other causes of any consequence tried during the term.

Loss of the Schooner GANGES.

It is with much concern we state the loss of the Honourable Company's armed schooner the Ganges, commanded by Captain Wade, the particulars of which are as follow:—The Ganges came to an anchor on the evening of the 11th

inst.

inst. in about six fathoms water, to the eastward of Lacam's channel. The *Laurel* was then about four leagues distant farther in the offing, in a south easterly direction. About eight o'clock at night, while Captain Wade and his officers were on deck, a disagreeable smell of burning oil and smoke came from the cabin. On going below, the smoke appeared to be coming from aft. The gun room was immediately cleared, the smoke rushed out with great violence, and plainly indicated that to be the quarter where the mischief lay. Captain Wade prudently directed all the cartridge powder that was in the gun-room and cabin to be quickly removed, and carried forward, while himself, his officers, and the most active of his people, were employed in throwing buckets of water in the after gun-room. Their efforts were greatly impeded by the suffocating vapour that assailed them, which increased so much as soon to render it wholly impossible to continue below, and compelled Captain Wade, and those who were with him in the gun-room, to make their way upon deck. The fire had now kindled into flame, and was bursting forth from the cabin windows; but Capt. Wade still indulged the hope of being able to get it under, and continued to employ every possible exertion for that purpose; but at the same time, as a measure of prudence, he directed his officers to get the boat out, and to keep her clear a little a-head of the schooner. The boat was no sooner got over the side, than thirty or forty people impetuously leaped on board, and the officers found it indispensably necessary to put off, in order to prevent the boat from being surcharged, for it was not without great danger that she carried the

number by which she was already overcrowded. Captain Wade, and those who had remained with the schooner, persevered in the most spirited exertions to extinguish the fire; but it gained ground in spite of all their efforts, and was rapidly extending from aft forwards. The people, every moment in dread of the vessel blowing up, crowded forward upon her bows, bowsprit, jib-boom, &c. In this alarming situation, Captain Wade, with great composure and presence of mind, proceeded to prepare rafts. He exhorted his people not to despair, reminding them that their safety depended on their own exertions, and encouraging them to assist in the essential duty of making rafts. He, his two boatswains, and some others, were stepping aft to cut away the main-mast, that it might serve as a spar; at this instant, the fire communicated to the magazine, which exploded with great violence, tearing up the deck from the taffarel to several feet before the main-mast. By this accident eight men were killed; the second boatswain had his leg broken, and Captain Wade was thrown several feet forwards upon deck, where he lay for some time insensible, and severely bruised. — At length recovering himself, he found that the flames had nearly ceased, most of the parts that were on fire having been blown up with the magazine; he was encouraged therefore to renew his efforts to save the remains of the schooner; but unfortunately a part of the burning materials had been carried up by the explosion of the magazine in the main-top, and this communicating to the rigging, set the whole on fire, which falling down from time to time, rekindled the flame in various parts of the hull, and most of the water buckets and other implements

implements having been blown over-board, the exertions of the people became less effectual, and no hope was now left of being able to save any part of the wreck that might serve as a raft for those who remained. The flames extending nearly over the whole of the wreck, left no time to deliberate, and but little for a last exertion. A sheep pen, pieces of plank, spars, or whatever could be met with to answer the purpose, were hastily lashed together, and put overboard as a raft, to which all the men on board, amounting to fifty-nine, were obliged to commit their safety. The poor boatswain, who from his broken leg was unable to move, was assisted to the raft, and all hands having got hold, it was pushed from alongside; but immediately before leaving the schooner, Captain Wade had very judiciously ordered the cable to be cut, that as it was ebb tide, the wreck of the schooner and the raft might drift together towards the Laurel, and that the light from the burning wreck might guide the boats from that ship in the track to find them; for, as they had fired guns of distress on the breaking out of the fire, and as they knew the light must be seen from the Laurel, they confided in her coming to their assistance.—The raft and wreck continued drifting with the ebb tide, within pistol shot of each other, for about two hours, when the wreck suddenly went down: a circumstance that rendered their situation more dismal, as the disappearance of the light lessened the chance of the expected boats falling in with them. Capt. Wade proposed that they should now and then raise a general shout, as the boats might perhaps be within hearing, though they might not be able to discern them. This

expedient was readily adopted. After a lapse of six hours in the water, passed under an awful anxiety, the sound of the pulling of oars inspired them with unspeakable joy, and in the course of half an hour they were taken up by the Laurel's boat, and safely carried on board, where they were received with the kindness due to their misfortunes. The cause of the fire on board the Ganges is ascribed to the spontaneous combustion of a small quantity of wood-oil, contained in a dubber, or leathern jar, which was stowed in the after gun-room. A fire, originating from a like cause, occurred in the arsenal of Fort William, about five years ago. The Ganges, schooner, on the first day of her late cruise in the roads, saw two vessels, a ship and a snow, which there is every reason to believe were the Enterprize privateer, and her consort the Hay (Pichergu). Captain Wade endeavoured, by several skilful manœuvres, to draw the snow into shallow water, so as to take her out of the protection of the ship; but she cautiously avoided coming into shoal water, or approaching the Ganges. The strange sail kept a signal for a pilot at the mast-head all day; and once or twice stood out to speak her consort.

MURDER.

On the 13th instant, a soldier of the 76th regiment, in Fort William, having a violent altercation with a native woman, with whom he cohabited, she became so furiously enraged, that seizing a large dagger-pointed knife, she plunged it in an instant into the soldier's breast. The instrument passing between two of the ribs, entered the thorax with such fatal execution, that the man expired in a few

few minutes. A coroner's inquest, held on the body, returned a verdict of wilful murder. The unfortunate woman was committed to jail.

To the above, we have to add another instance of murder, still more heinous, because deliberately perpetrated. A Hindû, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, a girl not more than ten or twelve years of age, told her he was resolved she should die. It was in vain the girl attempted to plead her innocence. The inhuman husband gave her a blow on the head with a brass lootie, or water-pot, that struck her senseless to the ground, and repeating the blows till she appeared dead, he left her in that state, in order to take vengeance on the supposed paramour, to whose house he proceeded with a weapon concealed under his clothes, fully determined to put the man to death. Having obtained what he conceived a favourable opportunity for the purpose, he aimed his blow, in which however he failed. He was then secured and sent to jail. The girl was carried to the native hospital, where, after lingering several days, she died on the 14th instant.

The murderer, far from being impressed with any just sense of the enormity of his crime, declares, that were he placed again in a similar situation, he would again do as he has done: conformably to this sentiment, he regrets that his attempt to destroy the other party, the direct object of his vengeance, proved ineffectual.

An account of the late horrid Massacre at Benares.

[The following relation of this atrocious proceeding is taken from the *Asiatic Mirror*, and is the most circumstantial

of any we have yet been able to procure.]

On Sunday the 20th instant, a sensation of horror and astonishment was diffused throughout Calcutta, by the receipt of advices from Benares, announcing the occurrence of a most extraordinary and unprecedented transaction, on the 14th curt. The particulars of the melancholy affair to which we allude, are as under-mentioned:

The lately deposed nabob of Oude, Vizier Ally, had resided at Benares since the period that he was deposed, on a munificent allowance, from government. It was lately deemed expedient to change the place of his highness's residence from Benares to Calcutta; a measure which, from motives not difficult to be developed, he strongly deprecated, and earnestly endeavoured to prevent. The orders of government respecting his highness, were generally transmitted through Mr. Cherry, with whom the prince was on an intimate footing, and for whom it was conceived he entertained a friendly partiality. The intentions of government relative to the removal of his highness from Benares to Calcutta, had been communicated through Mr. Cherry some weeks ago, and the time had nearly approached at which the prince was to set out for Calcutta.

On the morning of the 14th curt. his highness, accompanied by his suite and usual attendants, paid a visit, by appointment, to Mr. Cherry, at Secrole, distant about three miles from Benares. His highness, immediately after the usual compliments, enlarged on the hardships of his situation, in being compelled to leave Benares: he appeared much agitated, and expressed himself with intemperance. Mr. Cherry

Cherry gently remonstrated, and endeavoured to reply to the expressions of personal resentment that had escaped his highness, by representing the predicament in which he stood, as being merely the medium of conveyance for the orders of government. But these representations were entirely without effect; the prince, starting from his seat, gave Mr. Cherry a blow with his sword, which seemed the signal of attack to his attendants, for in an instant their swords were unsheathed. Mr. Cherry, perceiving what was intended, endeavoured to escape through a window; but in this attempt he was intercepted. Wallah Ally plunged his poignard into his bosom: the instrument entered the shoulder, and penetrated nearly to the bottom of the breast; under this wound, which probably proved mortal on the instant, Mr. Cherry fell motionless on the floor.

By this time the other attendants of Vizier Ally had dispatched Capt. Conway and Mr. Evans, a native of Bengal, who, with Mr. Cherry, were the only gentlemen that had been present. Quitting this scene of blood, the party, headed by Vizier Ally, mounted their horses, and proceeded towards the house of Mr. Davis. On the way thither, they met Mr. Graham and Mr. Hill, both of whom were murdered without resistance. On reaching the gate of Mr. Davis's house, the sepoy centinel attempting some resistance, was immediately shot; this communicated the alarm to Mr. Davis, who, armed with a hogspear, hurried with his wife and children to the top of the house: the assailants followed them quickly; but the stair-case leading to the top of the house being very narrow, present-

ed a favourable position for defence, of which Mr. Davis, with much presence of mind, fortunately availed himself. Some of the party rushed on impetuously; but as the stair-case denied access to more than one at a time, Mr. Davis received them coolly and with great effect. Two or three were killed on the spot, and some others were desperately wounded. Upwards of an hour and twenty minutes were exhausted in endeavouring to force the stair-case, and happily without success. On the alarm of a troop of cavalry approaching, the party precipitately fled.

Mr. Davis maintained this unequal contest with the most determined spirit and perseverance, and on his successful defence depended the preservation of his wife and family, spectators of the scene. The long continued and unsuccessful attack on Mr. Davis, had probably also saved the lives of many of the European gentlemen of Benares, most of whom were doomed for destruction. While the party was fully employed in the attack on Mr. Davis, the alarm was generally spread; and Mr. Treves, who had rode off to Beatabur, in order to call in a party of cavalry, fortunately met two or three troops returning from exercise, with whom he hastened to Benares; and on their appearance the band of assassins immediately took to flight.

Some parts of the foregoing detail differ from others that are in town; but complete accuracy is not here perhaps to be attained. At this the reader will not be surprised, when it is recollected, that a part of the facts recited depend on the evidence of natives, who are the only surviving spectators of a part of the transaction.

Vizier Ally, attended by three

or

or four hundred adherents, is said to have effected his escape to Azimghur, where the number of his followers is represented to be increased to upwards of six hundred.

Mr. Davis's house, and some others of Benares, were stripped of all their portable property of value, during the above scene of confusion.

Mr. Scott's house at Secrole, near that gentleman's indigo manufactory, was set on fire, and nearly destroyed.

Fire on Board the Ship SCALEBY CASTLE.

On the 19th inst. in the morning, a signal of distress was observed flying on board the Scaleby Castle, in Bombay harbour; two guns were soon afterwards fired from the Melville Castle, to make the signal noticed; assistance was immediately sent from the shore and the ships in the harbour, when it was discovered, that the Scaleby Castle was on fire amongst the cotton in the main-hold. Too much praise cannot be given to the exertions of Captain Malcolm, and a part of the crew of the Suffolk; Captain Malcolm's first care and attention on getting on board, was to have the powder got out of the ship, and soon after the fire was happily extinguished, though not without damaging many bales of cotton. It is with regret we have so frequently had to notice similar circumstances in Bombay harbour; and that regret is heightened by a certain conviction, that they have in general proceeded from design, and not accidents, as in the present instance; several pieces of firewood half burnt, and some hands full of charcoal, were found at a considerable depth in the hold, stowed away amongst the bales of cotton, and which, no

doubt, were placed there by some villains, for the purpose of destroying the ship. We have sincerely to lament, that no measures have hitherto been found, to discover the daring perpetrators of such infamous attempts, and bring them to that punishment they so richly merit.

On Tuesday the 22d instant the eye was saluted with a very unpleasant sight, that of five dead bodies exposed opposite to the western gate of the council-house, where they remained for some hours. These unfortunate men, we understand, were part of twenty-five who were killed by a party of sepoys, in the neighbourhood of Tumlook, where opposition, it is said, had been forcibly attempted against the execution of some measures relative to the collection of the revenue. The relations of the deceased had the bodies brought to Calcutta, and thus displayed, with a view of giving weight and notoriety to the complaints they prefer.

On an inspection of the bodies of the deceased, they appeared to have been killed by musquetry; each had the appearance of a musquet-ball having entered the breast, and to have been discharged at a very inconsiderable distance.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, the Asiatic Society met at the court house, for the election of a president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the departure of Sir Robert Chambers to Europe; when the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Bart. was unanimously chosen. The following gentlemen were at the same time elected members of the committee of papers:

Lieut.

Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. R. H. Colebrooke,
F. Gladwin, Esq.
J. Gilchrist, Esq.
H. P. Forster, Esq.

The public officers of the Society
at present are as follow :

Committee of Papers.

The Rt. H. Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. Pres.
J. Fleming, Esq. 1st Vice Pres.
J. H. Harrington, Esq. 2d Vice Pres.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Royds,
W. Roxburgh, M. D.
James Dinwiddie, L. L. D.
R. Home, Esq.
Lieutenant Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
Captain R. H. Colebrooke,
F. Gladwin, Esq.
J. Gilchrist, Esq.
H. P. Forster, Esq.
W. Hunter, Esq. Secretary,
H. Trail, Esq. Treasurer.

Accounts from Bombay, of the 26th ultimo, contain the melancholy information, that on the 25th in the morning, one of the grain-ing houses at the powder works blew up, and communicated the explosion to another; whereby a number of people, supposed about fifteen, lost their lives, and several others were severely wounded—about 100 barrels of powder, mostly broken and in cakes, were destroyed in this explosion.

Loss of the Ship CHARLOTTE.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 28th instant, the ship *Charlotte*, Capt. Carnegie, was discovered to be on fire while laying at anchor in Saugur Roads. Every effort was consequently made to keep it under, but without effect: as soon as the cables were cut asunder, the vessel drifted up and down the river, with the tide; and as she proceeded in a direction, which threatened the *Gabriel* and *Berrington*, these vessels were obliged to cut away from their cables, to get out of danger. The *Charlotte* continued burning till six p. m. and

then blew up. Fortunately the officers were all saved, but we are sorry to state that twenty-five of the crew perished.

It is supposed some Chinese lascars employed on board, or the Malay seaconnies, set fire to the ship; for one of the latter description of persons was taken on a raft by a boat belonging to the Duke of Montrose, soon after the fire was discovered; and as he had secured his chest and little property in the most regular manner, it gave rise to the suspicion, that he must have been concerned in the plot, particularly as he was extremely averse to go on board the boat, and made several efforts to escape. We understand this man has been taken into custody, and is coming to Calcutta, in order to undergo a strict examination.

The *Charlotte* is a new ship, bound to Europe, with 1100 tons of cargo on board; and insured to the amount of between three and four lacks of rupees.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, the Chief Justice, at the sitting of the court, delivered to the prothonotary, an order, which is in future to be attended to, with respect to the admission of barristers and attornies, who may hereafter apply to the court for that purpose. The purport of which we understand to be as follows:—That no admission of a barrister or attorney shall in future take place, until it shall appear to the court, from a review of the business, that an augmentation to its number of practitioners shall appear necessary.

That every person coming from England, for the purpose of admission as advocate, shall, at the time of application, produce a licence from the Hon. the East India

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Company, to proceed to India, for the purpose of practising the law, and an attestation of his character, signed by two Judges, of the English or Irish bar, and a certificate of his being a barrister of England or Ireland.

With respect to the attornies, a similar order has been made, with this addition, that all persons, who in future may be articted to any attorney of the supreme court, shall, previous to their entering into such articles, give notice of their intention, to the secretary of the government, and obtain the licence of the Governor General in Council, to reside here for that purpose; and unless this be actually obtained, he shall be precluded from admission.

This latter rule respecting the admission of gentlemen, who may be articted, is not by any means, we understand, to effect those now resident in Calcutta, and who are qualified for admission, provided they do, on application, produce a licence to reside here, from government, as before mentioned.

A Subscription is proposed for the relief of the widows and children of the seamen and marines, who fell in the action of the 1st of Aug. at Aboukir.—Books are opened for this purpose at the treasury, and the sums subscribed will be remitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to be by them applied to the use of the objects of the subscription.

List of Subscriptions already received.

Lord Mornington,	—	Rupees	1000
Sir Alured Clarke,	—	—	800
Mr. Speke,	—	—	800
Mr. Cowper,	—	—	800
Colonel Cliffe,	—	—	100
Mr. Myers,	—	—	160
Mr. Thomas Brooke,	—	—	100
Mr. Stonehouse,	—	—	200
Mr. Burroughs,	—	—	160

Mr. B. Boswell,	—	Rupees	100
Mr. Thomas Graham,	—	—	300
Mr. George Purling,	—	—	100
Mr. G. H. Barlow	—	—	300
Mr. John Bebb,	—	—	160
Mr. Richard Anster,	—	—	92
Mr. L. Ball,	—	—	100
Mr. Alexander Colvin,	—	—	100
Mr. James Colvin,	—	—	100
Mr. S. Bayard.	—	—	200

BOMBAY.

The Governor in Council, the more effectually to guard against certain abuses arising from misappropriation of the guns and ammunition which the owners of trading vessels are occasionally supplied with from the honourable Company's stores, has been pleased to add to the regulations already in force, the following articles, viz.

1st. That no guns or ammunition shall be in future issued to the owners of trading vessels, of whatever description, who do not produce the Company's pass, and the testimonies of two creditable persons, in writing, to vouch for their being actually resident, under the Company's protection, either at the presidency or any of its subordinates, and *bona fide* owners of the vessel or vessels for which they require this defence.

2d. That no guns or ammunition will be supplied to any broker or agent residing under the Company's protection, on account of vessels (though possessing the Company's pass) whose owners are resident at foreign ports and the subjects of foreign powers.

3d. That all vessels importing at this presidency shall be subject to the inspection of the officers of the custom-house, who will report any deficiency or alteration they may observe in the warlike equipment of such vessels as may have sailed from this port, with a supply of guns and ammunition purchased from the Company's stores.

4th. That,

4th. That, for the ascertainment of this point, the custom master will take an account of the guns and ammunition with which such vessels may depart from this port, specifying the quantity and description of the latter, and the calibre, weight, and mark of the former.

5th. That no supplies of the above nature will be repeated to the same boat or vessel, until his owner or commander shall have satisfactorily accounted for the expenditure of what they may before have been supplied with.

6th. That for the more effectual observance of the foregoing precaution, all applications for stores are to be transferred through the custom master, who will thereon annex his certificate, to the purport of the preceding article—or otherwise, according to circumstances.

On Monday the 31st inst. arrived at Madras, the Right Hon. the Governor-General from Bengal, on the *Sybille* frigate, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, and his lordship's suite.

FEBRUARY.

MAHRATTA POLITICS.

Extract of a letter, dated camp before Walwa, Feb. 9, 1799.

"I concluded my last letter with a statement of the aspect of affairs at Poonah, which, at that period, assumed a very awful appearance, being the theatre of military operations, private cabal, and universal terror, anxiety, and distrust.

"The troubles in Scindeah's camp and family, occasioned by the revolt of the princesses, supported by the entire cavalry of his army, had unfortunately drawn the Pesh-

wa into the quarrel; and the malcontents having taken up their quarters near the city, carried with them all those evils, which a licentious soldiery are capable of inflicting on an unprotected country and defenceless capital. Negotiations were opened for the adjustment of their common differences; but these, like the military operations, were remarkable only for their weakness, indecision, and debility. Scindeah, whose immense army keeps him eternally in distress, being at this time driven almost to desperation by the clamours of his troops, to whom he was deeply in arrears, threatened to plunder Poonah, unless money was immediately furnished; but the city long before this, had been emptied of every thing valuable by its inhabitants, who, together with their property, had removed to the neighbouring forts. All the shops were shut up, and every appearance demonstrated the general consternation. As another means of retrieving his affairs, Scindeah determined on releasing Nana, at that time prisoner in the fort of Ahmednagur; and a strong detachment was ordered to escort him to camp.

"In the mean time a circumstance took place, which, though totally unlooked for, promised a more speedy restoration of tranquillity than any other measure. This was the seizure of Surgerow Golka, the minister and father-in-law of Dowlut Row, the base instrument of his vilest appetites, and the chief cause of all the dissensions which then existed. This ruffian was seized in the prince's darbar, by a small party of sepoy, to whom he had given some offence, and dragged prisoner to the camp, together with his colleague in office, Takergee Gorwa: Dowlut Row sent immediately to command their re-

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lease, but the troops were inexorable; and the general satisfaction expressed at his fall, was sufficiently demonstrative of his unpopularity. Most fortunate was it for the empire in general, that his imprisonment was so timely; for could he have raised money for the payment of the army, it is unknown to what a ruinous length his plans extended: Dowlut Row paid the most blind submission to his will, and he had driven from the prince's counsels, every man of character and principle; nothing ruined him but an inability to raise the necessary supplies; but this, one way or other, is always sure to displace a minister.

"Nana, in consequence of Dowlut Row's orders, was released from prison, and advancing, by slow marches, towards Poonah. His return was regarded by all the contending parties, with a degree of solicitude that fully evinced the importance of the event. Ambut Row, who, jointly with Scindeah, had contrived his seizure, in December, 1797, and who since that period had administered public affairs, proposed dispatching a party to intercept his return. He justly dreaded the release of a formidable enemy, quickened by a sense of recent injury, and whose existence he considered as the chief bar to his authority and ambition. His proposal, however, was by no means relished by the other parties; and so little did it accord with the Peshwa's ideas, that he had previously dismissed a Brahman of distinction to compliment the old minister on his release. In this state of general anxiety, every eye was turned on this great and venerable statesman; and his return to the capital was hailed as the precursor of tranquillity.

"If the arrival of Nana did not

effect a peace, it at least produced a cessation of hostilities. The different factions, however opposite in other particulars, agreed in the one determination of making him the common arbiter of their disputes. His good offices, however, failed; being unable to reason either Scindeah or the Princesses into terms of moderation. The Peshwa, who for some time had laid aside the character of partisan, and had negotiated between the adverse parties, took this opportunity of withdrawing his countenance and protection from the malcontents, and very wisely disengaged himself from a connexion in which his political existence was imminently endangered, and in which, it must be confessed, he had originally no manner of concern. In consequence of the Peshwa's seceding from their party, the Princesses marched from the vicinity of Poonah. Holkar was ordered to his former encampment, and Ambut Row was obliged to dismiss his army, and retire to the city. In a few days a general interview took place between Scindeah and Nana, on the one side, and the Peshwa, Ambut Row, and Holkar on the other. Here all differences were apparently reconciled, and mutual professions of friendship were exchanged, in which it is needless to observe, there was at least as much dissimulation as sincerity.

"In contemplating this transaction, there is one circumstance which must strike every reflecting mind. In the instance of Nana, we behold the powerful superiority of talent and virtue, extorting even from avowed enemies, the involuntary homage of respect and confidence. We see this great man released from confinement by his chief rival and opponent: and

without a faction, without an army, without post or political situation, but merely by the pre-eminence of his astonishing abilities and acknowledged integrity, dictating to armed multitudes, the proper limits of their demands; equally repressing faction on the one hand, and ambition on the other, giving confidence and tranquillity to an affrighted capital, and restoring to a distracted government, the blessings of order, security, and peace. There are certain characters only formed for pre-eminent situations: the Colossian genius of Nana was created only for commands. He was accordingly called to the administration of the empire by the united suffrage of both prince and people. In adjusting the final terms of release between him and Scindeah, the unbroken firmness of his mind strongly displayed itself. Not a single rupee was paid on this occasion more than had been agreed on previous to his imprisonment. The articles of release between him and Scindeah were ratified in the most solemn manner, and guaranteed by all the vakeels and most of the public functionaries at Poonah. These important matters being settled, Nana took up his residence in the city, and entered, with apparent reluctance, on his official duties. All the former administration were dismissed from their appointments, and some of the most obnoxious were sent prisoners to different forts. Ambut Row, the Peshwa's adopted brother, who for the last twelve months had acted as minister and commander in chief, was stripped of all his offices, and received a jaghire of eight lacks from the fircar, and with much disgust retired from his employment. These measures were by

the Peshwa's order, but it may be conjectured, by the suggestions of Nana, between whom and the prince the greatest confidence appears to subsist: the minister's authority seems as permanent as before, and every thing, at this time, is at the devotion of him and his party.

"Ambut Row, whom we may call the ex-minister, is the son of a Brahman of high cast, but of obscure circumstances: very early in life he was adopted by the late Ragobah, much against the wishes of the then Peshwa and the government, and it must be confessed that on some occasions he has proved himself not unworthy of this singular honour and good fortune; for, during the troubles which closed the life of his adopted parent, when the Poonah fircar were transporting him to a certain fort, contrary to previous stipulation, Ambut Row, at the head of a small party, flew to his assistance, and having dispersed a very strong escort, restored him to temporary liberty. He afterwards partook of the misfortunes of the family; remained in prison many years; and such was his reputation, both as a soldier and a politician, that when Bajarow was first released, Nana, who dreaded a rival in him, was particularly careful that he should continue in confinement; subsequent events brought him into situations of importance, and from the moment of his arrival at Poonah, the old adherents of the family rallied round him, and by their joint intrigues, aided by the power of Scindeah, Nana was seized and confined; and Ambut Row succeeded him as minister; and it must be acknowledged, that had he been supported by the Peshwa, he would, during the short period of his administration, have

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have rendered him more respectable and independent than ever he has been since he ascended the musnud: but Bajarow, who was jealous of his abilities, and dreaded his ambition, either secretly or openly frustrated all his plans, and latterly withdrew all confidence from him; a circumstance that considerably forwarded the views of Nana. Ambut Row, like all Brahmans, is exceedingly polite, and having been much in the settlements, he has acquired an insight into the European character, and a peculiar urbanity of manners, which is highly agreeable to strangers: he speaks of the British nation in the warmest strain of gratitude and respect, and takes every opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to them. Intriguing, subtle, and ambitious, he secretly aspires to the musnud, to which he conceives he has claims by right of primogeniture, in which idea he is encouraged by the obscure and contemptible parasites that surround him; Bajarow is by no means ignorant of his designs, and therefore never trusts him; like all Brahmans, he is avaricious even to the most degrading meanness; for in matters where money is concerned, he is destitute of every sentiment of feeling and justice; he is generally considered as a man of no principle, and his enemies think they can discern in his conduct all the primeval baseness of his extraction.

"Since the Peshwa has withdrawn his countenance from the princefles, their faction have maintained themselves by rapine, and are now mouldered into nothing; some of the disaffected sirdars have returned to their duty, and Scindeah having appointed a man of talents and respectability as his minister, things have assumed an

appearance of consistency and order, which promises a speedy restoration of his affairs. In Poonah, as far as externals can warrant, the greatest unanimity subsists between Nana and the Peshwa; how long this may last is impossible to foresee; for political speculations in this empire should be received with a great degree of latitude, and the events of tomorrow may give the lie to the conjecture of to-day: however there is one opinion to which all parties readily subscribe—that Nana is the only person capable of managing the affairs of the empire; for, independent of great experience in public business, and the support of friends whose fidelity and importance is acknowledged, he possesses in his own hands that most powerful of all engines, whether in peace or war—the entire treasures of the state.

"MILES."

The Bombay Armed Association, in the pursuit of measures necessary to acquire a knowledge of their new profession, display an alacrity and support becoming the magnitude of the object for which they are embodied.

Their appearance under arms, on Monday morning, the 10th instant, before the Honourable the Governor as their colonel, attracted the attention of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, who were highly pleased with the novel sight.

From the short period, which has elapsed, it cannot of course be expected, that the gentlemen are perfect in military discipline; but from the punctuality and attention, which they have hitherto paid to the daily drills, this corps will doubtless prove a seasonable auxiliary

auxiliary to the military strength of this island, should their services ever be required.

The uniform worn on the above occasion, was green with black velvet and gold embroidery, and the motto of the corps is, "*Pro Rege et Patria.*"

The formation of the native militia was also in great forwardness. Already, four complete companies for the infantry, and two for the artillery, each consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, and 96 privates, were formed of the native Portuguese inhabitants. The Parsees had formed six strong companies, officered by the most respectable of their own cast, ready to be employed in any situation that circumstances might render expedient. Numerous bodies were also forming of Hindûs and Mussulmans, who pressed forward to evince their attachment to a government which respects their personal freedom, the security of their property, and the undisturbed exercise of their religious rites.

In addition to the efforts already made by this settlement in the public cause, a plan has been lately adopted, for increasing the strength of the garrison, which redounds highly to the honour of its patrons, and furnishes another instance of loyalty and regard to the interest and dignity of the British name; which those who are informed of the comparatively small number of inhabitants, and the corresponding disproportionate extent of wealth in Bombay, will perhaps allow has been seldom exceeded. It is proposed to raise a regiment for the defence of Bombay, to serve during the war, or as long as their services may be required, to consist of two battalions of 750 men each, and to be called

the Bombay Fencible Regiment; it is to be officered from the Bombay Volunteer Association, with Adjutants from the Hon. Company's regular corps, and such native officers as may be found necessary; the whole expence to be defrayed by the voluntary contributions, for that purpose, of the Honourable Company's civil servants and the British free merchants: the native merchants have also been invited to come forward on the occasion, all of whom, as far as the plan has hitherto been made known, have cheerfully acceded to the proposal; it has only been in circulation a very few days; but we have the pleasure to find that the different quotas, which the respective subscribers have engaged to maintain, already amount to 1010 men.

The following letter from Ramoo, dated the 15th of February, describes the march of the detachment from Islaamabad, to that place.

"We began our march on the 7th, and without any thing of consequence transpiring, arrived at Ramoo the 13th instant.

"The latter part of our march was very hilly, but we found the country in a high state of cultivation, and I have not seen any land in India, appear so luxuriant; the inhabitants are, I believe, a happy people; instead of the poor peasantry, we meet with in many of the Company's provinces, here we find a rich and insolent yeomanry.

"I cannot speak accurately as to the number of Burmah troops already arrived; there are, however, it is said, 3000 about fourteen miles to the southward of this, but they are watched very narrowly by an advanced post of ours, which keeps them in complete check; a

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slight skirmish took place a few days since, in which a few of their people fell a sacrifice to their temerity; this rencontre by proving to them the difference between the celerity of movement, and concentrated effect of disciplined troops, opposed to an irregular, disorderly attack, appears to have operated very powerfully upon them, for they have kept at a respectable distance ever since, and it is hoped they will retire to the other side of the Noaf, and consequently give us no farther trouble.

"We met the Mugs (the people in search of whom the Burmahs appear to have been dispatched) in great abundance; the whole country, for the last three days march, was over-run with them; they give a dreadful account of the situation of Arracan, and the cruelties practised by the Burmah government to extort money."

The corpse of the brave and much regretted Captain Davis, was not committed to the deep, after the engagement in which he fell; but was preserved in spirits, and brought up to Diamond Harbour; where his body was interred with the military honours so justly due to the remains of that gallant officer.

The detachment of volunteers, who acted under his command, on board the Sybille, composed the funeral party; and were attended by all the officers and seamen of the ships at Diamond Harbour, that could be spared from the duties of their respective stations, to do the last melancholy honours to the deceased.

Captain Davis a short time before he fell, told the people of the Sybille, that if they succeeded in the capture of the enemy, he

would present them with his share of the prize money.

We are credibly informed that a letter, without signature, was found on board La Sybille, containing a very accurate account of the names, cargoes, number of guns and men, and destinations of every ship that has been fitted out from this port for some months past, as well as of several still in harbour; as such information could only be furnished from this or some of the neighbouring settlements, we doubt not that government will make every possible inquiry to find out the authors, as well as to take such precautions as may effectually prevent such communications in future.

Loss of the Hon. Company's Ship
EARL FITZWILLIAM

Extract of a Letter dated Saugur,
February 23, 1799.

"At half past eleven o'clock, we were alarmed with the cry of the gun-room being on fire, upon which every one came on deck; the steerage was full of smoke, which appeared to come from the gun-room scuttle. Every exertion was made to extinguish the fire, which in the short space of five minutes, was universal; by the flames coming up the companion and setting fire to the splinter netting.

"Finding at this time, nothing could be done to save the ship, every one tried to save himself; the spars, gratings, &c. were thrown overboard; upon which the lascars immediately jumped. The ship was riding flood, and the wind from the southward. All the officers and Europeans went forward; about eighteen went on the spiritail yard, endeavoured to

cut it away, but luckily only on one side the braces were cut, so that one yard-arm was in the water, and the other in the air; by the time we were on the yard, about five minutes, the mainmast went with a horrible crash, over the starboard gangway, but in the fall, one end of it was entangled with the gun, so that it remained by the ship. The fire at this time was very violent. The guns, which that afternoon were double shotted, were going off in dreadful peals.

"We remained in this situation, upon the yard, about one hour and a half, expecting the ship to blow up every instant. From the situation of the spritsail yards the people at the lower end were very much harassed and fatigued, one poor fellow, let go his hold and sunk instantly. Mr. Frazer, was at the lower end, and seeing Mr. Franklin, who he had agreed to keep company with upon a hen coop, bid us farewell, and endeavoured to swim for it. He got there, but was so exhausted, that he pulled Mr. Franklin three times off the coop, and then sunk under his feet. By this time the *Nonfuch's* boats, came within two hundred yards of the ship, and there remained. The people when seeing the boats, called to them in the most pathetic manner to save them. The *Tbetis's* boat, with the fifth officer, now came within an oar's length, which they gave into our hands, and hauled on board as many as the boat could take, and then pulled off for the ship; too much credit cannot be given to this gentleman, who meeting with another of their boats, left us, and again went to the ship—the conduct of a young lad, a midshipman of the *Tbetis*, who in a sloop's boat, with two

hands in her, went close to the ship, and picked the men off the wreck, and gave them to the large boats, who at this time kept at a distance. This he did till they were all taken off.

"The ship struck on Saugur Sand, about four o'clock, and continued burning till the morning. The late Mr. Frazer was a very worthy young man, universally esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance: he and five Europeans were lost; the number of lascars are not ascertained, but it is supposed to be small.

"The quantity of Company's cargo was considerable; 4500 bags of saltpetre, and 600 bales of raw silk. Most of the captain's and officers private trade were on board. With respect to the accident, or how it happened, there is no certainty in any of the reports."

We are happy to state, that the commanders and owners of the ship *Earl Fitzwilliam*, have been fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect, or misconduct, in respect to the loss of that ship by fire.

Extract of a Letter dated from on board the Active, the 26th of February, 1799.

"At four o'clock p. m. Soofa Point bearing north, we observed a small vessel bearing N. half W. standing out of the roads: at about five o'clock she began to near us; and, supposing her to be a small vessel belonging to Penang, we hauled up our courses to speak her. At half past five, being close alongside, we observed she had English colours flying, and eight Lascars and one European on her deck; at the moment, however, we were about to hail her, we observed her decks covered with armed

ed Europeans, and she hauled down her English, and hoisted French colours, and put her helm a-weather, for the purpose of boarding us.

"We now put our helm a-weather, and wore before the wind; the jib-boom of the enemy just cleared our taffrel, when they discharged their two bow-guns and their small arms, which, fortunately for us, only damaged our sails.

"The Active had now most of her sails set, and our people were employed loading and firing into the enemy, with small arms; our great guns, eight in number, were loaded; but unfortunately we could not bring them to bear on her, she being a-stern of us, and our stern-chase ports being too small for the guns.

"Night now coming on, we judged it prudent to put to sea, fearful of calms, and at about seven o'clock we lost sight of the enemy.

"At sun-rise the next morning, the extremes of Sumatra, E. by S. half S. to N. N. W. distance about eight or nine leagues, we observed the privateer in chase of a ship, which, from having previously spoken, we knew to be the Montgomery, to whom we were determined to render every assistance.

"About two p. m. we bore down to speak the Montgomery, when the privateer gave over the chase. The Montgomery had sailed from Bencoolen, on the 18th of January, and had a Company's packet on board.

"To the spirited and judicious conduct of the commander of the Active, the owners of that vessel, and the Montgomery, would appear to be indebted for their safety."

The following official letter was received by General Sir Alured Clarke, from Lieutenant Hardyman, of *La Sybille*:

"*His Majesty's ship La Sybille,—*
Balafore Roads, 2d March, 1799.

"SIR,

"I beg leave to inform you, that in consequence of a report that the French frigate, *La Forte*, was in the bay, his Majesty's frigate, *La Sybille*, sailed from Madras on the 19th February, to cruize for her, and had the good fortune to fall in with her in the roads on the 28th; when, after an action of one hour and forty minutes, during which she was totally dismasted, with very little comparative damage to his Majesty's ship, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that she struck.

"I much lament that, to this intelligence, I must add that of the death of Captain Davis, of the staff, who came a volunteer on this occasion, and who unfortunately fell early in the action; and with great regret I must also acquaint you that Captain Cook is wounded.

"The number of killed and wounded on board *La Forte* is not yet correctly known, but it is stated to be very considerable; on board *La Sybille*, three killed and nineteen wounded.

"In addition to the ships captured by *La Forte*, we are sorry to state that the ships *Mornington*, Captain Cook, and *Endeavour*, Captain Fastwick, were taken on the day *La Sybille* fell in with her.

"The *Mornington* is a very valuable prize, having property on board to the amount of nearly five lacks of rupees.

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Particulars of the Action between his Majesty's Frigate, La Sybille, and the French Frigate, La Forte.

On the 28th of February, at ten at night, four sail of ships were discovered from the *Sybille*, to windward, who immediately chased, and at twelve gained the wind of them. It was then perceived that one was a very large ship, with two stern lights. For this ship, which proved to be *La Forte*, the *Sybille* bore down, and at a quarter past twelve, being at the distance of about three cables length, the enemy presented his broadside, fired, and bore up before the wind. In about ten minutes, the *Sybille* having approached within about two cables length of her antagonist, luffed to the wind on the star-board tack and raked her, edging down, after this discharge, before the wind, until fairly along side; both ships keeping up a heavy fire, at a distance, that varied occasionally, from within pistol shot to a cable's length. It was soon discovered that, although the enemy's ship appeared well disposed to the conflict, the *Sybille's* fire was so superior, as to render it probable it would soon be brought to an issue. About half past one, the enemy's fire had considerably diminished; the *Sybille's*, on the contrary, had become rather quicker. About twenty minutes before, *La Forte* ceased firing, but upon being hailed, she recommenced. About ten minutes before two, she manned her shrouds, as it was concluded, with an intent to board, put all her lights out, and discontinued her fire again. The *Sybille* then ceased firing, and hailed, but receiving no answer, again opened her guns, at which time her antagonist's three masts and bowsprit went by the board. The *Sybille*

then cheered, came to an anchor to prevent separating, and at day light got out a boat and took possession of her prize. The *Sybille's* standing and running rigging was completely cut to pieces, not a rope was left standing upon the main-mast, which, with main top-mast, main top-sail and main-yard, were shot in various directions. The scene that presented itself upon *La Forte's* decks was truly shocking, her loss is computed at one hundred and fifty killed, and seventy or eighty wounded. Her captain and most of her officers fell early in the action. The loss on the part of the *Sybille* was comparatively very inconsiderable, being four killed and nineteen wounded.

The *La Forte* is a frigate of most unusual magnitude, being one hundred and seventy feet long upon the gun deck, and five and forty beam: she carries thirty twenty-four pounders upon the main deck; fourteen twelves, and eight thirty-six pound carronades upon the quarter deck and fore-castle, besides brass swivels mounted between her guns on the quarter deck; and had on board when the action commenced, about four hundred and seventy men.

The *Sybille* is one hundred and fifty-seven feet on the gun deck, and forty feet beam: she mounts twenty-eight eighteen pounders on the gun-deck, ten twelves, and ten thirty-two pound carronades on the quarter-deck and fore-castle. Her complement of men when she entered into action, was three hundred and forty, including a company of the Scotch brigade who joined as marines.

Captain Cook's promptitude in going in quest of this formidable enemy, his vigilance in the search, the

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the judgment, coolness, and spirit he displayed in coming into action, and throughout the whole conduct of it, have justly acquired him the highest honour, which receives additional lustre from the important service his success has rendered to the trade of India in general. The mischief which has been prevented by the destruction of so powerful a foe, may be imagined from the depredations this ship has made, before the *Sybil* had an opportunity to stop her career, and it is natural to suppose, that this reflection is the only index that will be needed to direct a benevolence, which has never been slack on any worthy occasion, to the relief of those brave fellows or their families, who have laid down their lives or shed their blood to strengthen and secure the commercial interests of their fellow subjects.

Narrative of Transactions on Board the Honourable Company's Extra Ship *Osterley*, from the 6th February, to the 2d March, including the Particulars of her Capture by *La Forte*.

The *Osterley* sailed from Madras on Wednesday, the 6th February, with a detachment of 107 men of the 28th regiment of light dragoons on board. The *Osterley's* crew, including captain and officers, amounting in all to 63. On the 7th anchored at Tranquebar; sailed the same afternoon to the southward and eastward. On the 9th spoke the *Druid*, Captain Holmes, bound to Bengal. On the 12th spoke his Majesty's frigate *Carysfort*, in company with the honourable Company's cruisers, *Cornwallis* and *Triton*, the latter bound to Europe with French prisoners. On the 13th anchored at Tranquebar; sailed thence on the following day for

Bengal. On the 23d fell in with the Nabob's ship *Surprize* galley. At 8, *p. m.* being very near, and there being little wind, sent a boat with an officer on board to inquire whether the pilot schooners lay in the roads or off the sand heads, at this season of the year. The *Surprize* steered N. E. and by E. during the night; the *Osterley* followed on the same course. At day light next morning, saw a ship to the eastward working up. The *Osterley* stood on over the reefs, in 7 and $\frac{1}{4}$ less 7 fathoms; and at half past 9, *a. m.* anchored in 7 fathoms in company with the *Surprize*, a buoy in sight, bearing N. W. and by N. distance about three miles. At 11, observing the strange sail standing towards us with her yards braced up, cleared ship for action, as a measure of precaution, as it was not supposed the stranger was an enemy, from her coming in over the reef with every sail set.

At five minutes past noon, being within musket shot, she hoisted French colours and fired a gun, which the *Osterley* returned with a broad side, and immediately received a whole broadside from the enemy. This was on the larboard side; the frigate then stood under the *Osterley's* stern, luffed upon the starboard side, and commenced a close action, which the *Osterley* maintained with spirit till 52 minutes past 12; when her main and mizen masts and main top-mast being shot through, her rigging cut to pieces, and her hull much injured, and no chance of escaping, it being then the top of high water, the *Osterley* struck her colours to *La Forte* frigate, of 460 men, thirty French 24 pounders on the main deck, eight 6 pound carronades, and fourteen long nines on the

the quarter deck, and waift with 12 fwivels.

The prisoners were shifted from the Osterley to the La Forte in the evening. On the following day the 25th February, the enemy were employed in getting out the salt and dry provisions from their prize, and proposed sending her off to the Mauritius, and to land the prisoners in the two launches. On Tuesday the 26th all the prisoners were sent on board the Osterley; and in the evening Mons. La Force, the officer in command of the Osterley, received his orders from the frigate to proceed to Bengal as a cartel for an exchange of prisoners. On Wednesday 27th at 7, *a. m.* in a heavy squall, the frigate cut and ran to sea: and after the squall she was out of sight. Soon afterwards a ship was seen standing towards the Osterley, which proved to be the Nonfuch, Captain Grey, who sent a boat on board; Mons. La Force and two other gentlemen from the Osterley, went on board the Nonfuch, and produced the papers to Captain Grey, who, after examining them, offered to conduct the ship to a pilot, if she were in a condition to follow him. About seven in the evening the Nonfuch weighed, and the Osterley followed. No pilot schooner appearing next day, Captain Grey sent his master on board to take the ship into Saugur Roads, where she anchored on the 1st of March.

It must not be omitted to mention the treatment the prisoners received from their captors, Captain Beaulieu La Loup entertained Captain Piercy and the officers of the 28th regiment, and Mrs. Dean, the lady of one of these gentlemen, at his own table. He gave up his state room to Mr. and Mrs. Dean,

and his cabin to Captain Piercy. The officers of the Osterley messed with those of La Forte, and had the free use of their cabins. The midshipmen and other petty officers, and the seamen of the Osterley, fared exactly as their corresponding ranks on board the frigate. On the prisoners' returning to the Osterley, M. La Force requested that Captain Piercy would take the management of his table, &c. &c. as formerly.

The Osterley's loss in the action with La Forte, was 4 men killed and 13 wounded. The surprise is that her loss was not much greater, and that she could have maintained so unequal a contest for such a length of time. During the engagement with the Osterley, the Surprise had time to cut and make sail, by which she safely effected her escape over the sands.

The Hope, Captain Ross, from Madras, arrived in Balasore roads on Thursday the 21st inst. took her pilot on board on Saturday. On the following day she saw two large ships to the eastward at anchor, with the signals flying for a pilot; at the same time, a large ship with the same signal for a pilot was standing inward; and after getting in a proper position for attacking the two ships lying at anchor, she hauled down her English jack, hoisted French colours, and began to cannonade the two ships at anchor. Both of these returned the fire with spirit and evident effect. After continuing the action for upwards of an hour, one of the two ships cut from her anchor, and ran over to the eastward, on which she was closely followed by the enemy; but after a short chase, he abandoned the pursuit, and returned

to the other ship, of which he made a prize.

The gentlemen on board the *Hope*, who were spectators of the action with the French frigate, speak highly of the alacrity and good conduct displayed by the two English ships, that thus disputed with the greatly superior force of the frigate. She is represented as a cut down 80 gun ship, carrying thirty twenty-four pounders on her lower deck, and full of men.

Accounts from Madras state, that the palankeen bearers, employed by individuals, being required for the public service, they had been collected to the number of six thousand, and were marched off to join the grand army, in order to facilitate the conveyance of provisions and stores.

The news of the Benares massacre excited much alarm at Lucknow. It was at first apprehended that it was the signal of explosion of a deep, premeditated plot to dispossess Saadut Ally of the government. His Highness is stated to have been considerably alarmed, and, under that impression, to have suggested to the English Resident his earnest wish that the troops at Cawnpore might march to Lucknow, to overawe any plot or insurrection which, though unforeseen, might be contemplated in that capital. His Highness's request was complied with; and orders to this effect being communicated to Col. Russell, all the troops that could be spared from Cawnpore marched from thence on the 17th, and reached Lucknow on the 20th ultimo. It does not appear however, from the best information we have been able to obtain, that there has been any

design to disturb the government or public tranquillity at Lucknow.

A letter from a correspondent at Benares, in mentioning the late massacre, observes, "that if that act was not the impulse of the moment in which it occurred, it certainly had not been in agitation longer than the preceding day; no preparation had preceded it; and Vizier Ally left behind him whatever property he possessed, his zenana furniture, elephants, and about fifteen horses. On the preceding day, he had arranged the preliminaries of his departure for Calcutta, and had settled with Mr. Cherry as to the sums he was to receive on his journey; viz. 25,000 rupees previous to his leaving Benares, one lack on his arrival at Patna, and 75,000 on his departure from that place. He had received the 25,000 rupees before the massacre took place, and had employed a considerable part of the money in collecting the banditti that assisted him in that atrocious proceeding. The nabob has offered a reward of half a lack of rupees for the apprehension of the Vizier Ally.

Letters from Benares say, that Vizier Ally has fled to the Betole country, the rajah of which is at present a prisoner in Napaul. An application was made by Saadut Ally, to have the fugitive delivered up, but without success.

The letters add, that it has been fully ascertained, that Vizier Ally, after having imbrued his hands in the blood of Mr. Cherry, had resolved to assassinate every European in Benares. The result of inquiries, lately set on foot, tend to criminate some native inhabitants of having been accessaries in the plot.

Our latest accounts announce
Vizier

Vizier Ally to be at Bhotwul, where he had been received with cordiality, and, under the protection of the rajahs of Bhotwul and Napaul, was levying troops with the utmost celerity; his declared intention was to attack the Nabob Vizier's provinces.

He had written to all the neighbouring rajahs for assistance and support; Waris Ally continued with him.

A letter from Bhaugulpoor, dated the 2d instant, describes the cold as unusually intense, the thermometer being at 34° . It had destroyed the crops, and the ryots, in every quarter, were bitterly lamenting their losses. This cold weather set in on Sunday the 27th ultimo, after a smart shock of an earthquake, about ten o'clock in the morning.

Accounts from Bombay mention that the Sevendroog pirates had captured, and carried into that port, two boats freighted with horses, on account of the Hon. Company.

Letters from the camp of the grand army, assembled at Vellore, mention that they were to commence their march towards Tippoo's territories on the 27th ult.

Colonel Roberts's detachment, from Hydrabad, descended through the Badwall Pass, on the 24th ult. and joined the grand army soon afterwards.

We understand there never was a better equipped or so formidable

an army assembled at the beginning of any campaign in India, as that now under the command of Gen. Harris; it consists of upwards of 20,000 of the best disciplined troops, a very large proportion of which are Europeans.

It is said that a Swedish ship had arrived at China from Manilla, having on board 800,000 dollars, the Captain of which stated that the Spanish Admiral, with three ships of the line, and two frigates, was on the point of putting to sea.

At the entrance of Manilla harbour, the Swede was boarded by the Prenuse French frigate, accompanied by the Brule Guelle corvette, from whom they learnt that the frigate La Forte was astern, and, with them, bound to Manilla: they added that Admiral Sercey had proceeded to France from Batavia.

In consequence of the great influx of treasure, money is abundant at Canton, and transfer at par.

We learn with much pleasure, that the patriotic subscription intended for the relief of the families of those gallant tars, who have lost their lives in the late memorable naval action in the bay of Aboukir, has met with unanimous support from the gentlemen at Surat, who have already added the sum of rupees 2,175, to the amount subscribed at the presidency.

MARCH.

MARCH.

VIZIER ALLY.

On the 3d instant, accounts were received of a plan formed by Vizier Ally, for cutting off the 8th regiment, which was encamped along with the Candahar horse, commanded by Captain Lumfden, with one flank within about six hundred yards of the town of Gorukpoor. Vizier Ally and the rebel Jagernaut, whose united force amounted to about 600 men, had concealed themselves in a jungle, at a little distance from the camp. The town's people, and a considerable party among the Candahar horse, having been gained over to his cause, the night of the 27th ult. was fixed on for the execution of his project. The party in ambuscade were to commence the attack in front, while the town's people should fall on one flank, and the treacherous Candaharees on the other. The scheme was happily discovered by an hircarra of Mr. Lumfden's, which enabled Colonel Vanas to take precautions to render the whole abortive. The leaders of the disaffected among the Candaharees were seized, and sent off to Lucknow, under a guard commanded by Captain Hodgson.

The commencement of Vizier Ally's career affords evidence sufficient, that neither assassination, nor any other means, the most nefarious, of accomplishing his designs, will be left untried. Two fakeers were seized, one evening, concealed under Colonel Ruffel's bed. On the evening of the 7th, an attempt was made upon the life of the minister Husein Reza Khan at Lucknow, by some vil-

lains, who threw a spear into his palankeen, as he was returning from the palace. Fortunately the spear missed him, and struck in the roof of the palankeen. The assassins were immediately pursued, and four or five of them were taken. It is to be hoped, that from their examination, a clue will be found to unravel the designs of their employers and associates; and that their exemplary punishment will deter others from attempting the perpetration of such atrocities.

Other accounts state the adherents, who have descended with Vizier Ally into the plains near Gorukpoor, to be much more numerous; amounting to about 9000 armed men, though irregular and undisciplined; and that he is determined to try his fortune in the field. The preparations making against him, indicate his force not to be contemptible.

Letters from the grand army of the 5th instant, state, that it was on the frontiers of Tippoo's country, and had summoned two small forts which surrendered without resistance. That Tippoo's army was at the distance of about twenty miles; said to consist chiefly of new raised troops. Conscious of his inability to cope with our forces in the field, he appeared so averse from hostility, that he allowed abundant supplies of grain to pass unmolested to our camp. He had sent fifty horsemen to escort Major Doveton, and had declared his readiness to accede to any conditions that should leave him in the situation of an independent prince. That the inhabitants of his country were coming into the Company's territory, to avoid being compelled to serve in the army.

ORPHAN

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Fort William Orphan Society Office,
March 6, 1799.

At a Meeting of the General Management of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, on Wednesday the 6th of March, 1799.

Resolved, That in the present dispersed state of the Bengal army, the following substance of a minute, laid before the General Management by the Deputy Governor, with two resolutions founded thereon by the meeting, be published in the Calcutta Gazette, for the information of the General Management, that such resolutions be annexed to the printed regulations, and do take effect from the first day of August, 1799.

The Deputy Governor's Minute.

The Deputy Governor begs leave to call the attention of the Management to the subject of subscribers to this charity, proceeding to Europe on the full pay of their rank. Formerly, when officers proceeding to Europe did so, without receiving any allowances during their absence from Bengal, the Management, in consideration of that circumstance, were under the necessity of leaving it to the option of the gentlemen who occasionally embarked for Europe, to continue their subscriptions, or not; and there has been one case in which it was thought equitable to admit the daughter of an officer to the benefits of the institution, in consequence of the former subscriptions of her father, although his contributions had ceased for near six years previous to his decease in England. The late army regulations having put matters on a different footing, and the interest of the society at large calling for every exertion on the part of the Ma-

nagement, to prevent, not only a diminution of the receipt, but also to exclude those children from a participation of the benefits of the institution, whose parents, proceeding to Europe, either on account of health, or any other cause, and on the full pay of their rank, and who shall be so culpably neglectful of the just claims of the society, and of the welfare of their offspring, as not to provide (to the satisfaction of the Management) for the continuation of the monthly subscriptions of their rank, during the time they shall be so absent on full pay, and continued on the effective list of the army; the deputy Governor, therefore, begs leave to submit the following resolutions to the members of the Management, and to add, if it meets their approbation, that it be immediately published in the Calcutta Gazette, for the information of those likely to be affected by it.

(Signed) WILLIAM JACKSON,
March the 6th, 1799.

First.—Resolved, That it is incumbent on every subscriber to this charity, proceeding to Europe on furlough on the full pay of his rank, to provide (previous to his going on board of ship) for the continuance of his monthly subscriptions to the fund, so long as he shall be on full pay, or continues on the effective list of the Bengal army, in order to secure to his child, or children, the benefits of the institution.

Second.—Resolved, That a subscriber neglecting to comply with this regulation, does hereby exclude his child, or children, from the benefits of the charity.

The General Management are desirous, in this place, publicly to state, that it is indispensibly necessary

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fary to put an immediate stop to this evil, which has been the cause of great loss to the funds of the institution, in the year 1796. The General Management were called upon to admit the daughter of an officer to the benefits of the fund; and they deemed it equitable so to do, as he was on furlough without pay, although he had not contributed one anna, for near six years previous to his death in England: a similar application has just arrived for a daughter of an assistant surgeon, deceased, in England, whose subscriptions have also been discontinued, from the 31st of October, 1793.

By order of the General Management,
GEORGE BRIETZCKE, Sec.

*Extract of a Letter from Lucknow,
7th March, 1798.*

"Vizier Ally, it seems, has killed, with his own hand, Affeer Ally, on whose head was laid 20,000 rupees. This man, it is said, has been his adviser in the whole of this dreadful business, but, finding his life in danger, he wrote to the Nabob, saying, if he would grant him pardon, he would deliver up Vizier Ally. This letter fell into Vizier Ally's hands, who, thinking there was no security for him whilst the other existed, immediately assassinated him."

Extract of a Letter from Captain Reay, of the ship Dublin, to the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, dated ship Dublin, 20th March, 1799.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, &c. of the arrival of the Honourable Company's ship *Dublin*, under my com-

mand, in company with the *Solimany*, Capt. Hamed Pelley, mounting eight guns, which ship we captured on the 19th instant, in latitude 11 deg. 34 min. N. after a chase of five hours.

"She proves to be the same vessel that was cut out of Nagore roads, by the French privateer, *L'Heureux*, on the 4th instant, and was bound to the Mauritius, laden with fundry articles, with seven Frenchmen and one Swede on board; the Lascars (except four who escaped at Nagore) are likewise in the ship."

SUPREME COURT.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, a cause was tried wherein Premchund Bonajee was plaintiff, and Messrs. Frushard and Laprimaude, were the defendants. The action was brought to recover a sum of 12,000 rupees, under an agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, to allow the plaintiff the above sum of money, in lieu of all profits, made on purchase of merchandise, in their dealings, &c. for one year.

The counsel for the defendants admitted the agreement, but urged in their defence, that the court could not take any notice of such a demand; and that if such should be allowed, and their case was made out, that it was very fully laid down in the charter, and which should have been the rule in this case, that no native shall be entitled to receive any fee, or salary, except he be first duly registered, in the district wherein his employer shall, at the time of his entering into such service, be resident, and which in this instance had not been complied with. The court, however, were unanimously of opinion, that the defendants must be bound by their own agreement,

ment, and that with respect to the registry of the name of the plaintiff, as their banyan, the charter did not say by whom such registry was to be made, whether by the employer, or employed; and gave judgment for the plaintiff, damages 12,000 rupees.

Counsel for the plaintiff, the Advocate General and Mr. Strettel; attorneys, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd. Counsel for the defendants, Messrs. J. Shaw, and L. Kerr; attorneys, Messrs. Hickey and Turner.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

It is with much concern we state, that Mr. Robert Moss, the postmaster at Kedgerie, with Mr. Daniel, a writer on this establishment, one tindal, and three lascars, were drowned, by the sinking of the boat in which they were going on board the Lord Duncan, at Sangur, on the evening of the 20th instant.

The following melancholy circumstance occurred on Thursday the 21st inst. Three young gentlemen on an excursion of pleasure by water, were attracted by the beauty of the night, between eight and nine o'clock, to take their seat on the chopper of their paunshway. They had not long continued there, when, by a sudden heeling of the boat on one side, they were all precipitated into the water. One of them, in the moment of falling, happened fortunately to grasp a rope that providentially hung within his reach, and thus saved himself from an untimely death, which otherwise seemed inevitable, being totally ignorant of the art of swimming. The two other gentlemen were, in the mean time, hurried by the rapidity of the current, to a considerable distance from the boat.

Every exertion was used by the gentleman who was so miraculously preserved, to pick up his companions, and he had the good fortune to meet with one of them about half an hour subsequent to the accident, quite exhausted with struggling, in his endeavours to gain the boat, and nearly insensible. The most diligent search was made for the other gentleman (Mr. Warren Hastings) but unfortunately without success. As he was but an indifferent swimmer, it is conjectured he could not have survived long; as they were, at the time this disaster took place, in the middle of the river, about a mile below Serampoor, and not a single boat in sight.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, March, 22, 1799.

The general Management of the Military Orphan Society, having represented to the Commander in Chief, that the general orders of the 23d May 1796, do not sufficiently provide against the payment of the arrears of the Honourable Company's allowance of three rupees per month, to soldiers' children, who have not been returned to the Adjutant-general, and consequently cannot be drawn for, he directs that the Orphan Committee, at the several stations of the army, do not pay arrears on the above account, until it shall be satisfactorily ascertained that the children for whom they are claimed, have been duly returned to the adjutant general.

To insure the regular transmission of returns of children of men removed from one corps to another, the adjutants of corps, from which such men are removed, are to furnish the men with certificates expressing the period to which the children have been returned, and

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adjutants of the corps, to which the men are transferred, are to take out and transmit to the adjutant general, separate returns of the children for the months in which they have not been returned. The Orphan Committees are also to furnish the men with certificates for the period to which the allowance has been paid, which certificates are to be presented to the Orphan Committees of the station to which the men are removed.

The monthly returns of the children are to be accompanied by lists of casualties, which have taken place in the course of the month, and adjutants of corps are to be joined to ascertain the actual occurrence of the casualty, before they report it, in order to guard against parents or guardians of children secreting them upon their attaining the prescribed age for being placed in the lower Orphan House, and thereby defeating the humane intentions, for which the school was established.

A private subscription has within these few days been circulated, in behalf of the crew of the ship *Fitzwilham*.

A letter from Tandah, says, the last had there been very severe for three nights. All the peas, and cotton, are destroyed: also a great quantity of wheat and barley. Grain has in consequence risen very much. Wheat before the last was 34 seers per rupee, now 40 and 41, now 26; channah, 40 and 41, now 26; moor 38, now 22; moot 38, now 22, and all other kinds of grain in proportion. A few days previous to the frost they had a smart shock of an earthquake, by which several people were thrown down. The sky was very clear, not a cloud to be seen; nor was there any thing remarkable in the air. It was attended by a rumbling noise.

VOL. I.

His highness Saadut Ally has expressed the most serious apprehensions for his personal safety. He has requested that an European regiment may be stationed at Lucknow, to overawe the plots and treasons that are supposed to be hatching in his capital. We understand that his palace is constantly guarded by a party of sepoys. It is not without reason that these precautionary measures are pursued; as a secret correspondence has lately been intercepted between the deposed Vizier Ally and some individuals at Lucknow.

Letters from Madras mention that accounts were received there from the grand army, in the Mysore country, dated the 6th instant, at which time the right wing, under the command of General Baird, had advanced to Neeldurgum, which had surrendered to them: the left wing was encamped near Ryacottah.

Accounts have been received that Mons. Du Dreneque with 8000 troops, including his own brigade, attacked Juswunt Row Holcar, who had an army of 14,000 men; totally defeated him, and took his guns and baggage. M. Du Dreneque speaks highly in praise of the exertions of Messrs. Plumet and Da Costa, two officers under his command, on this occasion.

BOMBAY.

We are happy to find that government have been pleased to intimate to the Insurance Society, for the information of all those concerned in the trade to and from the Red Sea, that Commodore Blankett has been instructed by his Excellency Rear Admiral Rainier, to appoint a proper convoy for that service, which is to give protection

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tection to all ships, natives as well as Europeans, returning to India, entitled to his protection, as residing in the Hon. Company's settlements, and therefore considered as British subjects; and that, for the more effectual security of that valuable trade, similar directions have been given, by the same authority, to Captain Rainier, of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, to be complied with by him, in the event of Commodore Blankett's squadron being otherwise indispensably employed.

On Friday the 25th instant, the Bombay Voluntary Association, commanded by Governor Duncan, who are equally distinguished for their discipline and zeal, received their colours from Mrs. Rivett, after a neat and appropriate speech, which that Lady delivered with her accustomed gracefulness and ease.

APRIL, 1799.

Tuesday noon the 3d instant, the prize frigate *La Forte*, graced the harbour of Calcutta with her presence. On passing the garrison of Fort William, she was saluted with a discharge of artillery, which was returned with three cheers; the guns of *La Forte* having been taken out at Diamond harbour, in order to lessen her draught of water, without which she could not, safely, have been brought to Calcutta.

As soon as she had anchored off the Bankshall, a numerous crowd of visitors went off from the shore, anxious, personally, to recognize this noble achievement of British valour.—The three-coloured flag was displayed from the mizen gaff, under the English jack. *La Forte*, when repaired, will be one of the finest frigates in the British navy.

VIZIER ALLY.

[We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following Narrative of an action between a large body of Vizier Ally's people and the Hindustani cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bruce.]

On the 3d instant, about three o'clock, P. M. General Stuart, on hearing that an attack was made on the bildars, who were employed at the distance of four miles from the camp, in clearing a road through the banks of a nullah, ordered a party of Col. Bruce's corps to go to their relief. Subsequent accounts of the enemy's force induced the General to detach another troop, in an hour after the first; and lastly, at about the same interval of time, the remainder of the regiment, under Col. Bruce, to support the first detachment.

The first party, about a mile beyond the nullah, came up with the enemy, who, at their approach, retreated into a jungle. The cavalry dashed as far into the wood as it was possible to go, and did not relinquish the pursuit, as long as a man of the enemy could be seen. Forty or fifty of them were killed, and a standard was taken by a young man, who cut down the standard-bearer.

Two prisoners were brought in, by whose information it is ascertained, that the party, thus repulsed by a handful of our people, consisted of 1100 men, commanded by Baudul Khan. They had been detached by Vizier Ally, previous to General Stuart's march from Gorruckpore, to harass his army in its passage through the jungles. Having missed their object, they were on their return to join Vizier Ally, when they fell in with the bildars, whether by design or accident is uncertain. Several bildars, and two or three clahies, were badly wounded; but

hope

opes are entertained of their recovery.

Report says that Vizier Ally, on hearing that Baudul Khan's party had been so roughly handled, moved off immediately in a westerly direction. His view is supposed to be, to escape either into the hills, or along the foot of them, towards Sirinagur.

The following honourable testimony to the merit of the corps, is contained in the orders of the succeeding day :—

"Camp on the Banks of the Rohun Nullah.

Orders by Major General Stuart, 4th April, 1799.

"Major General Stuart has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the expert gallantry of the officers and men of the independent regiment of cavalry, who were engaged with the enemy yesterday evening, and requests that Lieut. Colonel Bruce will give them his thanks. The horseman who killed the standard-bearer, and carried off the standard of the enemy, the Major General appoints to carry the same as the honorary standard in the corps, till the pleasure of Sir James Craig and the Commander in Chief is known. The Major General further takes it upon himself to direct that such men as broke their swords in the action be reimbursed at a fair rate, and Col. Bruce will be pleased to give into the paymaster a regular charge for the same."

We learn from Benares, that the young Prince Mirzah Joomah son to the Prince Jehander Shah, and grandson of Shah Aalum), being proved to have joined Vizier Ally in the opposition to our troops at Madhoodah's Gardens, was sent

off, on the 27th ultimo, under an escort, towards the vicinity of Delhi, to be delivered to his relations.

A letter from Benares, of the 22d ult. states, that the 3d, 5th, and 6th regiments of native infantry, with three regiments of native cavalry, save one troop, remain with Sir James Craig at Lucknow. The 27th dragoons and H. M. 78th regiment return to Cawnpore; and the 1st regiment of European infantry goes to Allahabad. General Stuart is preparing for a vigorous pursuit of the assassins, who are said to be in some force, about sixteen coss from him, thickly surrounded by jungles, but deserted by the Rajahs of Napaul and Betoul.

Gen. Stuart's detachment consists of one troop from the first regiment of native cavalry, the independent regiment of Hindustan cavalry, the Nabob's Candahar horse, the 7th and 8th regiments of native infantry, three twelve pounders, eight six pounders, and some howitzers.

The first regiment of native infantry, commanded by Col. Rayne, took peaceable possession of the fort of Pindarra, the proprietor (who is the principal Tahseeldar of the district) having absconded. Juggut Singh, another leading man, concerned in the late transactions with Vizier Ally, having taken refuge in his zenana, was seized by means of a party of women sent in to search. A third rushed, sword in hand, from his house in Benares, with only one or two companions, and fell by the musketry of the party sent to apprehend him. There still remain a banditti, in the district of Ghazepoor, against whom it is expected a party will soon be sent.

Letters from Gorruckpore, of the 4th and 5th instant, confirm the escape of Vizier Ally from that quarter.

It appears that our troops had laboured indefatigably for several days, in cutting down jungle, and making roads to get at a kind of fort with an intrenchment of palisades where he was said to be; but when they had accomplished their task, they found the fort evacuated; of which, however, they took possession.

Part of our cavalry, and some troops, in Vizier Ally's rear, have had a smart skirmish.

The assassin is said to have behaved so very ill to Juggernaut, who is one of his principal adherents, that he and a number of his followers deserted his cause, went over to our camp, and threw themselves on the mercy of the British government. It is hoped that Juggernaut and his followers will be of great use to us, from the accurate knowledge they possess of the country.

Juggernaut Singh was not one of those concerned with Vizier Ally in the massacre at Benares; but is a refractory zemindar, that has given a great deal of trouble for these three or four years past; and when Vizier Ally fled towards Gorruckpore, he joined him with all his followers, which were pretty numerous; and for the apprehending of whom, a reward of 10,000 rupees had been offered.

All the head Mussulmans are mentioned as being concerned, or in some manner connected, in the plans of Vizier Ally.

The Rajah of Beerboom had fled, in consequence of being concerned with those parties, and several people are coming down in confinement from Moorshedabad.

Extract of a Letter from Midnapore, dated April 4th, 1799.

"The large and rich village of Aunundpore, formerly plundered by the banditti, has, within these few days, been burned to the ground, with all its granaries full of grain. One rich man's granaries are said to extend a quarter of a mile."

Extract of a Letter from Anjengo, dated 4th April, 1799.

"A few days ago a very horrid massacre took place at Stoney river, near the foot of the Ghauts, where we have a large depôt of provisions and stores; it is in the Cotiote Rajah's dominions, and considering them perfectly secure, they were guarded only by one officer, a commissary of stores, a parvo belonging to the commissary, and twenty or thirty sepoy; these were, however, attacked by an armed banditti, who put every one of them to death, and plundered the stores. The Rajah lays the blame on some marauders who have made off, but it is generally supposed that they are his own people. It has entirely stopped the communication with the army for the present."

The gaol of Calcutta is, we understand, to be thoroughly repaired, under the superintendance of Mr. Tiretta, who, we do not doubt, will do ample justice to the undertaking. Several additional buildings are to be erected; amongst the rest, a room to be used as a solitary cell, for the purpose of confining persons who may create disturbance in the gaol; and a ward, or room, for the sick and disordered. These improvements are made in consequence of a representation

sentation to government by the Sheriff.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 2d instant, about four o'clock, the brother of the Nabob of Dacca arrived in Fort William, under a guard.

We understand that the bazar at the end of the Chouringee road will shortly be demolished; the whole having, on Thursday the 18th instant, been purchased at the auction of Messrs. Tulloch and Co. by Neelmuny Holdar, for the sum of 45,000 sicca rupees.

HINDU MARRIAGES.

Thursday the 18th instant was graced with three marriages of the children of some of the most respectable Hindus in Calcutta.—The son of Rajah Sookmoy Roy, with the daughter of Ramkissen Mullic. The son of Fakeer Chund Bandergee, with the daughter of Deorga Churn Chuckerbutty. And the son of Gopee Mohun Baboo, with the daughter of Geereedur Muckerjee.

Though every one of these nuptials was marked with that splendour and ostentation which the natives are so particularly fond of displaying on a joyous occasion, yet the cavalcade of the Rajah's son was the most pompous and attractive.

We are extremely concerned to understand, that on the 21st instant, Mr. Philips, master's mate of the *Nonfuch*, and Mr. H. Angel, captain's clerk, were drowned in coming from Diamond harbour to Calcutta.

The Hon. Basil Cochrane was the proprietor of No. 5576 in the Asylum Lottery, and drawn on the 3d instant a prize of *ten thousand pagodas*.

The last drawn ticket in the

Asylum Lottery, No. 3299, and entitled to *five thousand pagodas*, was the property of a native inhabitant of Madras.

Several natives of distinction, in different parts of the country, have been recently arrested by order of government, for treasonable practices. Shems-ud-dowlah, brother to the Nabob of Dacca, who, on his arrival at Calcutta, was lodged in the fort, has since been removed under a strong guard to the gaol.

A new dock, of very large dimensions, is building at Calcutta, by Messrs. Foreman and Co. a short distance above that of Messrs. Hudson and Co.

As Capt. M'Gregor, of the 4th regiment of native cavalry, now encamped near Benares, was reading in his tent, one of his servants, in a state of intoxication, entered, seized his sword, which he drew, and made a violent blow at him; and had it not been for the book he had in his hand, Capt. M'Gregor, it is supposed, would have been murdered: he has, however, lost some of the joints of two or three of his fingers. Our accounts add, that a serjeant entered the tent on the instant, and cut the servant down.

MANILLA.

As the interruption of the trade which the belligerent nations carry on under a neutral flag, for articles, the exchange of which being mutually advantageous, is a matter of serious importance; a correspondent begs leave to state, that by advices from Manilla, the detention of the Danish ship *Helsingoer*, Captain A. Murray, from Copenhagen, does not appear to have been the wish of that government, nor to have been ordered without very fair suspicions that she and her cargo were British property.

erty. The truth is, that some unfortunate dispute on board, between the commander and his officers, led the latter to swear to a number of plausible circumstances, which, if true, would have legally condemned her; but they added so many incredible ones, that the whole was morally disproved. The governor, though fully convinced of the injustice of detaining the vessel, was yet obliged, by the opposition which often attends many of his honest and salutary measures, to refer the decision to the Court of Madrid.

It remains to add, that this unfortunate affair may be misrepresented, and cause a temporary stagnation of a trade, which is surely both profitable and innocent; and our correspondent, therefore, states, that the fullest credit is given to the passports of neutral ships; that the personal freedom and conveni-

ence of the subjects of all nations arriving in them at Manilla, are well protected by the governor (to whom the administration of justice to foreigners is reserved, and which peculiar function of his high office he exercises with jealousy, and an encroachment on which he would warmly resent by any other branch of the government), and that in the custom-house department, the merchant is treated with all lenity and politeness. No favour need be sought, by either bribe, adulation, or intrigue; no long established connexions, no deep skill in calculation, are necessary for the safe and profitable management of business; common prudence, moderate talents, and, if added to them, a slight knowledge of the Spanish or French languages, are all the requisites needful.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

The Right Honourable RICHARD, Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. Governor-General. His Excellency the Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir ALURED CLARKE, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 29, 1798.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to direct that all Officers, of whatever rank they may be, returning from foreign service, shall, immediately on their arrival in Great Britain, report themselves, either personally, or by letter to the Adjutant-General. It is also required that each Officer shall assign in the report he makes of his arrival, the cause of his return from abroad, and if by leave of absence, he must mention by whom such permission is granted, and for what term.—The Commander in Chief notices these His Majesty's orders to the army under his command, and directs their being strictly complied with.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

October 16, 1798.

A draft is to be made out from the 1st European regiment, of a sufficient number of men to fill up the vacancies of matrosses in the four companies of artillery at the field stations, and that of Allahabad, including the vacancies which will be occasioned by the

transfer of men, recommended for the invalid establishment.

The establishment of Golandauz, ordered by the minutes of Council of the 15th instant, is to be completed as expeditiously as possible, with a scrupulous attention to the choice of the men. In selecting men from the Lascar companies, particular care must be taken, that none, but such as from age, size, and from good behaviour, are fit for Golandauz, be admitted on that establishment; Mahomedans are to be preferred for the Golandauz establishment; and no man is to be received upon it, who does not engage to embark on board of ship, whenever the service shall require his proceeding by sea; this is to be an express stipulation on oath, previous to being enrolled. An opportunity will be offered of rewarding deserving men in the Lascar companies, by promotion to the rank of jemidars, havildars, and naiks, if there shall be in them men qualified for these situations; in which case, the selection is to be made with due attention to length of service and merit.

The dress of the Golandauz is to conform as much as possible to that

of the European artillery-men; after the commander in chief shall have approved of a pattern coat, bounty cloathing will be prepared; they are to be armed and accoutred in the same manner as the European artillery.

The importance of the Golan-dauz establishment is so obvious, and the utility to be derived from it so much depending on the proper choice of men, and their subsequent training and instruction, that the Commander in Chief cannot too seriously enjoin the utmost vigilance and exertion, in these points, on the part of the Officers commanding companies, of the Commandant of artillery, of the Officers commanding battalions and detachments, and of the Major-Generals in command of stations.

Resolved, That the proportion of one syce for each horse in his Majesty's 27th regiment of dragoons, which was allowed by the minutes of Council of the 20th of March last, till the 1st of November, be continued for six months longer.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

October 22, 1798.

Resolved, That a magazine establishment be fixed for Allahabad, and that it shall consist of a Deputy Commissary, and a Conductor of Ordnance, with the same number of artificers and magazine men as are allowed for the magazine at Monghier.

October 29, 1798.

Resolved, That the Sepoy volunteers assembling at Barrackpore, be formed into three battalions, of ten companies each, to be denominated the 1st, 2d, and 3d Volunteer Battalions.

Resolved, That these battalions be, for the present, commanded by Captains, and that the follow-

ing Officers be appointed to the command of them, till further orders, viz.

Capain J. Malcolm, 1st battalion.

— J. Tetley, 2d ditto.

— L. Burrel, 3d ditto.

Resolved, That an European Adjutant be allowed to each battalion, and the usual proportion of Lascars, and other descriptions of workmen; also a Serjeant-Major and Quarter-Master-Serjeant, for each battalion.

Council Chamber, Oct. 29, 1798.

Statement of the shares of the under-mentioned Officers of the proportion of the reserved fifth of the Rohilla donation of 1774. which do not appear to have been paid on the 30th of April, 1798.

CAPTAINS.

J. Akerman	557	0	3
H. Bevan	557	0	3
J. Conway	557	0	3
C. Hay	557	0	3
J. Scott	557	0	3
	2785	1	3

SUBALTERNES.

R. Ramsay	278	8	2
R. Frith	278	8	2
W. Watson	278	8	2
J. Falls	278	8	2
P. Conollin	278	8	2
T. T. Metcalf	278	8	2
W. Sands	278	8	2
T. Sparks	278	8	2
A. Murray	278	8	2
L. Doxart	278	8	2
H. Ferguson, af.			
surgeon	278	8	2
R. Gillespie	278	8	2
E. Seymour	378	8	2
H. Ewins	278	8	2
	3899	2	4

CADETS.

T. M'Larkin	81	5	1
T. Bourke	81	5	1
J. Sinclair	81	5	1
C. Hamilton	81	5	1
J. Grant	81	5	1
D. Parton	81	5	1
	478	14	6

Sonant Rupees 7172 2 1

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

L. Hook, Sub. Sec.

Fort

Fort William, Oct. 31, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the security and defence of this presidency require that the corps of Militia, composed of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, should be re-established and embodied under such regulations as the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council shall order and direct:

His Lordship in Council, relying on the loyalty and public spirit of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, hereby orders and directs all the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants of the said town, to assemble on the walk between Chandpaul Gant and Fort William, to be there duly mustered and enrolled.

The Europeans to assemble at the aforesaid place on Wednesday the 7th, the Armenians on Thursday the 8th, and the Portuguese on Friday the 9th of November, at day-break; and the proper officers are hereby commanded to attend, for the purpose of mustering and enrolling such persons as shall appear, and tender their services, according to the tenor of this proclamation.

Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, Sec. to Gov.

As it will greatly facilitate the business of mustering and enrolling the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants, who are directed to assemble on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, each person is requested to bring with him, to the parade, a paper, according to the annexed form, containing his name, place of abode, and occupation, where tents will be pitched, and proper persons in readiness to re-

ceive and insert them in the rolls prepared for that purpose.

W. GRIFFITH, Reg. Capt.
Calcutta Militia.

Calcutta, Nov. 2, 1798.

Name. | Place of Abode. | Occupation.

Such persons as are willing to serve as cavalry, furnishing a horse and the necessary equipments at their own charge, are requested to signify their intention, at the time of entering their names on the muster-roll.

W. GRIFFITH.

Calcutta, Nov. 5, 1798.

Fort William, Saturday, 3d Nov. 1798.

P. O. By the Governor General.

Minutes of Council, 2d Nov. 1798.

Resolved, That the following extracts of a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 23d of May last, be published in orders:—

Par. 5. We have permitted the following military officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz. Captain Rob. Turton, James Davidson, Joseph Gascoigne; T. Wagstaff, George Abercrombie Robinson, Robert Campbell, and John Drummond by brevet, and Lieut. George Mason.

6. We have permitted Mr. W. Allison to return to his rank of assistant surgeon, on your establishment.

85. We have permitted brevet Capt. Henry William Hicks to remain in England till next season.

86. In consideration of the length of brevet Colonel George Mences' voyage from India, occasioned by the Exeter extra ship being distasted off the Cape, which obliged her to proceed to Bombay to refit, where she was detained by Governor Duncan, and afterwards ordered to Columbo; we have permitted him to remain in England until

until the departure of the first ships of the season 1799-1800.

87. The following military officers have retired from our service, viz. Lieutenant Colonel R. Limond, Lieutenant Colonel John Witherstone, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Dawes:

Lieutenant Peter Tolfrey, on Lord Clive's pension: head surgeon Hugh Mair, head surgeon Andrew Hunter:

You will therefore discontinue their names in the list of our army on your establishment.

Captain G. A. Robinson, being returned to this presidency, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, resolved, that he be admitted accordingly.

G. O. Nov. 5.—In conformity to the resolution of council of the 29th October 1798, the volunteers collected from the several native regiments, are to be formed into 30 companies, and the companies into three battalions of ten companies each. The strength of each company to be,

1 subidar	90 privates,
1 jemidar,	1 puckallie,
5 havildars,	1 hand-bhisty,
5 naicks,	(when march-
2 drummers and fifers,	ing only.)

The 1st battalion is to be composed of the volunteers of the 1st, 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th regiments.

The 2d battalion of the volunteers from the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 12th regiments.

The 3d battalion of the volunteers from the 3d, 6th, 9th, and 13th regiments.

The volunteers from each regiment (after men for the two grenadier companies shall be selected) are, as far as may be practicable, to be placed together in companies, and the companies to be placed in battalions, according to the se-

niority of the regiments they came from.

Where the companies have not been formed, and a provision not already been made for native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, the necessary promotions are to be made from men belonging to those companies, in order that the volunteers of each regiment may have an equitable share of promotion. The promotions are to be made on this principle, jemidars to subidars, havildars to jemidars, naicks to havildars, and sepoy to naicks.

The promotions which have already been made are confirmed; and should there (upon the above principle) be a surplus of jemidars, havildars and naicks, who held that rank in the regiments from which they came, or who have been promoted and cannot be provided for in the volunteer battalions, lists of their names (specifying the regiments they belong to, and the rank they held in those regiments) are to be sent to the Adjutant General.

Lists (from each battalion) of jemidars promoted to the rank of subidars, and of havildars to the rank of jemidars, are to be sent to the Adjutant General, in order that their promotions may be confirmed in general orders, and commissions be prepared for them.

The same establishment of native staff, as is fixed for a regular battalion, is allowed to the battalions of Bengal volunteers; and the same allowance for repairs of arms and stationary, to the officers commanding companies. The medical allowance is to be also the same; that is, half the same granted for a regiment.

The following is to be the establishment of Quarter-Masters' people, and to be drawn for by the

the Adjutant of each battalion,
viz.

1 tindal,	2 hammermen,
10 lascars,	1 carpenter,
1 smith,	5 bildars.
1 fireman,	

The Adjutant is also to draw the allowance of 30 rupees per month, for repairing the public camp equipage, and for supplying straw, pins, mallets, camp lines, and camp colours.

The pay of the companies is to be drawn and issued in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. the Governor General, to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated Fort William, 9th Nov. 1798.

"I desire you will signify to Lieut. Col. Roberts, and to the officers and men under his command, the high sense which I entertain of the important service which they have rendered to the British interests, and the Hon. East India Company, by the prompt execution of your instructions.

"To Lieut. Col. Roberts, the greatest degree of public gratitude and applause is due, by his skilful and judicious disposition of the troops under his command, and for the temper and humanity of his conduct towards the French officers in his custody."

M. C. Nov. 12, 1798.—Resolved, That two regiments of native infantry (to be numbered the 16th and 17th) according to the present establishment, be raised; and that the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary orders for that purpose, drafting from the old regiments such a proportion of native officers and privates as he may think proper, as a foundation for the new regiments.

Fort William, 17th Nov. 1798.

Minutes of Council, 16th Nov. 1798.

Resolved, That the post of Adjutant to the Calcutta European Militia be re-established, to continue during the time the corps shall be embodied.

Resolved, That the Adjutant of the Militia be permitted to draw as such the following monthly allowances, from the date of his appointment:

Staff allowances	-	Sonant Rupees	124
Allowance for a horse	-		30
A writer	-		20
Stationary	-		20
			194

Resolved, That the Militia be formed into companies of the following strength: 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 80 privates.

There being ten drummers already under the regulating officer, the number necessary to complete the deficiency is to be enlisted, and to receive eleven rupees each per month, without any deduction for off-reckonings, as they will receive cloathing.

Resolved, That in addition to the serjeants at present under the regulating officer, four drill serjeants, (if they can be spared) either from the corps in garrison, or the supernumeraries under the Town Major, with an allowance of fourteen sonant rupees per month (in addition to their present pay and batta), be attached to the Militia.

Several persons who have enrolled themselves in the corps, not having the means of providing themselves with uniforms, cloathing is to be provided for them according to orders which will be given to Lieutenant Colonel Graham.

The

The Right Hon. the Governor General directs, that the following extract from a minute, seconded by the late Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, in the military department, on the 15th July 1799, be published in the Militia orderly books:—

Extract from the Commander in Chief's Minute, 15th July 1799.

European Militia of the Presidency of Fort William.

“The good behaviour and service performed by this honourable and spirited corps last war, makes it unnecessary to say any thing farther on the advantages which may be reaped from the institution; every attention should therefore be given towards perfecting them in their exercises and evolutions, that their conduct in the day of action may be answerable to the patriotic spirit which has enabled the gentlemen of this corps voluntarily to embrace the hardships of the soldier's life, and from a just sense of military duty, submit to the subordination requisite on service.”

Indents for arms and accoutrements for the Militia to be sent to the military board, and to be countersigned by Lieut. Col. Graham.

Resolved, That Lieut. Shawe, of his Majesty 76th regiment, be appointed Adjutant to the Calcutta European Militia.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE ARMY.

P. O. M. C. Nov. 26, 1798.

Resolved, That the following alteration in the European establishment of corps, as directed in a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 6th of June 1796, be published to the army, and carried into effect.

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

Each battalion of five companies to consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 captain-lieutenants, 10 lieutenants, 15 lieutenant fireworkers, 26 serjeants, 25 corporals, 50 gunners, 350 matrosses, 10 drummers, with the staff as at present.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

To consist of two regiments of 12 companies each. Each regiment to consist of 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, (each to have a company), 7 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 23 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 48 serjeants, 60 corporals, 26 drums and fifes, 1140 privates, with the staff as at present.

Resolved, That the 1st European regiment be formed into 12 companies, and denominated the 1st European regiment; and that the 3d European regiment be incorporated into the 2d; and that for this purpose the 2d European regiment do proceed to Berhampore, on the arrival of the 76th regiment at the presidency, from Dinapore.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

Each regiment of six troops to consist of 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 6 lieutenants, 6 cornets, 3 serjeants, 6 subidars, 12 jemidars, 24 havildars, 24 naicks, 6 trumpeters, 420 privates, 1 surgeon and 1 assistant surgeon, with the staff, &c. as at present; the whole corps to be commanded by a colonel-commandant.

The Hon. Court having also directed, that promotion in the army shall proceed upon the principles laid down in their dispatch, 8th January 1796, with the following qualifications; that in the infantry, the officers be promoted by

by seniority, in their own respective regiments, to the rank of major, and afterwards to the higher ranks by seniority, in the whole corps; and in the cavalry, promotions will likewise proceed by seniority, in their respective regiments, to the rank of major, and afterwards to the higher ranks, by seniority in the whole corps.

Resolved, That this arrangement be carried into effect in the following manner:

In the cavalry, with first major be ranged the first captain, the first captain-lieutenant, the first lieutenant, and the first cornet, the fifth captain, the fifth lieutenant, and the ninth cornet; and the second major be ranged the second captain, the second captain-lieutenant, the second lieutenant, the second cornet, the sixth lieutenant, the sixth cornet, and the tenth lieutenant, the tenth cornet, and so on; and that in the infantry the arrangement be made in the same systematic order, viz. the nineteen senior majors be placed in the different regiments, and to the first major be added the twentieth major, the first captain, the first captain-lieutenant, the first lieutenant, the first ensign, also the twentieth captain, the twentieth lieutenant, and twentieth ensign; with the second major be ranged the twenty-first major, the second captain, the second captain-lieutenant, the second lieutenant, and the second ensign, and also the twenty-first lieutenant, and twenty-first ensign, and so on.

Resolved, That the senior major of cavalry, and the officers regimentally ranged with him, be posted to the senior regiment; and the second major and the officers regularly connected with him, to the second regiment, and so on; and that in the infantry, the senior major, and the officers regimentally

connected with him, be posted to the first European regiment, as the senior corps of infantry; the second major, with the officers regimentally connected with him, to the second European regiment, as the next senior corps; and the third major, with the officers in regimental connection with him, to the first European regiment, and so on, in arithmetical progression.

Resolved, That previous to the regimental arrangement, the army list be completed; that promotion be made in the several ranks, to complete the new establishment of the cavalry, to fill up vacancies, arising from retirement of officers, and to complete the two new regiments of native infantry; and that officers who have been struck off, without the authority of the Court of Directors, be restored to their proper places.

Resolved, That the several promotions requisite for the above purposes, do take place from the 1st November 1798.

As the rank of cadets, of the seasons 1796-7, is not yet adjusted, resolved, That those of the former year, whose names appear on the imperfect list, received from the Honourable Court of Directors, be placed in the order in which they stand on that list; that those whose certificates declared them to be for the year 1796, be placed at the bottom of the above-mentioned list, and the cadets of 1797 be placed in the order in which their respective arrivals have been notified in minutes of council; but that the relative rank of those placed in the same regiment be hereafter adjusted, in conformity to their standing on the Court of Directors' list.

Resolved, That the arrangements, when settled upon the above principles, be final and conclusive.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the exchange of officers, which must necessarily be occasioned by this arrangement, be gradually effected, as regiments happen to meet at or near the same station; and that until the Commander in Chief shall issue orders to join their regiments, which they may be posted in the regimental arrangement, they continue to do duty with the regiment in which they are now serving; but that their regimental promotion be regulated by casualties in the regiments to which they actually belong.

Resolved, That officers below the rank of major, of the same remove of promotion, be permitted to exchange with each other, for the limited period of four months; but that after the expiration of that time, officers exchanging must go into regiments, the youngest of their rank.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of January next, the Vizier's allowance be in no case drawn for, but according to regimental rank.

Resolved, That from and after the ensuing month, no officer be entitled to draw batta, according to any brevet rank he may obtain prior to the notification of it, in general orders, in India.

Resolved, That the following letter, from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 6th June 1798, be published in general orders:

Par. 31.—In order to guard against the possibility of clandestine sales of commissions, we think proper to direct, that any officer who shall apply for leave to retire from the service, on the pay of his rank, shall declare, upon oath, that neither he himself, or any other person for him, to his knowledge, has received, or will in future receive, directly or indirectly,

any compensation or gratification, pecuniary or otherwise, from any person whatsoever, for such his retirement; and if, notwithstanding this restriction, any such practice shall be discovered, the officer receiving, or permitting it to be received, any compensation for his retiring, shall not hereafter be entitled to his pay, on his retirement; but shall, nevertheless, be considered as entirely out of the service; and the officer or officers, who shall be found to have offered, or granted, any compensation or gratification, to them of higher rank, for retiring, shall not be allowed the benefit of promotion, thereby acquired; but it shall be competent for the government, under which the parties concerned served, to promote another officer to their rank, held in regiment or battalion, by the officer retiring.

We approve of the restrictions under which you promoted Colonel Martine to the rank of major general.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

79. And having taken into consideration the 11th, 12th, and 13th paragraphs of your military letter, of the 8th December 1796, we hereby confirm your resolutions, founded on the recommendation of the hospital board, that the whole medical corps shall continue to rise in one general list, subject as heretofore, to all civil and military duties, under the existing regulations; and that the surgeons attached to civil stations shall be considered as equally liable with those serving in the army, to be recalled upon military service; also that they shall on this footing be admitted to the indulgence of furlough and retiring.

80. The exclusion, however, from these indulgences, of those

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who, under the option of the regulations of the 24th of October 1788, had previously resigned all claim to future promotion, is strictly proper, as it was not our intention that medical gentlemen, who, under those regulations, had for so great a length of time been, on their own option, released from attending to the military duties of their profession, should now claim, or be allowed, the benefit held out by the new arrangement; it would operate as a serious hardship upon those who have hitherto been attached to military stations; on the former system, were gentlemen of the above description permitted to assume the functions of those stations, which they had formerly declined, as they will thereby supercede those whose constant attention to military duties entitled them to the advantages now assigned them, but probably, for a considerable period, might keep them out of the situations and consequent rewards they have so justly deserved.

We therefore direct, that the regulations of October 1788 be adhered to, in respect to any surgeon or assistant-surgeon, who may hereafter decline taking upon him the duties of the military line of the profession, when called on for that purpose.

82. You have already been advised of our resolution, as to the pay on furlough granted to head surgeons, which is conformable to what you have suggested in the 27th paragraph; and with respect to your recommendation, for allowing the pay of lieutenant-colonel to the members of the medical board, when on furlough, we shall not object to it; the other points relative to these two descriptions of our medical servants, recommended in the same para-

graph, have also our approbation.

FURLOUGH.

88. We cannot give our consent to the extension of indulgence, of retiring from the service, with the pay of the sonant rupees fifty per month, to conductors of ordnance, as advised in the 128th and 129th paragraphs of your military letter of the 28th August 1797.

90. Having considered the applications of the chaplains at your presidency (referred to in your letters of the 30th July and 31st Dec. 1796,) to be allowed the benefit of pay on furlough, and retirement from the service, we have come to the following resolutions thereon.

91. That chaplains attached to the army, or military stations, be allowed to come home on furlough, for three years, with the full pay of their corresponding rank on the military establishment, viz. that of captain, as fixed on by your resolutions in the case of the Rev. Mr. Loftie.

92. That no military chaplain shall be permitted to come home on furlough, who has not been resident in India seven years, unless in cases of certified ill health.

93. The proportion of military chaplains, to be permitted to come home on furlough, to be left to the discussion of the respective governments of India.

RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

94. The military chaplains, after eighteen years service in India, three years on furlough inclusive, be allowed to retire from the service.

95. That the pay to military chaplains retiring, be the same as that allowed them when on furlough, viz. captains pay, or ten shillings per day.

96. That

96. That no chaplain be allowed to retire on such pay, who has not served ten years at a military station.

97. That no chaplain be allowed to retire on such pay, who does not produce ample testimony of his having discharged his duty as a clergyman, faithfully and diligently, and also of his good conduct and behaviour in general; these testimonials to be transmitted through the government, under which the chaplains were serving, with the opinion of such government thereon.

99. The great benefit to the service, by the indulgence granted to officers, of returning after a certain number of years on their pay, must be a sufficient proof of the attention we have shewn to their comfort and happiness; and in order still farther to impress this sentiment, and to afford every assistance to officers who, from ill health, may not be able to continue in India, the time prescribed in the regulations on this head, we have consented to an extension of the indulgence, in the following manner, viz. that without requiring any specified period of service, every officer who has, by regular promotion, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, major, captain or captain-lieutenant, and whose ill state of health renders it impossible for him to continue to serve in India, be allowed to retire from the service, on the half pay of his rank.

100. And as cases may occur, where the constitution of some of our officers may not be able to support the climate of India, for a period sufficient to their obtaining promotion above the rank of a subaltern, we have agreed to permit a lieutenant, in this predicament, after having served thirteen years, to retire on the half pay of their respective ranks.

101. If any officer of the rank of lieutenant, whose constitution may be impaired so as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India, has not served the period prescribed above, he may be permitted to retire from the service, on the half pay of ensign.

102. Provided In every instance of officers retiring, under the conditions above specified, the government in India, and the Court of Directors, shall be satisfied that such officer's intention of retiring from the service is founded upon a real inability, from ill health, of his longer continuing in the service, and does not arise from caprice, or any other cause, which might render the provision to be made for him, by the foregoing regulations, unnecessary.

103. For this purpose, it will be indispensably necessary that the most ample certificates should be required from every officer wishing to avail himself of the indulgence now proposed to be granted.

104. In every instance of officers wishing to avail themselves of these indulgencies, the rules laid down in the former part of this letter, relative to the payments, or offers of payment from officers, next in succession, in order to induce their superiors to retire, must be applied.

105. And in all cases of officers retiring, their pay or half pay is to be the same as that of officers of infantry, as prescribed in our separate letter, of the 8th January 1796, under this head.

107. And as we have been informed that general officers or colonels, in command of regiments, battalions or corps, do not consider themselves called upon, under the regulations respecting furlough or retirement, to make such declaration within that period, we think

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think it necessary to state explicitly, that all officers, of whatever rank or description, are to abide by the rules prescribed on this subject.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

108. You have already been informed of the regulations on this subject, established by our order of the 27th July 1796, since which we have thought it proper to direct the sum allowed to be taken by the commanders of our ships, for the passage and accommodation of their tables, homeward bound, of such subaltern officers, assistant surgeons, and cadets, as may return to Europe by order of government, expressly for the recovery of their health, shall be reduced to 1000 sicca rupees.

ALLOWANCE OF PASSAGE MONEY TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

109. We approve of the regulations you have adopted on the 29th July 1796, relative to the allowance of passage money to subaltern officers returning to Europe, for the benefit of their health, upon the certificate prescribed, as far as regards the state of their health, including such as held only the brevet rank of captain, and of your resolution of extending this allowance to subaltern officers of his Majesty's regiments serving in India, who may be under the necessity of coming home, on account of sickness.

110. But we do not think it necessary to insert on the declaration, respecting their property, by your regulations of the same date.

111. We have resolved, That no subaltern officer, who left India prior to the 1st June 1796, from which the operation of the new arrangements, as to pay, took effect,

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shall be allowed this indulgence of passage money.

112. We have fixed the sum to be allowed to subaltern officers, coming home for ill health, from your establishment, subsequent to the above period, at sicca rupees 1000.

114. We shall conclude with some remarks, on the very extraordinary conduct of several of our officers, in their address to you, on the new arrangement of the 8th January 1796.

115. When we consider the liberal principles of that arrangement, formed as it was, in concert with his Majesty's ministers, and who united with us in endeavouring to remove every reasonable cause of complaint; when we recollected, that in many instances indulgences were granted by it, which had not been asked, and which could not have been expected; when we advert to the pecuniary sacrifices made by the Company to promote the comfort and happiness, of the whole of our Indian army; we must repeat in the terms of the concluding part, of our separate letter of the 8th January 1796, that we had the most sanguine expectations that all discontent would be done away, that our military servants would feel duly impressed with a sense of the protection extended to them, and the great regard shewn to their interest, and that they would consider with candour, the important duration made in the service in general, in credit, emoluments, and respectability, however some few individuals might not feel their perfect situation exactly what they wished.

116. To these sentiments, on the most mature deliberation, we adhered, and we are convinced, every ingenuous, every reasonable mind,

1 I.

mind, will concur in them. What therefore must have been our surprise and indignation, to find these our well-founded expectations disappointed, to learn, that some of our officers, instead of receiving the material benefits and advantage held out to them by the new army regulations, with gratitude and respect, had presumed to arraign those regulations, in a style of dispatch and intemperance highly unbecoming the situation in which they stand, to those who had prescribed them; that some had even dared to insinuate, that we had been actuated by unworthy motives, in forming some part of the regulations, and that other parts, the most beneficial to their happiness and interest, had been treated with contempt or indifference; in short in their unfounded animadversions, they have totally lost sight of subordination and submission, and even betrayed symptoms of disaffection to our service.

117. When we examine the situation of those who thus, forgetful of their duty, have annexed their signature to addresses of this complexion, we are concerned to find amongst them, several whose immediate advantage must follow the carrying into effect the arrangement determined; and while, on the other hand, young men who had just entered the service have presumed to call in question the principles of regulations, which it was scarcely possible they could comprehend.

118. It is, nevertheless, some consolation to us to observe, that the number of officers, to whom these remarks immediately apply, is comparatively small; and we are still willing to persuade ourselves, that on more mature reflection, expressed with a conviction of the substantial benefits of the new ar-

rangements, those few will see the impropriety of their conduct, and return to a just sense of their duty, so to adopt the language of the Governor-General, in his minute of council of the 25th June 1796. We doubt not, that experience will prove to the officers of the Bengal army, that their collective interests have been more consulted in the arrangements, than they appear at present to understand.

119. From these considerations, we are induced to draw a veil over the past conduct of those officers, whose addresses are the subject of the foregoing animadversions, which is so much our due from them in every view; and to deter our military servants from such proceedings in future, we hereby direct, that if any of our officers hereafter presume to address themselves to our government, in an offensive, intemperate, or disrespectful style, upon the subject of orders received from us, such officers, whatever be their rank and service, be immediately dismissed from our employ, and sent to England.

It being the desire of the Commander in Chief to preserve to regimental and battalion staff officers, situations corresponding with those they now hold, he thinks it necessary to announce the principle which is intended to be followed.

In regiments where there is only the requisite number of the several descriptions of staff officers, if their rank will admit of it, will be confirmed in their present rank and staff situations; and when there is an excess of any description, the preference will be given to the officers who have held the staff situation for the longest period, not acting, but fully appointed;

ed; and the permanent nomination of staff officers will be deferred until the period shall have elapsed, in which exchanges were allowed.

Officers desirous of exchanging with one another, upon the principle laid down in the minutes of council, are to transmit their application to the Adjutant-General, to be laid before the Commander in Chief, the consent of both parties, declared under their respective signatures. The period for the receipt of such applications will close on the 1st April 1799.

G. O. Dec. 6, 1798. The 16th and 17th regiments are to be raised in the following places:

The 1st battalion of the 16th regiment, at Juanpore; 2d battalion of the 16th regiment, at Burrabong; 1st battalion of the 17th regiment, at Gahyah; 2d battalion of the 17th regiment, at Dinapore.

The 16th regiment is to be dependent on Chunar, and the 17th on Dinapore. The facings of the 16th regiments, will be white, and the 17th, yellow.

December 15, 1798.

G. O. The Commander in Chief contemplated with peculiar satisfaction the spirit and alacrity with which the native officers and sepoys composing the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, so fully and freely meet the wishes of government, in coming forward to proceed by sea, when the state had occasion for their services; and he has observed with additional pleasure, the steadiness with which they have waited the time of embarkation; those high praiseworthy proofs of their affection and attachment to the British government, and the East India Company, he considers as an earnest of their spirited and zealous exertions

on every occasion which may be afforded them of displaying their constancy and courage.

He desires that these his sentiments may be explained to the volunteers, previous to their embarkation.

G. O. M. C. 21st Dec. 1798.

The managers of the Military Orphan Institution having represented to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the contributions for the support of the institution from surgeons and assistant-surgeons who may occasionally be appointed to civil stations, have hitherto been discontinued from the time such appointments took place, by which means very considerable arrears have accumulated; his Lordship in Council thinks it proper to notify in public orders, that all surgeons, or assistant-surgeons, included under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, contained in the 54th paragraph of their general letter, dated 14th March 1796, are bound, without any option, to contribute to the fund, notwithstanding the temporary service of any of them in the civil department.

With a view therefore to facilitate the payment of the monthly contributions of surgeons, or assistant-surgeons, occasionally on duty at civil stations, into the treasury of the Orphan Institution;

The Governor-General in Council directs all public officers, from whom the surgeons, or assistant-surgeons, attached to civil stations, receive their salaries and allowances, to make the authorized stoppages from the monthly allowances, viz. six sonaut rupees from a full surgeon, and three sonaut rupees from an assistant-surgeon; and all such public officers making the aforesaid stoppages, are direct-

ed to bring the amount to credit in their respective monthly cash accounts.

His Lordship in Council farther directs the Accountant-General to report to government, the amount so brought to credit quarterly: and that upon the receipt of such report, an order be issued on the general treasury, in favour of the treasurer of the Orphan Society, for the sum received in each quarter.

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Fort William, Dec. 21, 1798.

The Governor General has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the zeal and alacrity with which all ranks of the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, have applied themselves to learn the use of arms, since the re-establishment of the corps of European militia.

The regular and assiduous attention of the infantry and cavalry comprising this respectable corps, will soon render it an important addition to the military force of this presidency, and will contribute essentially to the security of the seat of the supreme government of the British possessions in India.

The Governor-General, being on the eve of his departure for Fort St. George, takes this opportunity of declaring his public approbation of exertions so honourable to the character of this settlement, and so conformable to that spirit which now secures the British empire in Europe against the combined efforts of all its enemies.

All the officers, bearing commissions in the militia, having, without exception, manifested every possible degree of activity and diligence in the formation and discipline of their respective companies

and troops, the Governor-General will not attempt to discriminate the merits of individuals belonging to the corps; but it is his duty to express a particular sense of the service rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh, of the 2d regiment of native cavalry, in forming the corps of militia cavalry, which has derived great advantage from the valuable instructions of that respectable officer.

The Governor-General is persuaded, that no incitement is necessary to sustain the zeal which now animates the whole settlement; but he cannot withhold, from the gentlemen who have exerted themselves on this occasion, the accompanying testimony of the value of their services, contained in a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, which did not reach Fort William until some weeks after the re-establishment of the Calcutta European Militia had taken place.

Extract from a Letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated the 16th June 1798.

“In consequence of the menaces and arrogant language of our enemy, threatening, by an invasion of our own island, at once to strike at the whole vitals of our strength and power, a spirit of zeal, ardent loyalty, and national pride, has been excited, to a degree unequalled at any period of our history; and the consequence of it is, that all ranks and degrees of men are coming forward, to be trained in arms, determined to repel every attempt to insult our coasts, or to disturb the internal peace and prosperity of the country. We are, in truth, become an armed nation; and, in addition to all our other advantages, have formed a bulwark of internal

internal security, founded upon the voluntary zeal, loyalty and valour of the country. I wish earnestly to urge your Lordship to take this statement under your consideration, as applicable to the situation of India. If it be true that a successful invasion of this country would prove fatal to us, in every one interest worthy to bestow a thought upon, it is still more peculiarly true, with regard to his Majesty's subjects settled in India. A successful attack upon our possessions in India, and the overthrow of the British interests there, would be a death's wound to every prospect which any civil servant of the Company can entertain. Why then are not they, so far as is consistent with their other avocations and duties, to devote some leisure hours in each week, in order to learn the use of arms, and to form themselves into corps, under the authority of the government, for the purpose of adding to your European strength in India, and preparing themselves, in case of the last extremity, to sacrifice their lives, in defence of those interests, upon which every thing essential in life must depend. This is an advantage which, in the day of difficulty, no other European nation, but ourselves, have the means of resorting to."

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1799.

The Commander in Chief, thinking it necessary to define the nature of the reports that are to be made by the surgeons of his Majesty's regiments serving under the several presidencies in India, to Dr. Ewart, physician to the forces and inspector-general of hospitals on the Island of Ceylon, is pleased to order, that the instructions from the army medical board to the regimental and assistant-surgeons,

which are referred to in his Majesty's warrant of the 30th of November 1796, be their guide, as far as those instructions can be applied to the service in India; and it is particularly directed that, agreeably to these instructions, a book be kept at every regimental hospital, for the admission and discharge, and for the cases of patients, in which the names, age, disease and treatment, should be fully inserted in all situations, where the nature of the service on which the regiment may be employed will admit of it.

A report is to be made on the 1st of every month to Dr. Ewart, of the state of the sick under the care of the regimental surgeons respectively, according to the form which has been already communicated to them, together with any observations upon particular cases; and especially if a contagious or epidemic fever prevails, it is required that the surgeon, or assistant, shall give his opinion fully, of the probable cause, and whether such cause is removeable, and also an account of the treatment.

On Thursday morning, the 24th instant, for the first time, the Calcutta European Militia was drawn up in line under arms; and to do but justice to the corps, we must add, it exhibited a very martial and steady appearance.

In consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, for Europe; and in gratitude for the assistance the militia cavalry have received from that gentleman's instructions, the corps was early on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. on the parade, and most of the gentlemen dressed in their full uniform; a distinction intended, it would appear, to enhance, if any circumstance could, the value of a

token of esteem, offered by the body at large, to Colonel Welsh, for his polite and unremitting attention; and as a proof of the high consideration they have of the value of his services.

After an appropriate address, Captain Farquharson presented an elegant gold-mounted sword to Colonel Welsh, who declared, upon receiving it, that he felt particular pleasure in having been at all instrumental in promoting the acquisition of that discipline the corps had attained, by their diligent unremitting attention; and concluded by observing the satisfaction he experienced, in receiving so honourable a pledge of esteem from the gentlemen of the Calcutta cavalry.

Field Army After-Orders.

By Major General Sir J. Craig, K. B.

Camp Anoopsher, Jan. 24, 1799.

The army being on the point of separating, Major General Sir James Craig, feels infinite pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform spirit of obedience, regularity and good conduct, by which it has been actuated during the period that it has been together under his command.

Lamenting as he does, that the retreat of the Prince, whose menaced invasion of these provinces called the army into the field, has deprived him of the honour of directing their exertions in a more active scene of hostility, it will, however, be with peculiar satisfaction, that he shall report to government, that his confidence in the gallantry that those exertions would have evinced, had they been called for, rests upon the certain foundation of the next best qualities of a soldier; it is amongst the licentious, the profligate, and the

insolent alone, that cowardice is ever found to lurk.

This acknowledgement applies to all the officers in general, whose good conduct will ever be found to regulate that of their men. But Major General Sir James Craig wishes, in a particular manner, to explain his sense of the unremitting attention which has been shewn by Lieutenant Colonel Grueber, to the business of the command with which he has been charged, and to offer him his best thanks for it.

G. O. Feb. 11, 1799. Resolved, That the following paragraphs, of the Hon. Court of Directors' general letters, dated the 2d and 14th March 1798, be published for the information of the army.

General Letter, dated the 2d March, 1798.

Par. 9th. We have resolved, That promotion, in our military service, in consequence of officers who are in Europe retiring from the service, shall take place from the date of the general orders to be issued at our several presidencies, in consequence of our advising the retirement of officers in Europe, and that the pay and allowances of the advanced rank, shall commence from the same period.

General Letter, dated 14th March 1798.

Par. 3d. We now direct that all officers, in the predicament above-mentioned, who have had our permission to return to their duty, be posted to their proper stations in your army, on their arrival, according to their rank, conformably to our orders of the 27th July 1796, and all those who have been promoted to their prejudice, can only receive the pay and allowances of every kind, to which they

they were entitled by the rank they held previous to such their promotion, from the date of arrival of the officers who have been struck off.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Feb. 12, 1799.

The Commander in Chief is sensible that the 76th regiment was reviewed by him this morning under some disadvantages, from the recent incorporation of a large number of drafts and the junction of many recruits, but he had not the less reason to be satisfied with its dress, its exercise, and its movements, which prove the great attention that had been paid to its discipline, and merits his thanks. He has great pleasure in availing himself of this opportunity, previous to its embarkation for the coast, of expressing his fullest approbation of Major Musgrave's management of the regiment, and of the good conduct of the corps since it has been in Bengal: and he assures himself, that that regiment will be considered a valuable acquisition to any army; and that wherever it may be employed, the most useful services will be derived from its spirit and discipline.

Fort William, Saturday, 16th Feb. 1799.

Extra General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Feb. 16, 1799.

The review of the artillery this morning at Dum Dum, was highly to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief.

The appearance of the corps was soldier like, the men were quick and expert in the exercise of the guns, and the practice at the batteries was uncommonly correct. But the Commander in Chief observed, with peculiar pleasure, the forward state of the golundauz: the manner in which

they are set up, together with the progress they have made in acquiring a knowledge of their duty as artillery-men, in so short a space of time, whilst it manifests the unremitting and zealous attention of Colonel Green, and the other officers, affords the well grounded confidence, that the expectation formed of the utility of the establishment will, with the same exertions at other stations as have been shewn at the head-quarters of the corps, be ultimately realized to the fullest extent.

The report made by the commanding officer, of the assistance which he has received from Adjutant Johnston, in training the golundauz, does great credit to the abilities and assiduity of that officer.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, 10th April, 1799.

The Commander in Chief having recently had occasion to express his satisfaction at the soldier-like appearance and proficiency in the duty of the European artillery at Dum Dum, does not think it necessary to go into a repetition of those sentiments; but he cannot, in justice to Colonel Greene, and the officers of artillery at Dum Dum, pass over in silence the extraordinary improvement and rapid progress towards proficiency in every branch of their duty as artillery-men, which he witnessed in the golundauz this morning.

The regularity and quickness of their firing, their expertness at the curtain practice, and their limbering and unlimbering the guns, are acquirements which, in so short a space of time, can only have been attained through the unremitting diligence of Colonel Greene, and the officers under him, and do infinite credit to their professional

skill and zeal for the public service.

The artillery to cease practice on the 14th instant, and march

from Dum Dum, whenever the Hon. the Deputy Governor shall be pleased to give orders for their admission into Fort William.

MADRAS.

*The Right Honourable EDWARD Lord CLIVE, Governor of Fort St. George.
Lieutenant General GEORGE HARRIS, Commander in Chief.*

General Orders, 24th April, 1798.

—Monthly returns of the artillery, and of the field and garrison ordnance, at the different stations, to be made to Major General Sydenham, until farther orders.

G. O. May 4.—Major Gen. Floyd desires to express to Col. Aston, his officers and men, the satisfaction he this day received, on inspecting the eight companies of his Majesty's 12th regiment, at this station. In the masterly hands of their commanding officer, there is every reason to expect, that his Majesty's 12th infantry will, whenever they are called upon, be ready and disposed to renew, in the east, the glories of Minden and Gibraltar.

May 5.—Major General Floyd, having this day inspected the Hon. Company's 36th batt. N. I. commanded by Major Innes, extremely approves the remarkably good appearance and smartness of the batt. as well as the general good performance in field exercise, notwithstanding the duties it has performed while raising and forming: he finds, on personal inquiry, that every man receives his full pay, and all that he is entitled to.

The General is satisfied with the appearance of the detachment of the Hon. Company's 1st batt. of artillery, and lascars, attached at this station. Whatever claims of

cloathing or half-mounting they may have, shall be duly allowed them, upon their explaining them clearly to their commanding officer, who will state them to the General.

The General finds the store department, under the deputy commissary, in excellent order, and well kept.

G. O. May 17.—Major General Bridges was highly gratified with the soldier-like appearance of the troops assembled under arms for review this morning, and is equally well pleased at the steady and prompt performance of what was exclusively demanded of the several details. A testimony so convincing of the diligence of every officer in command, and of attention in the subordinate ranks, must be ever deserving of the warmest applause; an acknowledgment which the General begs leave to accompany with his best thanks. Uniting the several detachments, and so speedily reducing them to one principle of discipline suitable to the occasion for which the whole were likely to be required, is very evidently the effect of great and zealous exertion; which, the General is happy to observe, has arisen from the solicitude of Lieut. Colonel Muat, for the future operations of the troops now assembled for service, which could only have been

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been expected to follow a timely preparation.

May 22.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the new rates of pay to serjeants of European infantry, shall be drawn as subsistence for the serjeants attached to the battalions of native infantry in the abstracts of the companies in which they are returned, and that the staff pay to the serjeant-major of a native infantry batt. shall be 4 pagodas per month, and to the quarter-master serjeants 3 pagodas per month, to be drawn in the abstracts of the adjutants, and to commence from the 1st of March 1798, from which period the new rates of subsistence to the Hon. Company's effective troops were ordered to take place.

G. O. Madras, Aug. 15, 1798.

—Effective native non-commissioned officers are allowed for the Madras battalion, in the room of those at present with the corps drawn from the non-effective establishment.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to allow five sepoy recruits to be attached to each company of the Madras battalion.

G. O. Aug. 17.—Lieut. Colonel George Hart, having returned to India, is to resume his office and situation as Deputy Paymaster General to his Majesty's troops serving for this presidency.

Fort St. George, Oct. 14, 1798.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY GOVERNMENT.

The remainder of his Majesty's 36th regiment to embark from the North Glacis, at six o'clock tomorrow morning, for Europe, on the ships under dispatch, according to the distribution they have received from the Deputy Adjutant General.

This occasion cannot fail to recal the memory of those glorious and important services which have been rendered by this gallant corps to the British Empire in India—services for which the Right Hon. the Governor in Council offers the warmest thanks of this government to Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, the officers and men of the regiment. The Governor and Council, impressed with a just sense of the discipline and hardiness of the men, and of the experience and gallantry of the officers, cannot but feel sincere regret at the loss which the army under this government is about to sustain, in the departure of this efficient and distinguished corps.

By Order of the Right Hon. the President in Council,

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain,
Sept. 24, 1798.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In taking leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, the officers and men of his Majesty's 36th regiment, the Commander in Chief cannot refrain from expressing his sincere regret at losing from under his command a corps so eminently distinguished for important services in the field, and for discipline, order, and regularity in every situation. Of a regiment whose merits are so well known, it is unnecessary to say much; their gallant exertions will receive their best reward in the applause and gratitude of their country.

The Commander in Chief cannot more strongly evince his high opinion of this corps, than by exhorting the men, wheresoever their King and Country may hereafter require their services, to make it their first care to preserve unblemished the name and reputation they

they have acquired in the 36th regiment.

(Signed) KEITH YOUNG, A. D.
Adjutant General.

[In publishing the above Orders respecting the 36th regiment, we hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in us to add our own humble tribute of heartfelt applause to a corps whose eminent services have been so honourably attested.]

The 36th, during sixteen years of hard service in the Carnatic and Mysore, was no less distinguished for the strict discipline and intrepid bravery of the privates, than for the gallant spirit and proud honour of the officers. The glories they gained in war were never sullied by any of those excesses which conquest too frequently gives rise to; the good order they preserved in peace was never disturbed by any of those acts which idleness is apt to engender. In all situations, they steadfastly maintained the uniformity of veteran soldiers, and the generous ardour of Englishmen.

Fort St. George, Dec. 11, 1798.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, that the corps of Militia, composed of the Honourable Company's civil servants, and other inhabitants of the Fort and Black Town, &c. should be re-established and embodied, under such regulations as the Right Hon. the Governor in Council shall direct, his Lordship in Council, relying on the loyalty and public spirit of the inhabitants in general, hereby requires all the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants of the Fort, Black Town, &c. to assemble for the purpose of being duly mustered and enrolled, at the following times and places.

The Company's civil servants, free merchants, and gentlemen of the recorder's court, on the na-

bob's bastion, on Monday next the 17th instant, at seven o'clock in the morning:

The European inhabitants not comprized in the foregoing classes, and the Armenian inhabitants, on the north glacis, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at six o'clock in the morning; and

The Portuguese inhabitants, on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, at the same time and place.

The proper officers will attend on the above occasions, for the purpose of mustering and enrolling the several persons assembled, in consequence of this proclamation.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

January 29, 1799.—The 2d battalion, 3d regiment native infantry, was reviewed by Major General Floyd; after the review, a very elegant breakfast was given by Col. Oliver at his garden-house, at which General Floyd and all the officers of the garrison were present. The following is a copy of the general orders of the 29th.

“Major General Floyd desires to express to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, his officers, and men, that he is extremely satisfied with the appearance and performance of the 2d battalion, 3d regiment, at the review this day: the General considers the corps as very fit to be presented, either to friend or foe, and will report to head-quarters accordingly.”

In the afternoon a very splendid entertainment was given by General Floyd to the officers of the 2d battalion and several other gentlemen, and the evening past with that harmony and conviviality, which General Floyd knows so well the art of diffusing among his guests.

On the 1st, the battalion march-

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ed for Wallajabad; and from the camp at Seringham the officers sent the following letter:

"To Major General FLOYD, &c.

"SIR,

"We the Officers of the 2d battalion, 3d native regiment, impressed with a due sense of your polite conduct in a private capacity, and feeling ourselves further gratified by the flattering terms in which the corps was mentioned in G. O. beg leave to return you our sincere thanks. Should it ever be our good fortune to be placed again under your command, we hope to merit a continuance of that approbation.

"We have the honour to remain,

"Sir,

"With respect and attachment,
"Your faithful humble Servants,
" &c."

General Floyd immediately returned the following polite answer:

"Trichinopoly, Dec. 2.

"To Lieut. Colonel OLIVER, and
Officers of the 2d batt. 3d regiment.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Your letter of yesterday's date is extremely gratifying; my attentions to you in private were the consequences of your amiable manners; and my public opinion of the corps is founded entirely on the good order, zeal, and alacrity, observable through all ranks; and I shall be proud to serve with the 2d battalion, 3d regiment, on any occasion.

"I have the honour to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your faithful humble Servant,
"J. FLOYD."

"To Major General BRIDGES,

"Commanding the Northern Division
of the Army.

"SIR,

"We the Officers in the garrison

at Masulipatam; hearing of your being ordered to join the army assembling in the Carnatic, cannot allow you to depart, without wishing you all manner of happiness and success, and without expressing our sincere regret, at parting with a commanding officer, who knows so well to blend the necessary authority of military discipline with the feelings and manners of the gentleman.

"We have the honour to be,

"With respect,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and most

"humble Servants, &c."

"Masulipatam, Dec. 29, 1798."

To Lieut. Colonel HAMILTON,

And the Officers in the Garrison of
Masulipatam.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have been honoured with your polite address, and though I cannot dissemble that in leaving this place I am gratified with a more anxious desire, yet I can with truth assert, that my regret is sincere in taking leave of those who have, by their exertions, rendered my employment less difficult in the execution, by the prompt and cheerful discharge of their respective duties.

"Where it has been found consistent with the principles of my duty, I have always made accommodation a part in the regulation of my conduct, and I have infinite pleasure in this opportunity of declaring, that if that part of my deportment has met with your approbation, it has been merely the effect of your own merits.

"I have the honour to be,

"With sincere regard,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and faithful

"humble Servant,

"T. BRIDGES.

"Masulipatam, 30th Dec. 1798."

To

*To Captain ROMAINE,
Commanding the Honourable Com-
pany's Ship Cornwallis.*

" SIR,

" The Officers of the 2d division, 2d regiment, European infantry, being sensible of your attention to them during their passage from Masulipatam to Madras, request the favour of your acceptance of the accompanying plate, such only as can be immediately procured, as a memorial of their sense of your politeness to them, and of your care of the men under their charge, and beg leave to apologize that the suddenness of your departure will not admit of bespeaking any thing more agreeable to their wishes.

" We remain, Sir,

" Your most obliged and obedient

" Servants,

" Ross Lang, Major.

" T. Green, Captain.

" R. Robinet, Captain.

" W. Hawes, Lieutenant.

" J. Stonard, Lieutenant.

" F. James, Lieutenant.

" J. Young, Lieutenant.

" T. Cosmo Gordon, Lieut.

" Fort St. George, 24th Jan. 1799."

To Major ROSS LANG,

And the Officers commanding the 2d division, 2d regiment, European infantry.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I am at a loss for words to acknowledge the distinguished favour you have done me, by your very polite letter of yesterday's date, accompanied with a very handsome present of plate, wherein you are pleased to express your approbation of my conduct to you, and the troops under your

charge, during the passage from Masulipatam to Madras, on board the Honourable Company's armed ship Cornwallis, under my command. I have to beg you will accept of my most sincere and grateful acknowledgment for so high a mark of approbation, which will leave a lasting impression on my memory of the favour done me, and ever afford me the pleasing recollection of the pleasure I received during the time I was honoured with your company on board the Cornwallis.

" I have the honour to be,

" Gentlemen,

" Your most obliged and obedient

" Servant,

" G. ROMAINE.

" Fort St. George, 25th Jan. 1799."

G. O. Jan. 29, 1799.—The Governor General, with particular satisfaction, expresses his public approbation of the distinguished appearance of the body guard, at the review of yesterday.

The admirable discipline of this troop, the correctness of its manœuvres, and its perfection in the new sword exercise, exceed the expectations which its long established reputation had induced the Governor General to form, before he had seen the troop.

The Governor General thinks it his duty to declare that the utmost degree of credit is due to Captain Grant, for having produced so striking an example of the perfection to which the native cavalry in the Honourable Company's service may be brought, by the diligence and attention of their officers.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

The Honourable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Governor. *Lieutenant-General*
JAMES STUART, Commander in Chief.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

March 30, 1798.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following extract of a minute of his, laid before the committee of government in Malabar, in August last, as involving a subject still requiring the decision of the board.

Resolved, That in conformity to the proposition contained in the above minute, the four companies of Locals, at present entertained under the Resident at Fort Victoria, be disbanded, and an independent company of one subidar, one jemidar, five havildars, one drum, one five, and 100 rank and file, be formed in their stead, under the command of an European officer.

April 6.—Resolved, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, that Capt. J. W. Morris be appointed to the command of this company, and that it be regularly mustered at Fort Victoria by the Resident.

April 6.—The soldier-like appearance, steadiness, and discipline of his Majesty's 75th regiment, at the review this morning, afforded the Commander in Chief great satisfaction: the correct manner in which they went through their manoeuvres, shewed at the same time the diligence of the officers, and the attention and discipline of the men. From these circumstances, and the good order of the whole, the Commander in Chief has every reason to be pleased with the 75th regiment, and requests Major Cumine, the officers and

soldiers of that corps, to accept his particular thanks. The Commander in Chief has likewise great pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the appearance of his Majesty's 33d regiment, commanded by Lieut. Matthews, which does that officer much credit.

Extracts from the Hon. Company's Commands, in their Military Letter, dated May 23, 1798.

Par. 6th.—Under the very peculiar circumstances mentioned in Col. Balfour's letter of the 30th Sept. 1796, we confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Cadman on your military establishment, with the rank you have assigned him.

24th.—In the military letter from your presidency, of the 15th Jan. 1796, a claim of the cadets of 1791, to rank above the country cadets of that year, was submitted to our decision; but we observe, that shortly after, the question was decided at Bombay in favour of the claim, without waiting the issue of the reference. But as this decision militates against a former determination of your Board, of the 6th Oct. 1795, of which, in the 13th par. of our letter of the 17th Feb. 1797, we signified our approbation, as being agreeable to the spirit of our orders of the 15th April, 1795; we hereby revoke the determination of the 25th Jan. 1796, and confirm the former decision of the 6th Oct. 1795.

65th.—Lieut. Col. B. Boles, Capt. J. Baird, and brevet Capt. Grant, have our permission to re-
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Commanding the Honourable Com-
pany's ship Cornwallis.*

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" R. Robinet, Captain.

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65th.—Lieut. Col. B. Boles, Capt. J. Baird, and brevet Capt. Grant, have our permission to re-

turn

turn to their respective ranks this season.

66th.—We have resolved, That Mr. A. Aitcheson, who was appointed a cadet on your establishment, and whose rank was to be settled at a future period, do take rank in your army, according to the date of his commission, as an ensign.

G. O. Dec. 10, 1798. The Commander in Chief has much satisfaction in publishing in orders the copy of a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, conveying a very honourable testimony of the conduct of the grenadier battalion, during their service on that island; and he is happy to embrace this opportunity of expressing his own high sense of the merits of that distinguished corps.

To the Hon. J. DUNGAN, Esq.

President and Governor in Council,
Bombay.

SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that the detachment of gre-

nadiers from your presidency, which has been stationed on Ceylon since the capture of Columbo, embarked yesterday on the Hon. Company's ship *Belvidere*, for Bombay; Captain Christie having then reported his ship ready to receive the troops.

"The reports which I have received from the officer commanding on this island, prior to my arrival, lead me to regret the departure of this valuable corps from my government; and I have particular pleasure, Sir, in stating to you, that the conduct of the Bombay grenadiers, on active service here, has been uniformly zealous and spirited, and that in the common course of duty, have been remarkable for the regularity of their behaviour.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful
humble Servant,

(Signed) "F. NORTH."

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the Resident
Captain J. M
the Resident
George T
Magistrate c

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BENGAL.

- MR. Charles Lloyd to be Assistant to the Secretary to Government, in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.
- Mr. Thomas Frederick Bevan to be Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of Berhoom.
- Mr. James Bell to be Assistant to the Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Second Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Sylhet.
- Mr. Thomas Palmer to be Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.
- Mr. James Pattle to be Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.
- Mr. Edward Cuthbert to be Assistant to ditto.
- Mr. James Law to be Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
- Meindeh Ally Khan to be the Company's Resident at Bushire.
- Mr. E. P. Middleton to be Commercial Resident at Commercooley.
- Mr. C. M. Ricketts to be Head Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Dacca.
- Mr. H. Parry to be Assistant to the Collector of Tipperah.
- Mr. J. W. Grant to be Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Juanpore.
- Mr. William Lockhart to be Assistant to the Collector of Jessore.
- Mr. Edmund Parker to be Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Backergunge.
- Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick to be Resident at Hyderabad.
- Captain J. Malcolm to be Assistant to the Resident and Postmaster at ditto.
- George Thompson to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Burdwan.
- Mr. Francis Hawkins to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.
- Mr. Christopher Oldfield to be Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Nuddeah.
- Mr. Thomas Palmer to officiate as Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapore, during the absence of Mr. H. T. Colebrooke.
- Mr. Thomas Thornhill to officiate as Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, during the absence of Mr. T. Palmer.
- Mr. Hugh Wilkinson to be Register of the Dewanny Adawlut of Tirhoot.
- Mr. Leycester to be Collector of the Zillah of Behar.
- Mr. Henry Strachey to be Translator to the Sudder Dewanny and to the Nizamut Adawluts.
- Mr. Courtney Smith to be Assistant to ditto.
- Mr. T. Hayes to be Collector of the Zillah of Moorshedabad.
- Mr. J. B. Laing to be Register to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Chittagong.
- Mr. Robert Vanfittart to be Assistant to ditto.
- Mr. James Donnithorne to be Register to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Jessore.
- Mr. C. S. Maling to be Register to the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Boglepore.
- Mr. R. O. Wynne to be Assistant to the Register of the Dewanny Adawlut of Rajeshap.
- Mr. W. Watts to be Assistant to the Register of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of Dacca Jelapore.
- Mr. J. Monckton to be Second Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court of

- of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.
- Mr. C. Doyley to be Second Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.
- Mr. Sands to be Assistant to the Register of the Zillah of Gazypore.
- Mr. Francis Morgan to be Assistant to the Register of the Zillah of Momenfing.
- Mr. T. Powney to be Assistant to the Collector of Chittegong.
- Mr. R. Thackeray to be Assistant to the Collector of the Zillah of Midnapore.
- Mr. Thomas Halket to be Assistant to the Collector of the Zillah of Sircar Sarun.
- Mr. Arthur H. Vansittart to be Sub-Secretary to the Board of Trade.
- Mr. Robert Scott to be Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.
- Mr. W. P. Potts to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.
- Mr. G. Hartwell ditto.
- Mr. C. Chester to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Commercolly.
- Mr. C. Elliot to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Cossimbazar.
- Mr. C. Bailey to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Keerpoy.
- Mr. J. O. Oldham to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Rungpore.
- Mr. G. Monckton to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Hurripaul.
- Mr. E. Strachey to be Head Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government, in the Secret Department.
- Mr. W. Scott to be Assistant in ditto.
- Mr. T. Fortescue ditto, ditto.
- Mr. C. Patterson to be Supernumerary Assistant in ditto.
- Mr. C. Wyatt ditto, ditto.
- Mr. W. Hodgson ditto, ditto.
- Mr. J. P. Larkins to be Assistant to the Agent for the Provision of Opium in Behar.
- Mr. L. W. H. Scott to be Supernumerary Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.
- Mr. W. H. Sealey ditto, ditto.
- Mr. E. W. Blunt ditto, ditto.
- Mr. J. W. Shearer to be an Assistant in the Office of the Accountant-General.
- Mr. H. Russel to be an Assistant to the the Persian Translator to Government.
- Mr. John Bateman to be one of the Junior Council to the Hon. Company.
- Mr. George Points Ricketts to be Collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
- Mr. W. P. Potts, from the Office of Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, and to be Assistant to the Collector of Boglepore.
- Mr. J. Monckton, from the Office of the Second Assistant to the Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Dacca, to be an Assistant to the Persian Translator.
- Mr. George Cumming to be Register.
- Ralph Uvedale, Esq. to be Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, in the room of John Hyde, Esq. resigned.
- Mr. John Adam to be Register to the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
- Mr. D. Vanderheyden to be Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares, and Agent for the Right Hon. the Governor-General at Benares.
- Mr. Joseph Haywood to be an Assistant to the Governor-General.

MADRAS.

- Mr. Robert Fullarton to be Deputy Commercial Register at Imager.
- Mr. H. D. Ogilvie to be Deputy Commercial Register at Ganjam.
- Mr. George Thompson to be an Assistant in the Revenue Department at Nagore.
- Mr. R. Kinchant to be Commercial Resident at Cuddalore.
- Mr. G. G. Keeble to be Head Assistant to the Superintendent of the Export Warehouse.
- Mr. R. H. Latham to be Head Assistant to the Accountant-General.
- Mr. Henry Hall to be Deputy Commercial Resident at Banda.
- Mr. A. C. Craig to be Deputy Resident at ditto.
- Mr. Robert Farquhar to be Commercial Resident at Amboyna and Banda.

Mr. Samuel Boutflower to be an Assistant to the Collector at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Thomas Visset to be an Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. T. Robinson to be an Assistant to the Accountant-General.

Mr. W. Garrow to be an Assistant to the Secretary to the Military, Political, and Secret Departments of Government.

Mr. J. H. Peile ditto, ditto.

Mr. J. Watts ditto, ditto.

Mr. P. Bruce ditto, ditto.

Mr. A. Barclay ditto, ditto.

Mr. E. Coxe ditto, ditto, and Acting Dutch Translator.

Mr. J. B. Travers to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. E. Wright to be Acting Deputy Secretary to ditto.

Mr. A. G. Blake to be an Assistant to the Secretary to ditto.

Mr. F. V. B. Darrell ditto, ditto.

Mr. Thompson Clubley ditto, ditto.

Mr. J. A. Rice ditto, ditto.

Mr. J. Taylor to be Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. H. P. Smith to be Deputy Secretary to ditto.

Mr. E. P. Blake to be an Assistant to the Secretary to ditto.

Mr. H. Taylor ditto, ditto.

Mr. George Parish to be an Assistant to the Secretary to the Public, Commercial, and Revenue Departments of Government.

Mr. Cecil Smith to be Accountant-General to the Court of the Recorder.

Mr. Robert Williams to be the Company's Attorney in ditto.

Mr. James Hodgson to be Collector in the Jaghire.

Mr. S. R. Lushington to be Collector of Ramnad and Polygar Peishcush.

Mr. J. D. Alexander to be Deputy Commercial Resident at Columbo.

Mr. A. G. Blake to be an Assistant to the Government at ditto.

Robert Clerk, Esq. Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. John Kenworthy, Commercial Resident at Tinnevely.

Mr. E. Coxe, Acting Dutch Interpreter.

Clement Cartwright, Esq. to be Private Secretary to the Governor.

BOMBAY.

Mr. W. Bowler to be Agent for Buildings and Repairs.

Mr. George Corfellis to be Junier Merchant.

Mr. Alexander Bell, ditto.

Mr. Hay Clephane, ditto.

Mr. John Hope Oliphant to be Factor.

Mr. George Vandeput Drury, ditto.

Mr. James Hallett to be Factor.

Mr. Henry Shepherd Pearson, ditto.

Mr. John Elphinstone, ditto.

Mr. Guy Lenox Prendergast, ditto.

Mr. James Augustus Grant, ditto.

Mr. John Smith, ditto.

Mr. Francis Warden to be Secretary to the Military Board.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL.

In His MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

March 22, 1798.

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Cathcart to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice T. Patterson, promoted. Feb. 1, 1793.

VOL. 1.

Cornet H. Mason to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Cathcart, promoted Ditto.

25th Light Drag.—Capt. Patterson to be major, by purchase, vice W. G. Child, who retires. Ditto.

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12th

12th Foot.—Lieut. W. Frith to be lieutenant, vice E. Darby, who exchanges. Jan. 20.

36th Foot.—Lieut. E. Darby to be lieutenant, vice W. Frith, who exchanges. Ditto.

72d Foot.—Lieut. W. Baillie to be lieutenant, vice P. Skelton, who exchanges. Feb. 5.

Surgeon Kerr to be surgeon, vice Anderson, who exchanges. Feb. 7.

73d Foot.—S. Orr to be ensign, without purchase, vice H. Fraser, promoted. Dec. 7.

75th Foot.—Lieut. P. Skelton to be lieutenant, vice W. Baillie, who exchanges. Feb. 5.

Ensign R. Wimbledon to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Dunsmore, promoted. Feb. 6.

Surgeon C. Anderson to be surgeon, vice C. Kerr, who exchanges. Feb. 7.

76th Foot.—Ensign L. Webner to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. Macpherson, deceased. Feb. 18.

S. P. Treil to be ensign, without purchase, vice L. Webner, promoted. Feb. 18.

78th Foot.—W. Baird to be ensign, by purchase, vice A. Miller, promoted. March 10.

By HIS MAJESTY.

May 21, 1798.

12th Foot.—Ensign Bayley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Riddell, promoted in 35th foot. June 1, 1798.

W. L. Hurford to ensign, by purchase, vice Langford, promoted. Ditto.

19th Foot.—Ensign W. Mansell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cox, who retires. June 21.

71st Foot.—W. Satterthwaite to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wauchope, promoted. June 15.

75th Foot.—Lieut. R. Harvey, York Fusileers, to be lieutenant, vice Hill, who retires on half-pay, York Fusileers. Aug. 9, 1797.

78th Foot.—Cornet G. Cornack, from Royal Regt. Horse Guards, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted in 30th foot. Aug. 1, 1797.

Ensign R. Robertson to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macgregor, promoted in 59th foot. Nov. 1, 1797.

James Anderson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gregory, promoted in the 24th Dragoons. July 5, 1797.

Henry G. Rooper, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson, promoted. Nov. 1, 1797.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

May 21, 1798.

73d Foot.—A Noble, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice J. Ticket, promoted. May 3, 1798.

75th Foot.—Captain-lieutenant C. Macrae to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Geo. M'Kenzie, deceased. Feb. 2.

Lieutenant C. Hayes to be captain-lieutenant, without purchase, vice C. Macrae, promoted. Feb. 2.

Ensign W. Taylor, from the 19th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice C. Hayes, promoted.

77th Foot.—C. Dakers, gent. to be assistant surgeon, without purchase, vice W. Grieve, promoted. April 27.

78th Foot.—Ensign Alex. Young to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Archibald Christie, promoted in the 82d foot. April 1.

G. R. Munro, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Alex. Young, promoted, July 1.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

June 19, 1798.

12th Foot.—Thomas Torrens Morgan, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice T. Talla, promoted. June 4.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

June 23, 1798.

19th Foot.—Captain en Second Alex. Steil, to be captain of a company, vice J. Doherty, deceased. April 18.

By HIS MAJESTY.

July 3, 1798.

19th Light Drag.—Brevet Major Maxwell to be major, by purchase, vice Sage, who retires. Dec. 17, 1796.

Major C. Bladen, from 25th Light Drag. vice Child, who exchanges. Jan. 12, 1797.

25th Light Drag.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Child, from 19th, to be major, vice Bladen, who exchanges. Ditto.

Staff.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Cliffe, of Royal Fusileers, to be Adjutant General to the Forces serving in India, vice

vice Achmatty, resigned. Jan. 18, 1798.

Major H. M. Gordon, of 16th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the said forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, vice Hall, resigned. Ditto.

Major G. B. Barbutt, of 79d foot, to be deputy quarter-master-general to the said forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, vice Hall, promoted. Jan. 10, 1797.

By HIS MAJESTY.

July 5, 1798.

12th Foot.—Lieut. Colonel Dowdeswell, from 1st foot guards, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Wortley, who exchanges. Dec. 27, 1797.

Lieut. Colonel Taylor, from 61st foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Dowdeswell, removed to the 60th foot. Jan. 18, 1798.

76th Foot.—Hon. Major W. Monson, from 52d foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Maj Gen. Ross, promoted to the command of the 89th foot. Dec. 21, 1797.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

July 3.

52d Foot.—Brevet Major Henry Conran to be major, without purchase, vice Hon. W. Monson, promoted to 76th foot. Dec. 21, 1797.

Capt. Lieutenant W. Wardrobe to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Conran, promoted. Ditto.

Lieutenant P. Savage to be captain-lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wardrobe, promoted. Dec. 21, 1798.

Ensign H. Blackmore, from 39d foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice B. Delany, who retires. June 15, 1798.

By HIS MAJESTY.

July 9, 1798.

19th Foot.—Lieut. Hon. G. Turner, from 73d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Downing, who exchanges. August 29, 1796.

Lieut. Hugh Dalrymple, from 76th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Porter, who exchanges. Feb. 1.

Alex. Moore, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonald, promoted. Feb. 17.

James Moore, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice King. Feb. 17,

33d Foot.—Ensign Alex. Boyd to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Turner, who retires. March 25.

John Paul, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Boyd, promoted. Ditto.

36th Foot.—Brevet Major Robert Burne to be major, by purchase, vice Auslin, who retires. April 15.

Lieut. Allan Maclean to be captain, by purchase, vice Burne, promoted. Ditto.

Ensign Dugald Campbell, from 72d foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maclean, promoted. Ditto.

Ensign William Tulloh, from 76th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Harris, removed to 74th foot. Oct. 31.

Sam. A. Wheeler, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Ross, promoted in the 52d foot. May 8.

Lieut. Williamson to be adjutant, vice Wallace, deceased. Oct. 30.

52d Foot.—Capt. Lieutenant E. Burke to be captain of a company, vice Irwine, removed to the garrison battalion. Dec. 4, 1795.

Lieut. W. Wardrobe to be captain-lieutenant, vice Burke, promoted. Ditto.

Ensign Laurence O'Hara to be lieutenant, vice Wardrobe, promoted. Jan. 1, 1797.

Ensign E. M'Connegal to be lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, deceased. Jan. 2, 1796.

Ensign J. Steeney to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted in 41st foot. Jan. 6.

Ensign John Ross, from 36th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hicks, who resigns. May 8.

William Frith, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted in 71st foot. Aug. 2.

E. W. Manoury, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stoney, promoted. Aug. 3.

Lionel Hook, gent. to be ensign, vice M'Connegal, promoted. Dec. 20.

Ensign J. T. Satherthwaite, from 76th foot, to be ensign, vice O'Hara, promoted. Jan. 1, 1797.

M. M. Madden, gent. to be ensign, vice Bird, who resigns. Jan. 3.

71st Foot.—Lieut. Hugh Falconer to be adjutant, vice Young. June 12, 1796.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

July 21, 1798.

36th Foot.—Ensign W. Croftaile to be lieutenant,

1 M 2

tenant, vice R. Surger, deceased.
June 15.

W. Campbell, gent. to be ensign,
without purchase; vice Crofdaile, pro-
moted.

74th Foot.—Armstrong, gent. to be
ensign, without purchase, vice Philip
Hay, promoted. Jan. 20.

*By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His
Majesty's pleasure be known.*

July 31, 1798.

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. A. Brabazon to
be captain of a troop, by purchase,
vice Patrick Maxwell, promoted. July
2, 1797.

Cornet Edward Darrell to be lieute-
nant, by purchase, vice Brabazon,
promoted. Ditto.

83d Foot.—John Warren, gent. to be
ensign, by purchase, vice G. Gaff, sen.
promoted. July 19, 1798.

By HIS MAJESTY.

Aug. 2, 1798.

Colonel W. Elliot, of the Company's
service, to be major-general in the
army, serving in the East Indies only.
May 3, 1796.

Lieut. Colonel R. Lucas, of the Com-
pany's service, to be colonel, in the
East Indies only. Jan. 26, 1797.

Lieut. Colonel A. Hartle, of ditto, to be
ditto.

Captain A. Glas, of ditto, to be major,
ditto.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

Aug. 3, 1798.

Mr. O'Neil, assistant surgeon, is appoint-
ed to the General Hospital at the Pre-
sidency.

Lieut. Lumsden is removed from the 2d
batt. 9th regt. to the 1st batt. of the
12th.

Lieut. Munro, from the 1st batt. of the
12th to the 2d batt. of the 9th.

Aug. 8, 1798.

Lieut. W. Lambton, of 83d foot, to act
as major of brigade to his Majesty's
forces on the coast of Coromandel, in
the room of Lieut. G. Cornish, return-
ing to Europe.

76th Foot.—Serjeant-Major James Gore
to be quarter-master, without purchase,
vice R. Cameron, resigned. July 25,
1798.

By HIS MAJESTY.

Sept. 11, 1798.

BREVET.

To be Generals in the Army.—Lieut. Gener-
als Charles O'Hara, Hon. William
Gordon, and William Pictou. 1st
Jan. 1798.

To be Lieut. Generals.—Major Generals
Samuel Hulso and James Marsh. 1st
Jan. 1798.

To be Major Generals.—Colonels Cole-
brook Neibitt, John Peche, Thomas
Brownrigg, John M'Gowan, Dugald
Campbell, Thomas Trent, Thomas
Prendergast, Robert Nicholson, Alex.
Hardy, Richard Tolson, Stafford W.
S. Waddington, and Vere Warner
Hussey. 1st Jan. 1798.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. Colonels George
Vaughan Hart, of 75th foot; George
Brodie, of 52d foot; William Ram-
say, of 80th foot; Stait Park Dal-
rymple, of 71st foot; John Cope
Sherbrooke, of 83d foot. 1st Jan.
1798.

To be Lieut. Colonels.—Majors Henry
Allen, of the 36th foot; Hon. John
Lindsay, of 71st foot; John French,
of ditto; George Stewart, of 83d foot;
Daniel Paterfon, of 36th foot; Wm.
Wallace, of 74th foot; William
Cockburn, of 75d foot; and Robert
Burn, of the 36th foot. 1st Jan.
1798.

To be Majors.—Captains William Grant,
of 77th foot; James M'Donald, of 73d
foot; William Chambers, 80th foot;
Brecon Bordes, 73d foot; and Archi-
bald Mosman, of 73d foot. 1st Jan.
1798.

*By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until His
Majesty's pleasure be known.*

19th Foot.—John Gray, gent. to be en-
sign, without purchase, vice Charles
Hume, deceased. 18th July, 1798.

73d Regiment.—Major Michael Mony-
penny, from the 78th regiment, to be
lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice
James Spens, who retires. 30th Aug.
1798.

75th Regiment.—Capt. Alex. Adams to
be major, by purchase, vice Michael
Monypenny, promoted. 30th Aug.
1798.

Lieut. T. G. Smollet, to be captain
of a company, by purchase, vice Alex.
Adams, promoted. 30th Aug. 1798.

Ensign Angus Macleod, to be lieut-
enant, by purchase, vice T. G. Smol-
let, promoted. 30th Aug. 1798.

The

The omission of Lieut.-Colonel John Pater's name in the brevet promotion of colonel, which was granted by his Majesty on the 1st of January 1798, appearing to the Commander in Chief to be evidently a mistake, he is pleased to direct, that Lieut.-Colonel Pater, of the Madras Establishment, do rank as colonel by brevet, from the 1st January 1798, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

September 29, 1798.

19th Light Drag.—W. Hunter, Gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Darrell, promoted, Sept. 9.

72d Foot.—W. Coote Campbell, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice W. B. Macmillan, who declines, April 5.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

November 27, 1798.

78th Foot.—Ensign D. Mackenzie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. Hanson, removed to the corps of invalids, Oct. 15.

Suetonius H. Todd, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice D. Mackenzie, promoted, ditto.

January 11, 1799.

76th Foot.—R. Coxon, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Robert Frith, promoted, Jan. 9.

January 19, 1799.

A successor having been appointed by his Majesty to ensign Andrew Millar of the 78th regiment, the appointment of Mr. William Baird to that vacancy is thereby cancelled, and the Commander in Chief is pleased to nominate that gentleman to succeed Ensign James Anderson, promoted by purchase, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known. 5th May, 1798.

By HIS MAJESTY.

January 22, 1799.

Major-General David Baird to be major-general on the staff, serving in the East Indies.

Major-General Hay Macdowall to be ditto. June 18, 1798.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

January 24, 1799.

53d Foot.—Ensign Murdock Maclean, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice H. Sutherland, promoted in 74th Foot, Dec. 30, 1798.

John Montague Jackson, Gent. to ensign, without purchase, vice Maclean, promoted, ditto.

74th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Harnes, from 80th foot to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Robert Shawe, removed to the 12th foot, Dec. 24, 1798.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

May 6, 1799.

29th Lt. Drag.—W. Thorn, Gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice W. T. Gaul, who retires, 17th March 1799.

80th Foot.—Capt. en second J. Macrea to be captain of a company, vice H. Macpherson, deceased, 30th March.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint a successor to Ensign J. Anderson of the 78th reg. who has been promoted by purchase; the nomination of Mr. W. Baird to that vacancy, as mentioned in the general orders of the 19th of Jan. 1799, is thereby cancelled.

By his MAJESTY.

May 8, 1799.

19th Light Drag.—Lieut. P. Anderson, from 77th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Bellasis, who exchanges, 13th Feb. 1797.

25th ditto.—Lieut. J. Conron from 52d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Brian, who exchanges, 25th Oct.

27th ditto.—Ensign F. Clark from 72d foot, to be cornet, vice Lewis, deceased, 1st July.

Lieut. R. Covell to be adjutant, vice J. Covell, who resigns, 8th Aug.

12th Foot.—M. Grace, Gent. to be ensign, vice King, promoted in 77th foot, 4th June.

Lieut. W. Langford to be adjutant, vice Moore, who resigns, 14th Aug.

19th ditto.—Ensign I. Ogden from 72d foot, to be ensign, vice Bullock, promoted in 75th, 1st March.

33d ditto.—Ensign G. Goff to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Boyd, who retires, 28th July.

1 M 3

A. Cambell,

A. Campbell, Gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Byng, promoted, 1st June.

96th ditto.—Ensign W. Frith from 52d foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted in 97th, 1st Aug.

J. Short, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Swain, promoted, 20th May.

J. Davidson, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, removed to the 19th dragoons, 1st June.

T. Stapleton, Gent. to be ensign, vice Wheeler, promoted in 80th, 1st July.

52d ditto.—Lieut. J. Brown from 25th Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Conran, who exchanges, 25th Oct.

71st ditto.—Ensign J. Hall to be lieutenant, vice Johnstone, promoted in 129th reg. 1st June.

Ensign P. A. Power from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Brown, removed to the 77th foot, 2d June.

R. Wimpleton, Gent. to be ensign, vice Hall, promoted, 1st June.

May 10, 1799.

72d Foot.—Capt. J. M'Innes to be major, vice Brathwaite, promoted, 2d March, 1797.

Capt. Lieut. A. Dougal, to be captain of a company, vice M'Innes, promoted, ditto.

Capt. Lieut. F. Stuart to be captain of a company, vice Drummond, promoted in 81st foot, 3d March.

Lieut. F. Stuart to be capt. lieut. vice M'Dougal, promoted, 2d March.

Brevet Capt. D. Stuart from 74th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted, 3d March.

Ensign G. Mackay from 78th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Frazer, promoted in 78th foot, 17th March.

Lieut. J. G. P. Tucker from ditto, to be ditto, vice Mackay, who exchanges, 4th July.

Ensign P. Skelton to be ditto, vice Mackenzie, promoted in 133d foot, 6th March.

Ensign E. Rumley to be lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted, 15th July.

Ensign W. B. Nicolls from 78th foot, to be ensign, vice Oyden, removed to the 19th foot, 1st March.

F. Hazlewood, Gent. to be ditto, vice Clarke, appointed to the 27th Light Dragoons, 1st July.

R. Macrea, Gent. to be ditto, vice Skelton, 6th July.

W. S. Madden, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rumley, promoted, 15th July.

Lieut. R. Campbell to be adjutant, vice Stuart, who resigns, 1st Oct.

73d Foot.—Ensign W. Frazer to be lieutenant, vice Maxwell, promoted in 1st foot, 1st May, 1797.

Ensign B. Bradshaw from 80th reg. to be ditto, vice Cooper, promoted in 5th West India reg. 2d May.

Ensign A. Cuppage to be ditto, vice Kennedy, promoted in Royal Glasgow reg. 1st June.

J. Fitchel, Gent. to be ensign, vice Cuppage, ditto.

74th ditto.—Ensign Campbell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sterling, who retires, 20th Sept. 1797.

W. Mein, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, ditto.

75th Foot.—Ensign T. Bullock from 19th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Filmer, promoted in 120th foot, 1st March, 1797.

76th Foot.—W. Cheyne, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Shaw, appointed to the 36th foot, 1st July.

77th Foot.—Lieut. W. Bellasis from 19th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Anderson, who exchanges, 13th Feb. 1797.

Lieut. Benson from 71st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Fancourt, promoted in 56th foot, 2d June.

Ensign C. King from 12th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted in 20th foot 4th June.

78th Foot.—Lieut. J. Frazer from 72d foot, to be capt. lieut. vice Macpherson, promoted in 80th reg. 7th May.

Lieut. G. Mackay from 72d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Tucker, who exchanges, 4th July.

P. M'Iachlane, Gent. to be ensign, vice M'Kay, promoted, 17th May.

A. Clarke, Gent. to be ensign, vice Power, promoted in 71st foot, 2d June.

Lieut. A. Wishart to be adjutant, vice Hanson, who resigns, 20th Oct.

80th Foot.—Capt. Lieut. Macpherson from 78th foot, to be captain of a company, vice J. White deceased, 17th May.

Ensign C. M'Carty to be lieutenant, vice Jones, deceased, 15th May.

Ensign S. A. Wheeler from 36th foot, to be lieutenant, vice M'Carty, deceased, 1st July.

A. C. Campbell, Gent. to be ensign, vice Bradshaw, promoted in 73d foot, 2d May.

C Rowan,

C. Rowan, Gent. to be ditto, vice M^cCarty, 15th May.

T. Douglass, Gent. to be ditto, 17th May.

By the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

May 10, 1799.

76th Foot.—Ensign B. J. Young to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vere L. Ward, removed to 17th Dragoons, 29th April, 1799.

Capt. J. Wilson of his Majesty's 12th reg. who has acted as Major of Brigade on the Island of Ceylon, since the decease of Maj. Gen. Doyle, to whom he was attached, is appointed Maj. of Brigade to his Majesty's troops, and to do duty on the island until further orders.

By his MAJESTY.

May 14, 1799.

25th Light Drag. — Capt. P. Rofs from 19th foot, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges, 15th March 1798.

29th ditto.—Major J. Blackwell from the 6th West India reg. to be Major, vice Payne, who retires on half pay, receiving the difference, 21st Feb. 1798.

Lieut. C. Patterson from 19th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Nash, who exchanges, 5th April.

Ensign F. Halstead from 12th foot, to be cornet, vice Gregory, promoted, 14th April.

W. J. Gaul, Gent. to be ditto, by purchase, vice Lecky, promoted, 10th May.

Cornet T. Armstrong from 14th dragoons, to be cornet, vice Cooper, who exchanges, 17th May.

Assistant Surgeon J. Fisher, from the half pay 1st dragoon guards, to be Assistant Surgeon, 29th March.

12th Foot.—J. Prist, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bayly, promoted, 21st March, 1798.

19th Foot.—Capt. P. Rofs from half pay 91st reg. to be captain, vice Stracie, who exchanges, 8th March, 1798.

Capt.-Lieut. J. C. Smith from 25th dragoons, to be ditto, vice Rofs, who exchanges, 15th March.

R. Stark, Gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Marfell, promoted, 20th March.

52d Foot.—Armstrong, Gent. to be en-

sign, vice Satterthwaite, deceased, 8th March, 1798.

Surgeon S. Irving from half pay of 107th reg. to be surgeon, vice Steele, who exchanges, 22d March.

73d Foot.—Capt. Lieut. Power from 8th Light Dragoons, to be captain, vice Robertson, who exchanges, 25th July, 1797.

74th Foot.—Ensign T. Booth from 16th foot, to be ensign, vice Douglass, who retires on the Half-pay Independents, 4th May, 1797.

75th Foot.—Ensign J. Hall from 76th foot, to be ensign, vice Forbes, who exchanges, 22d March, 1797.

Lieut. T. Grant from 71st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Kemble, who retires on half-pay Trench's corps, 17th May, 1798.

76th Foot.—Ensign J. Forbes from 75th foot, to be ensign, vice Hall, who exchanges, 22d March, 1798.

E. Marfden to be ensign by purchase, vice Macdowal, promoted in 89th reg. 22d March.

R. Steeman, Gent. to be ditto by purchase, vice Brown, promoted in 61st reg. 5th April.

77th Foot.—Ensign J. Lewis, from 48th reg. to be ensign, vice Shaw, who retires on the half-pay Corsican corps, 26th April. 1798.

78th Foot.—Ensign H. Rooper to be lieutenant, vice D. Frazer, who retires, 26th April 1798.

A. Meldreim, Gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Rooper, promoted, 26th April.

J. Hay, Gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Miller, promoted, 4th May.

R. Northcote, Gent. to be ditto by purchase, vice Anderson, promoted, 17th April.

80th Foot.—R. Dashwood, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, 20th June, 1798.

The appointment of Capt. P. Rofs to the 25th reg. of Light Dragoons, being from an arrangement that it was found necessary to make at home, of a date subsequent to that for which he was recommended by the Commander in Chief, the General is pleased to direct that Capt. Rofs do take rank in the 25th reg. of Light Dragoons, from the 16th of Nov. 1797, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, to prevent his being regimentally superceded by Capt. Handyside, whose appointment to the 25th reg. of Light Dragoons was subsequent to that of Capt. P. Rofs in India.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

14th May, 1799.

60th Foot.—Ensign J. St. George to be lieutenant, *vice* Edwards, promoted, retaining the date of his former appointment in that corps, viz. 28th April, 1797.

J. Hulsh, Gent. to be ensign, *vice* J. St. George, promoted, retained the date of his former appointment, viz. 16th May.

By his MAJESTY.

May 25, 1799.

Colonel D. Smith to rank as Major General in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, 18th June, 1798.

Colonel J. Bannatyne to be ditto, ditto.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF, until his Majesty's pleasure be known.

25th May, 1799.

19th Light Drag.—Cornet M. T. Harris from the 27th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, *vice* W. Hunter, deceased, 26th March, 1799.

25th ditto.—E. Griffith, Gent. to be cornet, *vice* J. Sanders, deceased, 17th Feb. 1799.

27th ditto.—F. Byng, Gent. to be cornet, *vice* M. T. Harris, removed to the 19th Light Dragoons, 12th April, 1799.

12th Foot.—Ensign W. Gahan to be lieutenant, *vice* Thomas Falla, deceased, 7th April, 1799.

R. W. Shaw, Gent. to be ensign, *vice* W. Gahan, promoted, 7th April.

33d Foot.—Capt.-Lieut. D. Quin to be captain of a company, by purchase, *vice* E. Macpherson, who retires, 9th March, 1799.

Lieutenant F. R. West to be captain-lieutenant, by purchase, *vice* D. Quin, promoted, 9th March.

Ensign J. Warren to be lieutenant, by purchase, *vice* F. R. West, promoted, 9th March.

Lieut. G. Gaff to be adjutant, *vice* D. Quin, who resigns, 9th March.

80th Foot.—Ensign J. Lewis to be lieutenant, *vice* R. Ash, deceased, 26th April, 1799.

The remaining second lieutenant in the 12th reg. is brought on the Establishment, by the death of Lieut. G. Nixon, on the 5th of April, 1799.

The 2d ensign of ditto is likewise brought on the Establishment, by the removal of Ensign F. Halstead to the 29th reg. of Light Dragoons.

The two 2d lieutenants attached to the 19th foot are brought on the Establishment, in the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Lieutenants Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart. and R. Macdonald.

The two 2d lieutenants attached to the 33d foot are brought on the Establishment, in the vacancies occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. P. Abercromby in the 8th Light Dragoons, and by the death of Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, on the 5th of April, 1799.

One of the supernumerary ensigns attached to the 80th reg. is brought on the Establishment, by the promotion of Ensign J. Lewis to a Lieutenancy.

27th Light Drag.—Capt. P. Philpot from the 76th foot, to be captain-lieutenant, *vice* J. Covell, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 2d March, 1797.

12th Foot.—Lieut. R. Nixon to be captain of a company, by purchase, *vice* T. James, who retires, 17th Feb. 1797.

Ensign M. A. Mein from the 74th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, *vice* R. Nixon, promoted, 17th Feb.

Capt. H. Fraser, from the 74th foot, to be captain of a company, *vice* M. D. Buckeridge, who exchanges, 18th Feb.

74th Foot.—Capt. M. D. Buckeridge from the 12th foot, to be captain of a company, *vice* H. Fraser, who exchanges, 18th Feb. 1797.

76th Foot.—Capt.-Lieut. J. Covell from the 27th reg. of light dragoons, to be captain of a company, *vice* P. Philpot, who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 2d March, 1799.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

18th April, 1799.

19th Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Vilant to be captain of a company, by purchase, *vice* G. A. Bygrave, who retires, 22d March 1799.

Ensign J. Nixon to be lieutenant, by purchase, *vice* A. B. Vilant, promoted, ditto.

75th Foot.—Ensign J. Spalding to be lieutenant, *vice* G. Bowzer, deceased, 3d March, 1799.

R. S. Gent. to be ensign, *vice* J. Spalding, promoted, ditto.

By General HARRIS.—April

Capt. J. Eyles to be adjutant and quarter-master to the detachment of artillery, *vice* Macredie, deceased.

BENGAL.

BENGAL.

*In the Hon. COMPANY'S ARMY.**By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.*

March 5, 1798.

Captain Sir G. Leith, Bart. to be regulating officer to the Calcutta European Militia, vice Lieut. G. Cornish, retired.

March 20.

Captain W. Griffiths of his Majesty's 27th Light Dragoons, to be regulating officer to the Calcutta European Militia, vice Sir G. Leith, Bart. resigned.

March 27.

Captain R. Davis to be fort adjutant of Fort William, vice Capt. W. Sandys, resigned.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

March 28.

Assistant Surgeons F. Maxwell, W. Ruffel, H. Waring, J. B. White, T. White, and G. N. Wyatt, are appointed to the general hospital at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon James Denny, from ditto to the general hospital at Berham-pore.

Assistant Surgeons T. Judson and J. Ovington, to the general hospital at Ditto.

Assistant Surgeon R. Davis, to the general hospital at Dinapore.

Assistant Surgeons J. Lasing and J. Martin, to the general hospital at Chnnar.

Assistant Surgeons W. H. Robertson and R. Staunton, to the general hospital at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon J. Sealy, removed from the Presidency hospital to the 3d batt. of artillery in Fort William.

Assistant Surgeon R. Lowe, from the hospital at Cawnpore to the 2d batt. 1st reg. native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Law, from the hospital at Cawnpore to the 1st European reg.

Ensign Povoleri from the 2d European reg. to the 1st batt. 7th native reg.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

July 5.

Captain R. Davies, 2d batt. 12th native reg. to be Aid-du-Camp to the Governor General.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

June 30.

Ensign Gatley to be lieutenant, vice Dirrah, deceased, May 30. 1798.

Mr. G. Steele to be ensign in the engineer corps, vice M^r Gowan deceased.

Mr. S. Nation to be ensign, June 7, 1797.

July 15.

Lieutenant Shawe of his Majesty's 76th reg. to be adjutant to the Calcutta European Militia.

July 26.

Major Hugh Stafford to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 11th July 1798, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. Hearsey, deceased.

Brevet Major Thomas Kearnan to be major, from ditto, vice Stafford, promoted.

Captain-Lieut. John Reid, to be captain of a company, from ditto, vice Kearnan, promoted.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Thomas Shuldham, to be Capt.-Lieut. from ditto, vice Ried, promoted.

Ensign Joseph Hair to be lieutenant, from ditto, vice Shuldham, promoted.

Lieut. Gale, of artillery, to be deputy commissary, vice Gardiner, retired.

Mr. Conductor H. G. A. Howe, to be deputy commissary, vice Shaw, invalidated.

Serjeant-Major James Wilkinson, of the 1st European reg.—Serjeant-Major Henry Fitzgerald, of the 2d European reg.—Serjeant-Major Robert Howe, of the 1st native reg.—and Serjeant J. Talbot, doing duty with the town guard, to be conductors of the ordnance

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF

27th July, 1798.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vanas is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment, vice Hearsey, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer is removed from the 2d battalion of the 9th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment, vice Vanas, removed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford is posted to the 2d battalion of the 9th regiment, vice Palmer, removed.

Major

Major Kearnan is posted to the 1st battalion of the 14th regiment, vice Stafford, promoted.

Captain Ball is removed from the 1st European regiment to the 1st battalion of the 9th regiment, vice Kearnan, promoted.

Captain John Read is posted to the 1st European regiment, vice Ball, removed.

Captain R. Colbrooke is removed from the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the 9th regiment, vice S. Dubois, removed.

Captain S. Dubois is removed from the 1st battalion of the 9th regiment, to the 3d battalion of the 12th regiment, vice Colbrooke, removed.

Captain-Lieut. Shouldham is posted to the 1st European regiment, vice Read, promoted.

Lieutenant John Slade is removed from the 2d European regiment to the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, vice Sloane, removed.

Lieutenant Joseph Hair is posted to the 2d European regiment.

Lieutenant J. L. Richardson, on furlough, is removed from the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, to the 2d European regiment, vice Simpson, removed.

Lieutenant C. Simpson is removed from the 2d European regiment to the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, vice Richardson, removed.

Ensign De Wall is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 8th reg.

Lieutenant Gale, deputy commissary of ordnance, is appointed to the expence magazine at Fort William.

Mr. Deputy Commissary H. G. A. Howe is appointed to the magazine at Midnapore, vice John Shaw invalided.

Mr. Conductor Wood is removed from the magazine at Monghier to the magazine at Cawnpore, vice Gordon, dismissed.

Mr. Conductor Wilkinson is appointed to the magazine at Futtighur, vice Howe, appointed a deputy commissary of ordnance.

Mr. Conductor Howe is appointed to the magazine at Monghier, vice Wood, removed.

Mr. Conductor Fitzgerald, and Mr. Conductor Talbot, are appointed to the arsenal in Fort William.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

August 14. 1798.

Brevet Captain W. S. Pryor is appointed fort adjutant and barrack-master at Chunar, vice Captain Butler, deceased.

10th September.

In consequence of the death of Captain James Pennington, at Fort Marlbro', on the 19th of May last, the following alterations in the dates of rank of officers promoted since that period, and the further necessary promotions in consequence of the above casualty, are directed to take place.

Captain-Lieut. James Price to be captain of a company, from the 30th May 1798, vice Pennington, deceased.

Captain-Lieut. F. C. Wroughton to be captain of a company, from the 1st of July 1798, vice Wood, promoted.

Captain-Lieut. John Read to be captain of a company, from ditto, vice Haynes, promoted.

Captain-Lieut. Charles Shand to be captain of a company, from the 11th of July 1798, vice Kearnan, promoted.

Captain-Lieut. Richard Mabert to be captain of a company, from the 3d of August 1798, vice Butler, deceased.

Captain-Lieut. T. Magrath, to be captain of a company, from the 9th August 1798, vice M. White, deceased.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. Andrew Young, to be captain-lieut. from the 30th of May 1798, vice Price, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. T. Shouldham to be captain-lieut. from the 1st of July 1798, vice Read, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. T. Whinyates to be captain-lieut. from the 11th of July 1798, vice Shand, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. S. Adams to be captain-lieut. from the 3d of August 1798, vice Mabert, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. John Campbell to be captain-lieut. from the 9th of August 1798, vice Magrath, promoted.

Ensign John Grey to be lieutenant, from the 30th of May 1798, vice Young, promoted.

Ensign Joseph Hair to be lieut. from the 1st of July 1798, vice Shouldham, promoted.

Ensign W. Baker to be lieut. from the 11th July 1798, vice Whinyates, promoted.

Ensign W. Logie, to be lieut. from the 3d August 1798, vice S. Adams, promoted.

Ensign James Smith to be lieut. from the 9th August 1798, vice Campbell, promoted.

Ensign John Peregrine Read to be lieut. from the 10th August 1798, vice Hoare, deceased.

Ensign C. S. Hay to be lieut. from the 12th Aug. 1798, vice Daveron, deceased.

To

To complete the 15th native reg.—

To be Colonel, from the 31st August, 1768.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald.

To be Majors.—Capt. Richard Walker, Thomas Polhill, John Clarkson, William Sibbald, and Henry White.

To be Captains of Companies.—Captain-Lieut. Edward Bird, John Morrison, G. A. Robinson, Robert Morris, Littleus Burrell, W. C. Alston, D. T. Richardson, George Clancey, Ambrose Brenan, D. M. Falvey, Hiram Cox, and Andrew Young.

To be Captain-Lieutenants.—John Crockat, John De Courcey, George H. Pine, Henry O'Donnell, John W. Adams, Wm. Snead, Henry Worley, Richard Adams, Christopher Cleobury, Thomas Alcock, Thomas Salkeld, John Rankin, and Alexander Orme.

To be Lieutenant.—Ensign Alexander Duncan.

To be Lieutenants, their ranks to be hereafter adjusted.—Ensign David Bethune Lindsay, William Henry Mainwaring, Charles W. Povoleri, Robert Pitman, George Bethune Dunkin, Stephen Nation, William Fogo, Felix Vincent, Raper, James Robertson, Henry Bennet Lloyd, George Crawford Steele, W. Samuel Heathcote, Thomas Russell White, Js. Parry, Peter Bearnley Hume, George William Wiggins, John Williams, John Bisset Sealy, Henry Tanner, John Staples Harriot, William De Waal, W. P. Anderfon, Wm. Slessor, John Pudner, and William Beckfield Cox.

September 18. 1798

Colonels Hardy and Hufsey having attained the regimental rank of Major General, they come under the influence of the minutes of council of the 5th June, 1797.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green, the senior officer of artillery under the rank of a general officer, is to conduct the regimental duties and detail until further orders.

September 17. 1798.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grucher promoted to the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, vice Douglas, removed.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Palmer, from the 1st of the 8th, to the 1st of the 2d, vice Macdonald, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Powell promoted to the 1st of the 8th, vice Palmer, removed.

Major Thomas Kearnan, from the 1st of the 4th, to the 2d of the 9th, vice Gallowlands.

Major R. Walker promoted to the 1st of the 14th, vice Kearnan, removed.

Major T. Polhill promoted to the 2d European regiment, vice Sir John Murray.

Major J. Clarkson promoted to the 1st of the 8th, vice Powell.

Major W. Sibbald promoted to the 1st of the 4th, vice Haynes, removed.

Major H. White promoted to the 1st of the 5th, vice Grueber, promoted.

Captain Edward Bird promoted to the 1st European regiment, vice Walker, promoted.

Captain F. Kyan, from the 2d of the 13th, to the 3d European regiment, vice Clarkson.

Captain F. Morrison promoted to the 2d of the 13th, vice Kyan, removed.

Captain G. Robinson promoted to the 1st of the 4th, vice White, promoted.

Captain I. Humphreys, from the 1st of the 14th, to the 1st of the 4th, vice Conway, removed.

Captain R. Morris promoted to the 1st of the 14th, vice Humphreys, removed.

Captain W. C. Alston promoted to the 1st of the 6th, vice Brietzke, removed.

Captain D. T. Richardson promoted to the 1st of the 1st, vice H. Scott, removed.

Captain A. Brenan to the 1st of the 2d, vice Polhill, promoted.

Captain H. Cox, to the 2d of the 4d, vice Pennington, deceased.

Captain A. Young to the 2d of the 7th, vice Sibbald, promoted.

Captain-Lieutenant J. Campbell to the 2d European regiment, vice Robinson, promoted.

Captain-Lieutenant J. Crockatt to the 2d of the 9th, vice Falvey, promoted.

Captain-Lieutenant J. De Courcey, to the 2d of the 13th, vice Morrison, promoted.

Captain-Lieutenant H. A. O'Donnell to the 1st of the 8th, vice H. Cox, promoted.

Captain G. Carpenter, from the 1st to the 2d of the 10th.

Captain-Lieutenant J. W. Adams promoted to the 1st of the 10th.

Captain-Lieutenant W. Snead, promoted to the 1st of the 11th, vice Brenan.

Captain Lieutenant H. Worley to the 1st of the 14th, vice Morris.

Captain-Lieutenant R. Adams to the 2d of the 1st, vice Bird.

Captains

Capt. Lieut. C. Cleoberry to the 2d of the 5th, vice Burrell.

Capt. Lieut. T. Alcock to the 1st of the 4th, vice Clancey.

Capt. Lieut. T. Salked to the 2d of the 3d, vice Young.

Capt. Lieut. J. Rankin to the 1st of the 6th, vice Mac Grath.

Capt. Lieut. A. Orme to the 3d European regt. vice Richardson.

Lieut. S. Denny from the 1st European regt. to the 1st batt. of the 15th regt.

Lieut. W. H. Mainwaring to the 1st European regt. vice Denny, removed.

Lieut. B. L. Grenier from the 1st European regt. to the 2d batt. of the 15th.

Lieut. F. V. Raper to the 1st European regt. vice Grenier.

Lieut. J. Baillie from the 1st European regt. to the 1st batt. of the 15th.

Lieut. H. B. Lloyd to the 1st European regt. vice Baillie.

Lieut. R. Pittman to the 2d European regt. vice T. Alcock, promoted.

Lieut. G. S. C. Steele to the 2d European regt. vice Grey, resigned.

Lieut. T. Staunton to the 2d European regt. vice Hough, not arrived.

Lieut. J. Miller is removed from the 2d of the 12th to the 2d of the 15th.

Lieut. W. S. Heathcote to the 2d of the 12th, vice Miller.

Lieut. Charles Greig from the 2d European regt. to the 1st batt. of the 15th.

Lieut. J. R. White to the 2d European regt. vice Greig, removed.

Lieut. C. Hay to the 3d European regt. vice Orme, promoted.

Lieut. T. Evans from the 2d to the 1st of the 4th, vice Traherne, removed.

Lieut. Edward Roughsedge from the 3d European regt. to the 2d of the 4th, vice Evans, removed.

Lieutenant S. Brown, from the 3d European regiment to the 2d of the 4th.

Lieutenant W. Fogo, to the 1st of the 11th, vice De Courcy, promoted.

Lieutenant J. B. Sealy, to the 1st of the 11th, vice McPherson, removed.

Lieutenant H. Tanner, to the 2d of the 4th, vice Perkins removed.

Lieutenant D. B. Lindsay, to the 2d of the 3d, vice Dalton removed.

Lieutenant W. Sleffor, to the 1st of the 7th, vice O'Donnell, promoted.

Lieutenant C. W. R. Povoleri, to the 1st of the 5th, vice Burke, removed.

Lieutenant James Parry, to the 2d of the 5th, vice Cleoberry, promoted.

Lieutenant P. B. Hume, to the 2d of the 7th, vice Salked, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart, from the

1st of the 6th, to the first of the 3d, vice Vanrennan, removed.

Lieutenant D. V. Kerin, from the 2d of the 9th, to the 1st of the 9th, vice Stewart, removed.

Lieutenant J. Patton, from the 1st of the 5th, to the 2d of the 9th, vice Kerin.

Lieutenant K. A. J. Murchison, from the 2d of the 6th, to the 1st of the 5th, vice Patton, removed.

Lieutenant J. Ludlow, from the 2d of the 14th, to the 1st of the 8th regiment, vice Drummond, removed.

Lieutenant Jacob Vanrennan, from the 1st of the 3d, to the 2d of the 8th regiment, vice Pine, promoted.

Lieutenant J. S. Harriott, to the 2d of the 9th regt. vice Crockett, promoted.

Lieutenant J. Robertson, to the 1st of the 2d, vice Dick, removed.

Lieutenant A. Duncan, to the 1st of the 2d, vice Lumley, removed.

Lieutenant W. De Waal, to the 2d of the 8th, vice L. B. Morris, removed.

Lieutenant John Williams, to the 1st of the 9th, vice C. Berry, removed.

Lieutenant R. Hay, from the 2d of the 2d, to the 1st of the 1st, vice Daveron, removed.

Lieutenant W. P. Anderson, to the 2d of the 2d, vice Hay, removed.

Lieutenant G. B. Dunkin, to the 1st of the 11th, vice Ker, not arrived.

Lieutenant R. Dick, from the 1st of the 2d, to the first of the 3d, vice Stephenson, removed.

Lieutenant G. W. Wiggins, to the 2d of the 9th, vice R. Berry, removed.

Lieutenant John Pudner, to the 2d of the 6th, vice Warner, removed.

Lieutenant William Beckfield Cox, to the 2d of the 1st, vice Jones, removed.

Ensign John Hannay, to the 2d European regiment.

Ensign J. H. R. Boileau, to the 2d ditto.

Ensign S. P. Friele, 2d ditto.

Ensign C. Fagan, 3d ditto.

Ensign T. Hall, 3d ditto.

Lieutenant Fireworker, J. H. Brooks, to join the artillery, in Fort William.

Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Henry Hood, cadets for the engineer corps, are directed to put themselves under the orders of the senior officers of engineers at the presidency.

30th September.

Mr. Roger Keys, Assistant Surgeon, is removed from Prince of Wales's Island and appointed to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Mr.

Mr. Warring, Assistant Surgeon, is removed from the General Hospital at the Presidency, and appointed to the Troops stationed at Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Keys, removed.

Lieutenant M'Leod is to act as Adjutant and Quarter master, to the Detachment proceeding under Lieutenant Colonel Woodburne.

1st October, 1798.

Lieutenant D. Colonel Woodburne, of Artillery, having produced a Certificate, granting him the permission of the Honourable Court of Directors to return to his station in the Army at this Presidency; he is admitted accordingly.

Captain John Darby, to be major, from the 10th of September, 1798, vice P. M'Dougall, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant John Donald Mitchie, to be captain of a company, from the 10th of Sept. 1798, vice Darby, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Atkinson, to be captain lieutenant from ditto, vice Mitchie, promoted.

The undermentioned cadets for this establishment, having produced certificates of their respective appointments; resolved, that they be admitted to the service accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Shubrick, of the season 1796, his certificate dated 14th July, 1798.

Mr. John William Taylor, 19th July, 1798.

Mr. James Garner, 26th do. do.

Mr. Henry Rainey, 26th do. do.

Mr. Otto Clarke, 28th do. do.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

October 1.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Woodburne, is appointed to the 2d battalion of Artillery.

Major John Darby, is posted to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment, vice M'Dougall, deceased.

Captain J. Gascoyne, is removed from the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, to the 1st European regiment, vice Darby, promoted.

Captain J. D. Michie, is posted to the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, vice Gascoyne, removed.

Captain Lieutenant Atkinson, is posted to the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment, vice Mitchie, promoted, but in consequence of the inconvenience of withdrawing him from Hyderabad, is directed to do duty with the 2d battalion of the

10th regiment, till further orders, and officiate as adjutant and quarter master.

Ensign Shubrick, is posted to the 3d European regiment.

Ensign J. William Taylor, to the 2d ditto.

Ensign James Garner, to the 3d ditto

Ensign W. H. Rainey, to the 3d do.

Ensign Otto Clarke, to the 2d do.

Lieutenant Richard Lambert, is removed from the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, and appointed to the 3d European regiment.

Lieutenant W. Baker, is removed from the 3d European regiment, and appointed to the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment:

Ensigns Friel and Boileau, are removed from the 2d European regiment, and appointed to the 2d battalion of the 7th native regiment.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

October 1.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse is appointed to the 2d battalion of artillery.

Major J. Darby is posted to the 1st batt. 13th regt. vice M'Dougall, deceased.

Captain J. Gascoyne is removed from the 2d batt. 4th. regt to the 1st European regt vice Darby, promoted.

Captain J. D. Michie is posted to the 2d battalion, 2d regiment, vice Ritchie, promoted; but in consequence of the inconvenience of withdrawing him from Hyderabad, is directed to do duty with the 2d battalion, 10th regiment, till farther orders, and officiate as adjutant and quarter-master

Ensign Shewbrick is posted to the 3d European regiment.

Ensign J. W. Taylor to the 2d ditto.

Ensign J. Garner, to the 3d ditto.

Ensign W. H. Rainey to the 3d ditto.

Ensign O. Clarke, to the 2d ditto.

Lieutenant R. Lambert is removed from the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, and appointed to the 3d European regiment.

Lieutenant W. Baker is removed from the 3d European regiment, and appointed to the 1st battalion, 4th regiment.

Ensigns Frail and Boileau are removed from the 2d European regiment, and appointed to the 2d battalion, 7th Native regiment.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

October 8.

Ensign T. Shewbrick to be lieutenant in 3d European regiment. Date to be hereafter adjusted.

Captain

Captain G. A. Robinson to be military auditor-general.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN MILITIA.

To be second lieutenant-colonel W. A. Brooke.

To be 1st major J. Webb

Second ditto J. Belli.

Captains, F. Gladwin, R. Bathurst, F. Mure, J. Buller, G. H. Barlow, T. Myer, R. Birch, W. Farlie, W. Burroughs, and the honourable H. Wellesley.

To be lieutenants, H. Buller, C. Benezet, J. H. Harrington, J. Cotton, T. Duffwood, R. W. Cox, G. Dowdsewell, H. Trail, J. Vanzandt, J. Dickens, L. Ball, A. Colvin, J. Shaw, G. U. Lawtie, F. Horsley, T. Gowan, J. Palmer, W. Egerton, R. Parry, C. Rothman, and Allan Gilmore.

Cavalry. 1st captain and commandant W. Farquarson,; 2d ditto C. Cockerell.

Lieutenants, Honourable F. Fitzroy, and Jos. T. Brown. F. Macnaghten to act as adjutant to the cavalry.

The under mentioned Armenian gentlemen to be officers in the militia, as follows:

First captain and commandant, Moses Arackal.

2d ditto, Johannes Sarkies.

1st lieutenant, Aratoon Petruse.

2d ditto, Isaac Malchus.

1st ensign, Narciss Johanes.

2d ditto and adjutant, John Stephen Mirza.

CALCUTTA MILITIA.

November 30.

To be lieutenants—William Johnson, N. B. Edmonstone, Edward Strettell, Thomas Scott, James Alexander.

To be ensigns—John Hall, John Philip Gardiner, Daniel Seton.

January 25th, 1799.

The following promotions be made in the 2d regiment of Native infantry, in consequence of the decease of Captain Edward S. Conway.

Captain Lieutenant J. Rankin to be captain of a company, from the 15th January, 1799.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Plover to be captain-lieutenant, from do.

Lieutenant Otto Clarke, of the infantry, to be removed to the cavalry, as cornet, under the express condition which he has acceded to, of foregoing every pretension to rank in the army, from his having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF,

29th January, 1799.

The following exchanges are permitted and ordered to take place:

3d foot. Lieutenant Robert Francis, from the 4th regiment, vice Lieutenant L. B. Grenier.

4th foot. Lieut. L. B. Grenier, from the 5d regiment, vice Lieutenant Robert Francis.

10th ditto. Captain J. W. Adams, from the 13th regiment, vice Captain J. D. Courcey.

13th ditto. Capt. J. D. Courcey, from the 10th regiment, vice Captain J. W. Adams.

Capt. J. W. Adams is appointed to the 1st battalion of the 10th regiment.

Capt. D. Courcey is appointed to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment.

Lieut. Francis is appointed to the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment.

Lieut. Grenier is appointed to the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment.

Cornet Otto Clarke is appointed to the 3d regiment cavalry.

25th January, 1799.

The following promotions and appointments in the Calcutta Portuguese militia:

To be captains, Lieutenant Charles Law, and Louis Baretto, Esq.

To be lieutenants, Courtney Smith, H. P. Forster, William Armstrong, Antonio De Couto, Lawrence Picachy, James Robertson, and Mathew Mendes.

To be ensigns, Charles Leal, J. De Faria, Joseph De Pereira, William Mendes, and C. Cornelius.

February 4, 1799.

The following promotions be made, in consequence of the death of Major General Alexander Hardy.

Brevet Colonel Edward Clarke, to be colonel, from the 1st February, 1799, and to the command of the 9th regiment of Native infantry, vice Hardy deceased.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Robert Bruce, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 1st February 1799, vice Clarke, promoted.

1st European Regiment.—Capt. Samuel Jones to be major, from the 1st February 1799, vice Bruce, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant C. Cleoberry to be captain of a company, from the 1st Feb. 1799, vice Jones, promoted.

Brevet Captain J. Cunningham to be captain-lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1799, vice Cleoberry, promoted

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bruce is appointed to the 1st European regiment vice Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, promoted.

Ensign Gordon of the Engineers is to act as adjutant of that corps, until further orders.

Ensign Smyth of the Engineer corps,

is appointed assistant to the field engineer, in the room of Ensign Gordon.

Lieutenant Macalister of the Artillery is appointed adjutant to the troops at Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Lieutenant Bagshaw, resigned.

Cornet Kilna Sweetenham is posted to the 2d regiment of cavalry.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S ARMY.

By the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

April 5, 1798.

Lieut. W. Burke, removed from the 2d batt. 3d regt. to the 1st or grenadier batt.

Lieut. W. Walker, removed from the 2d batt. 1st regt. to the 2d batt. 3d regt.

April 18.

Ensign J. Maynard to be lieutenant, vice Sherer, resigned. April 11, 1798.

Lieut. R. F. Fowler to be quarter-master of the 1st batt. of artillery.

April 25.

Lieut. Fireworker T. Cokeley to be lieutenant, vice A. Geils, resigned. April 14.

Lieut. Fireworker J. Noble to be lieutenant, vice T. Geils, resigned. Ditto.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. Charleton to be brigade major of artillery, vice Geils, resigned.

May 18.

Lieut. Fireworker Weldon to be adjutant to the 2d batt. of artillery, vice Charleton.

Lieut. T. Coghlan to be advanced to the 1st European regt. vice Boyd, promoted.

May 16.

Assistant Surgeon J. Abernethie to be Surgeon, vice Speirs, deceased.

May 18.

Major-General Bridges, appointed to the Staff under the Presidency, vice Geils.

Capt. J. Innes, appointed to the command of Pinagra, vice Rhodes, deceased.

Capt. C. Pearce, appointed to the command of Nagore, vice Hammond, deceased.

Lieutenant A. Hughes, appointed to the command of Pulcotah, vice Pearson.

Ensign L. W. Hall to be lieutenant, vice Rhodes, deceased. May 14.

Captain J. Read, adjutant and quarter-master, 7th regt. native cavalry, to act as public staff officer to the cantonment of Wallajabad.

July 15.

Major John Haliburton to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Macpherfon, deceased. July 24, 1798.

Captain James Brunton to be major, vice Haliburton, promoted. Ditto.

Captain Lieut. Alex. Orr to be captain of a company, vice Brunton, promoted. Ditto.

Brevet Captain David Ogilby to be captain-lieutenant, vice Orr, promoted. Ditto.

Ensign Mathew Hutchins to be lieutenant, vice Ogilby, promoted. Ditto.

Lieut. Colonel George Wahab, appointed to command the fort and garrison of Amboor.

Lieut. Thomas Augustus Frazer appointed barrack master in the center division, vice Capper, resigned.

Aug. 17.

Mr. R. Macally to be conductor of stores.

Aug. 38.

Captain Alex. Grant to be town major of Fort St. George, vice Malcolm, resigned.

Captain John Brown to be aid-du-camp to the Governor.

Sept. 12.

Colonel H. H. Aston, appointed to command the fort and garrison of Arnee.

Major James Innes, to command the fort and garrison of Tanjore.

By

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

November 1.

Madras Native Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Brevet Lieut. Colonels John Murray and John Orr.

To be Majors.—Brevet Majors Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macalister, and Captain the Hon. Arthur St. Leger.

To be Captains.—Captain Lieut. John Leonard, Alexander Grant, J. K. Huddleston, and Augustus Floyer.

To be Captain Lieutenants.—Brevet Captains William Elliot, Thomas Burrows, James Geekie, and Bernard Delmonte.

To be Lieutenants.—Cornets D. Foulis, William Lewis, J. Rowles, and John Colebrooke.

The Court having also directed that promotion in the army shall proceed upon the principles laid down in their dispatch of the 8th Jan. 1796.

Officers are permanently appointed to regiments agreeable to the foregoing principle, but are to continue to serve in the corps to which they now stand appointed, until the requisite removals can be effected without inconvenience.

1st Regiment.—Major Thomas Dallas; Captains Alexander Watson, John

Leonard; Captain-Lieutenant William Elliot; Lieutenants William Stretch, James Hargrave, John Dove-ton, Thomas Nuthall, George Neale, D. Fowles; Cornets D. Walcott, H. O'Donnell.

2d Regiment.—Major J. Torin; Captains William Sheriff, Alexander Grant; Capt. Lieutenant Burroughs; Lieutenants R. Price, Alexander Strachan, H. C. Montgomery, M. Colby, J. M'Laine, William Lewis; Cornets A. D. Monteath, and Duncan Grant.

3d Regiment.—Major K. Macalister; Captains Charles Rumley, J. K. Huddleston; Capt. Lieutenants James Geekie, Alexander Deas, James Dunn, Geo. Kippen, Charles Dallas, K. G. Grange, James Rowles; Cornets Pat. M. Gill, and Henry Munt.

4th Regiment.—Major the Hon. St. Leger, Captains A. Thomas Pogson, A. Floyer; Captain-Lieutenant B. Delmonte; Lieutenants H. Williamson, P. Walker, William M'Gregor, H. Mackay, J. Overand, J. Colebrooke; Cornets F. A. Daniel, J. L. Luffington.

The privates in each troop of native cavalry are to be immediately augmented to seventy, according to the establishment now ordered by the Hon. Court.

BOMBAY.

By the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

April 3, 1798.

Lieut. T. C. Harris to be deputy adjutant-general, vice Gordon.

Captain J. Manley to be deputy commissary of stores in the southern division of Malabar, vice Harris, promoted.

Lieut. Brown to be muster master, vice Manly, promoted.

January 4, 1799.

th Native Regiment.—Major Charles Boyè to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain C. Patrick to be major, vice Boyè, promoted.

Captain John Brown to be ditto.

Captain-Lieutenants J. Brady, E. Moor, W. Sholl, and R. Gordon, to be captains in ditto.

C. J. Mears to be captain of a company, vice Brown, promoted.

M. Bratton to be captain of a company, vice Patrick, promoted.

Brevet Captain J. C. Sheen to be captain-lieutenant, vice Moor, promoted.

Lieut. T. Cape to be captain-lieutenant, vice Sholl, promoted.

Lieut. D. Bruce to be captain-lieutenant, vice Gordon, promoted.

Lieut. G. Williams to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mears, promoted.

Lieut. J. Duffy to be captain-lieutenant, vice Bratton, promoted. Date of rank, December 28, 1798.

Feb. 5.

Lieut. Michael Kennedy to be fort adjutant and garrison quarter-master at Tannah.

Feb. 13.

Fencible Regiment.—Lieutenant John Beet, 2d batt. 3d native regt. to be adjutant and quarter-master of the 1st batt.

Lieut. T. Hill of the 1st batt. 3d native regiment, to be adjutant and quarter-

quarter-master of the 2d battalion, ditto.

Captain A. Bethune to be brigade major to Major General Bowles, vice Williams, on furlough.

March 12.

Army in the Field.

Lieut. R. Weightman, of 1st batt. 3d regt. to be major of brigade.

Lieut. A. Campbell and Lieut. A. Gray, of his Majesty's 77th regt. to be ditto.

Captain J. Baird to be captain of guides and intelligence.

Captain Lloyd to be baggage master and superintendant of Bazaars.

Lieut. R. Lewis to be muster master to the troops, &c.

Lieut. J. Campbell to be postmaster.

Captain D. Price to be Persian and Hindustanic interpreter and translator at head quarters.

Lieut. J. D. Watson to be Malabar and Canarese interpreter and translator at ditto.

Thomas Crufo, Esq. to be superintending surgeon.

Lieut. Macintosh, of 77th regt. to be deputy commissary in the provision department.

Ensign Wilkinson, of the European regt. to act as fort adjutant and quarter-master, during Captain Lloyd's absence in the field.

Assistant Surgeon Sproule to be medical storekeeper in the province of Malabar.

Lieut. W. Rome to be superintendant of cattle, in the department of commissary of grain and provisions, vice

Captain D. Bruce, resigned.

Lieut. H. M. Fitzgerald to act as adjutant to the 1st batt. 3d regt. native infantry.

Lieut. G. Lewellyn to act as deputy judge advocate in the Malabar province.

Captain Alexander Walker to be quarter-master-general.

Captain Stewart, deputy ditto.

Captain James Douglas to be commissary of elephants and cattle.

By the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

April 11.

Lieut. R. Lewis to be aid-du-camp to Major General Hartley, during the absence of Lieut. Mahony.

Colonel G. V. Hart, of his Majesty's 75th regt. to be superintending officer of the line.

Lieut. N. Brutton to be aid-du-camp to colonel Hart.

April 19.

Captain J. Eyles to be adjutant and quarter-master to the detachment of artillery, vice Macredie, deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MARCH 13, 1798, on board the ship Carron, at sea, the Lady of Col. Riddle, of a son.—19, at Cottai Perambo, in the Malabar province, the Lady of Maj. Disney, of a son.

APRIL 11, at Madras, the Lady of G. Lys, Esq. of a daughter.—16, at Patna, the Lady of H. Williams, Esq. of a son.—21, at Bombay, the Lady of M. B. Forbes, of his Majesty's 75th regt. of a daughter.—22, at ditto, the Lady of Lieut. J. Hayes, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. F. Dissent, of a son.—24, at Madras, the Lady of G. Rickets, Esq. of a daughter.—27, at Benares, the Lady of Captain Cullen, of a son.—30, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Dr. Freeman, of a son.

MAY 6, at Bombay, the Lady of H. Scott, Esq. of a daughter.—7, at Cossimbazar, the Lady of T. Brown, Esq. of a daughter.—9, at Calcutta, the Lady of B. Turner, Esq. of a daughter.—11, at Madras, the Lady of J. Brodie, Esq. of a daughter.

JUNE 7, at Serampore, the Lady of Capt. Moore, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. Pereira, of a daughter.—9, at Madras, Mrs. Connell, of a son.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Grey, of his Majesty's ship Nonfuch, of a daughter.—12, at ditto, Mrs. Davidson, of a son.—13, at Bandel, Mrs. Landeman, of a son.—20, at Chouringhee, Mrs. Blanchard, of a daughter.—21, at Midnapore, the Lady of C. Oldfield, Esq. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Pondicherry, the Lady of Mr. Kerjean, of a daughter.

JULY 1, at Bombay, the Lady of J. Rivett, Esq. of a daughter.—15, at Monreat, the Lady of Captain T. Brown, of a daughter.—20, at Calcutta, Mrs. Poole, of a daughter.—26, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. J. Cooke, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Mr. R. Williams, of a daughter.—At Masulipatam, the Hon. Mrs. Longman, the Lady of Lieut. T. Longman, of a son.

AUGUST 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Gowan, Esq. of a daughter.—Ditto ditto, Mrs. A. M'Dowall, of a daughter.—Ditto ditto, Mrs. G. H. Garden, of a son.—4, at ditto, the Lady of G. Hall, Esq. of a son.—5, at ditto, the Lady of W. Jackson, Esq. of a son.—Ditto, at Berhampore, the Lady of

Capt. Clerkson, of a daughter.—6, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Cooper, of a son.—7, at Monghyr, the Lady of Capt. J. Williams, of a son.—10, at Dinapore, the Lady of Capt. Crockatt, of a daughter.—15, at Surat, the Lady of the Hon. Baron D'Abbedhyl, of a son.—Ditto, at Finnar, Mrs. Kennedy, of a son.—18, at Bombay, the Lady of Captain G. Hohnes, of a son.—25, at Bankipore, the Lady of C. Boddani, Esq. of a son.—26, at Waltair, the Lady of Captain W. G. Gerand, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Arcot, the Lady of Capt. Sherriff, of a daughter.—27, at Calcutta, Mrs. Lawrence, of a son.—28, at Patna, the Lady of T. Hawkins, Esq. of a daughter.—30, at Madras, the Lady of Capt. Floyer, of a daughter.—31, at Calcutta, Mrs. Gillanders, of a son.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Major Brunton, of a daughter.—Ditto, the Lady of A. Falconar, Esq. of a daughter.—In the province of Malabar, the Lady of Capt. J. Shaw, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of S. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter.—8, at ditto, the Lady of J. Dickens, of a son.—10, at Madras, the Lady of M. Fitzgerald, Esq. of a son.—14, at ditto, the Lady of W. Bartlett, of a son.—Ditto ditto, the Lady of J. Underwood, Esq. of a son.—19, at Patna, the Lady of Captain G. Wilson, of a son.—21, at Calcutta, Mrs. Stewart, of a son.—26, at Madras, the Lady of S. R. Lushington, Esq. of a son.—29, at Chittagong, the Lady of P. Coales, Esq. of a daughter.

OCTOBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of C. Robertson, Esq. of a son.—9, at ditto, the Lady of T. R. Dent, Esq. of a daughter.—13, at Patna, the Lady of J. Barton, Esq. of a daughter.—21, at Patna, the Lady of J. Shaw, Esq. of a son.—27, at Calcutta, the Lady of J. Palmer, Esq. of a son.—28, at ditto, the Lady of R. C. Birch, Esq. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. Skelton, of a daughter.—At ditto, Mrs. Cafey, of a son.—At St. Thome, the Lady of Mr. Davis, of a son.

NOVEMBER 10, at Calcutta, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of a son.—11, at Madras, the Lady of C. Smith, Esq. of a son.—13, at Bombay, the Lady of Capt. R. Blackall, of a daughter.—16, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hungerford, of a daughter.—19, at Bombay,

the Lady of Captain A. Spens, of a daughter.—21, at Lucknow, the Lady of J. Lumsden, Esq. of a son.—22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter.—Ditto, at ditto, Mrs. White, of a daughter.—26, at Benares, Mrs. Francis, of a son.—28, at Masulipatam, the Lady of Capt. J. Goldsworthy, of a daughter.—30, at Calcutta, the Lady of G. H. Barlow, Esq. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Madge, of a daughter.—At Malda, the Lady of W. Creighton, Esq. of a son.—At Ruffapuglat, the Lady of Capt. H. Mercer, of a daughter.—At Bombay, the Lady of Capt. Powell, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Skelton, of a daughter.

DECEMBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Fairlie, Esq. of a son.—Ditto, at ditto, Mrs. Hutteman, of a son.—3, at ditto, Mrs. Walter Smith, of a son.—7, at ditto, Mrs. Blancy, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. W. Green, of a son.—8, at Mugletore, the Lady of J. Goldingham, Esq. of a son.—9, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Farquharson, Esq. of a son.—11, in Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Montague, of a son.—14, at Calcutta, Mrs. Conyers, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Futtyghur, the Lady of Captain M. Fitzgerald, of a son.—19, at Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Gillmore, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Mugletore, the Lady of Capt. T. Hart, of a son.—Ditto, at Vizagapatam, the Lady of Capt. Preston, of a son.—20, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Tweedale of the Hon. Company's ship Earl Fitzwilliam, of a son.—26, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Patton, of a son.—29, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hollingberry, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Jessore, the Lady of J. Wintle, Esq. of a son.—31, at Calcutta, Mrs. Sherman, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at ditto, Mrs. Ross, of a daughter.—In the province of Malabar, the Lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. of a daughter; and the Lady of C. R. Doolan of a son.

JANUARY 2, 1799, at Calcutta, Mrs. Blunt, of a daughter.—6, at Bankipore, Mrs. Dunn, of a daughter.—10, at Madras, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Parr, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Vipery, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Gordon of his Majesty's 29th regt. of light dragoons, of a son.—11, at Cuddalore, the Lady of H. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter.—Ditto, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieutenant P. Cartwright, of a son.—15, at Benares, Mrs. Stafford, of a daughter.—17, at Calcutta, the Lady

of F. Horsely, Esq. of a son.—21, at Madras, Mrs. Coulon, of a daughter.—22, at Innacondah, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, of a daughter.—28, at Cawnpore, the Lady of B. Mason, Esq. of a son.—29, at Chittagong, the Lady of J. Stonhouse, Esq. of a son.—*Lately*, in Fort William, the Lady of Captain Nelly of the artillery, of a son.—At Bombay, the Lady of the late W. Ashburner, Esq. of a daughter.—At Surat, the Lady of J. H. Cherry, Esq. of a son.

FEBRUARY 6, at Coolbariah, Mrs. Sair, of a son.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. J. Delamain, of a daughter.—10, at Madras, the Lady of R. Woolfe, Esq. of a son.—13, at ditto, Mrs. Penanetz, of a son.—15, at ditto, Lady Anstruther, of a daughter, which died the second day after its birth.—19, at Obbya, Mrs. Seely, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. Wiltshire, of a son.—21, at Ganjam, the Lady of Major General Cunningham, of a daughter.—24, at Bombay, the Lady of F. Reeves, Esq. of a daughter.—25, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hodgkinson, of a daughter.—27, at ditto, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, the Lady of H. Tolfrey, Esq. of a daughter.—At Kidderpore, Mrs. Burney, of a son.—At Madras, the Lady of Lieut. A. Jones, of a son.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. T. Dowell, of a daughter.—At ditto, the Lady of Capt. J. J. Bird, of a son.

MARCH 7, at Luckipore, the Lady of C. R. Crommelin, Esq. of a daughter.—10, at Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. J. Smith, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Major Frazer, of a son; and the Lady of A. Binney, Esq. of a daughter.—Ditto, at Futtyghur, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel J. Collins, of a son.—17, at Calcutta, Mrs. S. Jones, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. J. Hodges, of a son.—At Madras, the Lady of R. Sherfon, Esq. of a daughter.—Same place, the Lady of N. E. Kindersley, Esq. of a son.—21, at Madras, Mrs. Bishop, of a son.—22, at Vellore, the Lady of Major Haacke, of a daughter.—24, at Innacondah, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Kinsey, of a son.—At Manar, the Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a son.—At Tellicherry, the Lady of Major Disney, of a daughter.

APRIL 4, at Madras, the Lady of E. Watts, Esq. of a daughter.—23, at Berhampore, the Lady of Capt. O'Halloran, of a son.—28, at Serampore, the Lady

Lady of J. C. Pringle, Esq. Danish Commercial Chief, of a son.

MAY 1. at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Raban, Esq. of a son.—5, at Dinagepore, Mrs. G. Da Costa, of a son.—15, at Pubna, Mrs. Baston, of a daughter.—22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Kennedy, of a son.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Sir Thomas Strange, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL 13, 1798, At Calcutta, Mr. J. Parr, to Miss Bean.—16, at ditto, Lieut. A. Jones of the Hon. Company's infantry, to Miss A. Fairney.—20, at Vellore, Lieut. A. Gore of his Majesty's 73d reg. to Miss M. A. Urquhart.—22, at Bombay, C. Watkins, Esq. President at Fort Victoria, to Miss E. Bond.

MAY 1. at Calcutta, at J. I. B. Proby, Esq. to Miss Hayes.—2, at Cawnpore, Cornet Haigs, of his Majesty's 27th reg. of light dragoons, to Miss E. Fawcett.—5, T. C. Pattle, Esq. of the Hon. Company's estab. at Canton, to Miss Middleton.—12, at Calcutta, D. Ross, Esq. to Miss Gall.—15, R. Chase, Esq. Alderman of Madraspatnam, to Miss Neale.—20, at Calcutta, G. Prager, Esq. to Mrs. Preston, widow of the late Capt. Preston.—21, C. R. Crommelin, Esq. Commercial Resident at Luckipore, to Miss Wilkinfon.—Same day, at Calcutta, S. Laprimaudaye, Esq. to Miss Letch.—*Lately*, at ditto, Mr. W. Collier, to Miss E. Savage.—In the Malabar province, Capt. Grunmont, to Miss Draper.

JUNE 14, at Cawnpore, Maj. P. Powell, to Miss Collie.—16, at Calcutta, D. Campbell, Esq. Sub-secretary, to Miss Cowper.—19, at Calcutta, Captain T. Jaffray, to Miss Heard.—20, at ditto, Mr. J. R. Julford, Dep. Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Mary Vickers.—22, at Madras, R. Sherfon, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Taylor.—*Lately*, at Mausulipatam, Lieut. M. Bateman, of artillery, to Miss Wahab.—At Cochin, Lieut. Lawrence, of his Majesty's 77th reg. of foot, to Miss Knox.—At Calcutta, Mr. F. J. Bastion, to Miss J. E. Shaw.—At *St. Helena*, Lieut. Forbes, of the navy, to Mrs. Doveton.

JULY 1, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Le Clare, to Miss K. Shultz.—11, at Diamond Harbour, G. Jackson, Esq. to Miss E. Falls.—12, at Calcutta, Capt. J. Carnegie, to Miss Ogilvie.—*Lately*, at ditto, Mr. W. Bafon, Master in the Hon. Company's pilot service, to Mrs. Mary Riddeley.

AUGUST 2, at Itchapore, R. Campbell, Esq. to Miss E. Pasley.—5, at Mausulipatam, W. H. Gordon, Esq. of the Madras estab. and Sheriff of Madras, to Miss M. A. Johnstone, a beautiful and accomplished lady.—Same day, at Bencoolen, B. W. Cox, to Miss Johnson.—Same day, at Padaug, J. Prince, Esq. to Miss Wittenberg.—18, at Cawnpore, Mr. J. F. Muscilback, Commandant in the service of Ali Bahauder, to Miss A. Jones, daughter of Mr. Mustyn Jones.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Dinagepore, T. Parr, Esq. to Miss F. Rovarth.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. E. Moroney, to Miss Robertson.—Ditto ditto, M. L. McIntosh, to Miss E. S. Robertson.—Ditto, at Bombay, Lieut. J. T. Warren, to Miss C. A. Godwin.—8, at Calcutta, Mr. S. Evans, to Miss Stewart.—11, at Bombay, Maj. J. Bland of the Engineers, to Miss W. Bullock.—14, at Madras, Mr. W. Hope, to Miss Wheeler.—15, at ditto, Mr. Balfour, jun. to Miss Bell.—21, at Mausulipatam, Wm. Northan, Esq. surgeon, Madras, Estab. to Miss Dixon.—*Lately*, at Kiffengunge, Lieut. J. Gibbs, to Miss Smith.—At Madras, Capt. Prefect of the Hon. Company's ship, Princess Charlotte, to Miss Tolley, daughter of the late Col. Tolley.—At the *Cape of Good Hope*, Lieut. White, of his Majesty's 75th reg. to Miss Grindal.

OCTOBER 23, at Madras, H. A. D. Compton, Esq. one of the Attornies of the Court and Coroner of Madras, to Miss M. A. Carrere, daughter of the late Dr. Carrere, of that establishment.

NOVEMBER 11, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Morgan, to Miss Rozario.—14, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, S. H. Linzee, Commander of his Majesty's frigate, L'Oiseau, to Miss J. Clarke.—17, at Pondamallie, Lieut. J. L. Jones, Adj. to Miss Mackenzie.—21, at Calcutta, Mr. Lewis de Souza, to Miss M. Malow.—24, ditto, Mr. S. M. Lowder, to Miss Barnet.—*Lately*, Mr. J. B. Stacchinny, to Miss M. Harlow.

DECEMBER 10, at Berhampore, S. G. Leith, Bart. Brigade Maj. of his Majesty's troops in Bengal, and Adj. du-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General, to Miss Albina Vaughan.—11, at Kidderpore, Mr. Stark, to Miss Frances Cunningham.—20, at Gouthal, A. Stephens, Esq. Keerpooy, to Miss Toucher.—24, at Monghyr, Mr. Howe, Conductor of Stores, to Miss E. Stokes.—26, at Tiager, Mr. J. Shaw, Conductor of Stores.

Stores, to Miss Ferguson, eldest daughter of the Commanding Officer.—Ditto, at Calcutta, A. Wright, Esq. of Rungpore, sen. merchant, in the Hon. Company's service, to Miss Jessup.—*Lately*, at Hyderabad, G. Ure, Esq. surgeon to the residency, to Miss Blair.

JANUARY 1, 1799, at Surat, J. Vanderflood, Esq. of Cochin, to Miss A. Hubbard of Surat.—4, at Bombay, G. Keir, Esq. M. D. to Miss E. M. Goodwin.—7, at Bankipore, Mr. J. Feetenby, to Mrs. Ann Jones.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. F. Dormieux, to Miss A. Gladwin.—14, at ditto, Mr. R. Cashore, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss M. Dormieux.—19, at ditto, Mr. E. M. Sandford, to Miss S. Barraud.—27, at Calcutta, Mr. N. Mewrac, to Miss D'Cruz.—29, at Jaunpore, F. Lawrence, Esq. to Miss E. Cook.—*Lately*, at Bombay, E. Stewart, Esq. surgeon, to Miss M. Frederick.—At Point de Galle, Capt. R. M'Cully, to Miss Van Cump.—Ditto, Capt. E. Clarke of the Bengal artillery, and Commandant of that Garrison, to Miss Cara Beta de More.

FEBRUARY 2, at Calcutta, Mr. A. Thompson, to Miss C. Groce.—Ditto, at ditto, Mr. A. Roderick, to Miss A. Vass.—13, at Natore, Mr. D. C. Macrody, to Miss M. Fowles.—16, at Calcutta, Mr. H. Eastgate, to Mrs. J. Bidault.—19, at ditto, Capt. J. Hickland, to Mrs. de Prelaz.—24, at ditto, Mr. P. Malchus, to Miss A. Coera.—*Lately*, at Arnee, Maj. J. Blackwell, of his Majesty's 29th light dragoons, to Miss M. Whoop.—At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Col. Cockburne, to Miss A. de Wall.—Ditto, Lieut. J. Graham, 28th light dragoons, to Mrs. Fersen.—Ditto, Mr. Smith, Naval Store-keeper, to Miss Meyne.—Ditto Lieut. Sturt, 28th light dragoons, to Mrs. Yessel.

MARCH 2, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Lewis, of the York Hotel, to Miss E. Briggs.—8, at ditto, R. Cardin, Esq. of Mirzapore, to Miss Child.—11, at ditto, Mr. Fulton, to Miss L. Johnson.—17, at Cawnpore, Capt. J. Hodgson, to Miss Hardwicke.—19, at Bombay, J. Elphinstone, Esq. to Miss M. Robertson.—24, at Calcutta, Mr. M. Arthur, to Miss M. Kearney.—*Lately*, at the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Col. Crawford, 98th reg. to the charming and amiable Miss Barnard, niece to the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

APRIL 1, Calcutta, Mr. J. Settle, to Miss F. Walter.—3, at ditto, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, to Miss M. Whiff-

—18, at Madras, G. Read, Esq. Accountant in the Revenue Department, to Miss E. Routledge.—19, at Calcutta, Capt. R. Macgregor, to Miss Graham.—28, at Narrain Gunge, Mr. Cellibi, Constacki Mavrodeglio, to Miss Esmeralda Panioty.—29, at Madras, G. G. Richardson, Esq. to Miss E. C. Scott.—30, at Masulipatam, Lieut. W. H. Hewitt, to Miss Colgrave.

MAY 11, at Calcutta, Mr. F. Purchase, to Miss M. Mayer.—25, at ditto, Mr. J. Sirrel, to Miss M. Wright.

DEATHS.

APRIL 7, 1798, at Madras, the Lady of Colonel Spens.—12, at Chandernagherry, R. Hamilton, Esq. of the civil service, Madras estab.—17, at Madras, Capt. W. Hammond, late Commandant at Karical.—18, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. J. Cassidy of his Majesty's 12th reg. of foot.—24, at Bombay, the infant son of Mr. Newton.—27, at Calcutta, the eldest daughter of Lieut. A. Green.—*Lately*, on his passage from Bencoolen to Calcutta, T. Cudlip, Esq. a young gentleman of the most promising talents, of a fine taste in poetry, and, by those who knew him thoroughly, equally admired and esteemed.—On his passage to England, Lieut. W. Prescott of the Hon. Company's infantry; also, A. Spiers, Esq. surgeon, Madras, estab.

MAY 9, at Calcutta, Mrs. Maxwell.—17, at Chandernagore, Mr. Rouffean.—18, at Calcutta, the Lady of C. Thornhill, Esq. Master-Attendant.—Ditto ditto, Mr. J. Storey, victualler.—20, at Bombay, W. Spink, Esq. second member of the Medical Board.—21, at Vellore, S. Gradman, 2d Lieut. of his Majesty's Swifts reg. Demeuron, esteemed and beloved by his friends, and deservedly regretted by them.—22, at ditto, C. C. Kier, Esq. one of the attorneys of the Supreme Court.—20, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Keane, assistant in Commis. of Stores office.—26, at Chunar, Ensign S. Macgowan, of the Engineers.—27, at Madras, Captain G. C. G. Pitman, of the Engineers, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his amiable qualities and liberal accomplishments were well known and adequately estimated. He fell prematurely, neither pressed with the weight of years, nor the accumulation of infirmities. The disorder which hastened on his dissolution, is said to have been increased by an excessive sensibility, of which we lament the effect.

fect, though we cannot but revere the cause. His funeral was attended by Gen. Ross, Col. Gent, and several officers of the corps to which he belonged, and a number of private friends.—29, at Jugogopali, Capt. Darrah.—*Lately*, at Amboyna, Capt. C. Pickett, of the Bombay frigate.—On board the Hon. Company's extra ship Lion, Capt. J. Doherty, of His Majesty's 19th reg.—At Bencoolen, R. Maidman, Esq. senior merchant and resident at Crore.

JUNE 1, at Benares, Mr. J. Smith, merchant.—6, at Boglepore, H. E. Lutterlop, Esq.—13, at Kistnagherry, Capt. W. Rhodes, of the Hon. Company's service, and commanding Pinagra; a gentleman much esteemed by his acquaintance; whose death has deprived the service of a deserving officer, his friends of a sociable companion, and society of a worthy and honourable man.—17, at St. Thome, the Rev. Free Antonie, Vicar of the Dominican Church. He died after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience.—19, at Madras, at an advanced age, the Nabob Abdaul Waub Khan, Bahauder, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Nabob of the Carnatic.—26, at Calcutta, A. Marston, pensioner in the Hon. Company's service.—*Lately*, at Ramnaghur, Mr. C. E. Maclew, indigo manufacturer.—At Montapilley, B. Macmahon, surgeon, Bengal estab.—30, at Cawnpore, Col. J. M'Gowan, one of the most distinguished officers in the Bengal army. By the dint of his own abilities, he rose himself from the ranks to the honourable situation which he filled at the time of his death. He was an intrepid and gallant soldier, an ardent and steady friend, and an unassuming and upright man.

JULY 1, at Barrackpore, Lieut-Col. C. H. White.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Arnot.—4, at Tellicherry, Lieut. D. Phillips.—9, at Calcutta, Mrs. Paschal Deffa.—10, at Allahabad, Lieut-Col. A. Hearsey, Bengal estab.—13, at Calcutta, Mr. Syme, surveyor of the Antelope cruiser.—Ditto, at Monhyr, the infant son of Capt. J. Williams.—19, at Bombay, J. W. Laukheet, Esq. of the civil service of that estab.—22, at Madras, Mr. A. N. Brown, assistant surgeon, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—23, at Calcutta, H. Harvey, Esq.—26, at Bandel, Mr. M. D'Cruiz, aged 83.—29, at Monghyr, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. J. Williams. The fate of this Lady has been truly lamentable and

distressing to her friends. A fine boy, 20 months old, and the only child she had remaining in India, was attacked by a severe illness, which so early as the 2d ult. left no hopes of his recovery. On that day she was herself seized with a violent fever; and although she was in the last month of her pregnancy, yet she could not be prevailed upon to quit his bed-side, until the pains of labour forced her from him. On the death of the child, her strength and spirits entirely failed her; and she sunk under the affliction, 16 days after him.—*Lately*, at Rampore Buddessary, in the district of Purnea, Mr. W. White, sincerely regretted.—At Calcutta, Mr. C. Edwards.—At Madras, the youngest daughter of Lieut. Preston.—On his passage to the Cape, Mr. Baskett, second officer of the Hon. Company's ship Hawkesbury.—On board the same ship, Capt. Moor of the army.—On their passage from India to Europe: Mrs. Maule, relict of the late Colonel Maule; Mr. R. Westcott of civil estab. at the Madras Presidency; the Lady of R. S. Perreau, Esq.; Capt. Bunbury of his Majesty's 52d reg. of light dragoons; and C. Fordyce, Esq. of the civil service, Bengal estab.

AUGUST 3, at Chunar, Capt. W. Butler, Fort-adjutant and Barrack-master of that station.—5, at Arungabad, Noor-ud-Deen Hossain Khan, principal native agent of the British resident at Poonah, aged 64.—8, at Chunar, Capt. M. White, 8th reg. of native inf.—10, at Barrackpore, J. G. Hoare, Esq. of the infantry in the department of the Surveyor-General.—Ditto, in Fort-William, at the quarters of the Hon. Col. Wellesley, after a short but severe illness, in the 28th year of his age, A. Hunt, Esq. late Captain in the Royal Navy, and commander of His Majesty's ship La Virginie. He was an officer eminently qualified for all the duties of his profession, and distinguished for his urbanity in all the habitudes of social life.—13, at Calcutta, on board the ship Eurydice, W. Lockhart, Esq. of the Hon. Company's service, in the revenue department.—16, in Fort-William, K. Moore, Esq. aged 24 years, late surgeon on board His Majesty's ship La Virginie.—21, at Bombay, Miss H. A. Banatyne, daughter of Col. J. Banatyne.—23, at Arcot, Lieut.-Col. A. Macpherson, commandant of Amboor. He had been upwards of 27 years in the Hon. Company's service: He was particularly distinguished for his facility in acquiring

acquiring the country languages, and for the fluency with which he spoke them. He was an able and zealous officer, a pleasant companion, and a truly amiable man.—Ditto, at Kidderpore school, Miss C. M. Anderson.—25, at Calcutta, Mr. Soubise.—*Lately*, at Bencoolen, J. Maidman, Esq. resident at Croco.—29, at Madras, Mr. Polard.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Calicut, R. Lewis, Esq. Bombay civil estab.—6, at Calcutta, M. C. Andrews, much and justly regretted.—8, at ditto, Mrs. M. Jackson.—9, at St. Thome, Father Frs Luis de Santa Anna, Vicar General to the Right Hon. the Bishop of that place, aged 75.—Ditto, at Chunar, Major P. Macdougall.—11, at Bombay, Mt. C. Oram, assistant surgeon.—12, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Henderson.—13, at Pondicherry, Colonel Chermont, *ex-dévant* Governor of that place, a polished gentleman, and a zealous officer.—14, at Calcutta, S. M. Taylor, Esq. assistant to the resident at Lucknow.—17, at ditto, Mr. W. Cowley, after a long illness, husband of Mrs. Cowley, the celebrated dramatic writer.—Ditto, at Madras, Major T. Gordon.—19, at Hoogley, the Lady of the Hon. C. A. Bruce, and daughter of Sir Charles Blunt; a lady endowed with the finest talents, as well as with every female accomplishment, which, while they gave strength to her virtue, and confidence to the spotless innocence of her heart, served to dignify rather than command the native modesty of her manners. To a husband well qualified to appreciate her worth she was a loving and dutiful wife; to her father, she was an affectionate daughter, to her family she was a tender friend; and to her friends she was an estimable companion.—21, at Madras, Mr. J. Bray, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Suffolk; much regretted.—29, at Madras, Mr. Potter, many years merchant at that place.—*Lately*, at Columbo, Capt. C. M. Cloughfield, 29th reg.—At Serampore, Mr. P. Allen.—At Surat, the infant daughter of J. Price, Esq.

OCTOBER 1, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. Smith.—10, at ditto, the wife of Mr. D. Wilson.—20, at Ramnad, Lieut. and Adjutant S. Clarke, of the Marowa estab. Endeavouring to stop a Polygar at the fort gate from making his escape, about 3 P. M. he was stabbed through the body; and fell dead on the spot. He was a worthy man, and a diligent and brave officer. He has left a helpless young family of three children, with-

out any provision, to lament the loss of their departed father.—*Lately*, on board the Osterley, Capt. Mackintosh, Madras estab.—On her passage to England, the wife of Captain J. Campbell, Madras artillery.—At Jeggernatpursam, Mr. J. Garthshore, first officer of the ship Begler.

NOVEMBER 3, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Crossgriff.—5, at ditto, Mr. J. D. Mathews.—8, at ditto, the infant daughter of T. R. Dent, Esq.—11, at Bombay, Lieut. D. Gibson.—18, at ditto, S. Ince, Esq. senior merchant in the Hon. Company's service.—19, at ditto, after a lingering illness of eighteen months, the youngest daughter of J. Morris, Esq. aged two years.—Ditto, at Calcutta, S. Fairfax, Esq. a young man whose early virtues raised the fondest expectation in the bosom of his friends: to whom, and to society, he promised to become a most useful and valuable ornament. Mr. F. was the son of C. W. Fairfax, Captain of Admiral Lord Duncan's ship, the Venerable, on the 11th Oct. 1798. He went to India last year as a cadet, and was lately transferred to the civil service.—25, at Madras, T. Pelling, Esq. aged 76; late partner in the respectable and long established house of Pelling, De Fries, and Co.—28, at Calcutta, Capt. P. Campbell, late commander of the Surprise.—*Lately*, at Rungpore, Brevet Capt. Ulysses Brown, a gentleman much admired for his convivial qualities, and very deservedly lamented.

DECEMBER 2, in Fort William, Mr. Frampson, third officer of the Hon. Company's ship London.—4, at Calcutta, Mr. B. Hard.—Ditto ditto, Mr. A. Anderson.—12, at ditto, Mr. J. J. Haywood, assistant in the Surveyor-General's office.—14, at ditto, Mrs. M. Stephenson.—Ditto ditto, Captain Wagstaff, of the Engineers.—16, at ditto, Mr. W. Collier.—Ditto, at Hyderabad, Ensign G. Leith.—23, at Arnee, in the Carnatic, Col. H. Ashton, commanding his Majesty's 12th regt. of foot. He died in consequence of a wound which he received in an unfortunate duel with a brother officer. He was a man well known in the first circles of fashion in England; the friend and companion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom he had been recommended by the generosity of his heart, no less than by the elegance and urbanity of his manners.—25, at Bandel, the Rev. Free Joaquim de St.

Ritta, prior of that place.---29, at Vellore, Lieut. H. C. Jones, of the Hon. Company's infantry.

JANUARY 2, 1799, Capt. T. Williamson, Bengal estab.---6, at Madras, C. M. Buthby, Esq. one of the advocates of the Recorder's Court.---10, at Calcutta, Brevet Ensign J. Vickers.---11, at ditto, Mr. J. Hutchinson, assistant in the Military Board office.---14, at Benares, G. T. Cherry, Esq. senior Judge of Appeal; Capt. E. S. Conway; Mr. R. Evans; and Mr. E. Hill, Indigo planters. These gentlemen fell a sacrifice to the vindictive malice and brutal ferocity of Vizier Ally, the deposed Nabob of Oude, in the memorable massacre at Benares, which was planned and executed by that atrocious and profligate prince, and of which a particular account will be found in our Chronicle for the above month.---26, at Berhampore, Lieut. R. Fagan.---28, at Calcutta, Mr. N. Bacon.---31, at Barrackpore, Maj. Gen. A. Hardy.---*Lately*, at Burragong, Ensign G. Clephane.---At Madras, the infant son of J. Goldingham, Esq.---Drowned on the coast of Malabar, Mr. Henderson, chief officer of the ship Jane.---At Madras, Captain Lieut. J. Logan, Bengal estab.---At Gya, Lieut. T. H. Welsh, Adj. of the Ramgut battalion.---At the Cape, E. Hay, Esq. senior merchant, Bengal estab. and fourth member of the Board of Trade at Calcutta; a man valuable for his incorruptible integrity, pure honour, and ardent benevolence.

FEBRUARY 1, at Calcutta, Kissen Persaud Holdar.---5, at Serampore, Mr. C. Cole, formerly of Calcutta, aged 80.---15, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. D'Cruz.---17, at ditto, Mr. Pirie, watchmaker.---Ditto ditto, Mr. A. Coutts.---20, at Madras, Miss M. J. Friend, daughter of Mrs. Fitzgerald.---21, at Chingurah, Mr. F. Strother.---24, in Fort William, J. Musgrave, Esq. surgeon in his Majesty's 76th regiment, much regretted by his brother officers.---*Lately*, near Hyderabad, Major Simpson, late in the service of his Highness the Nizam, and formerly Baggage-master to the British army on the Continent, under the command of the Duke of York.---At Calcutta, Lieut. and Adj. R. G. M'Millan.---At Pondamallie, W. Beville, Esq. assistant surgeon.---At Madras, the infant daughter of Mr. Reynolds.---On his passage to Madras, Capt. T. Stevenson, of the Hon. Company's infantry, and com-

manding Rajahmundry.---On the voyage from England to China, Captain Esphin, of the Company's ship Airley Castle.

MARCH 1, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Ingram.---Ditto, at Burdwan, R. Ireland, Esq.---2, at Bombay, Lieut. G. Bowson.---3, at Dacca, J. Herbert, Esq.---7, at Bombay, the infant son of Captain Holmes.---14, at Nagore, the Lady of C. Harris, Esq.---Ditto, at Trincomallée, Lieut. W. H. Gordon.---17, at Calcutta, Captain Cowlishaw, of the Bengal native infantry.---20, at ditto, Mr. E. Daniel.---Ditto ditto, Mr. R. Moss, late post-master of Kedge.---21, Mr. W. Hastings, who fell from the chopper of a boat, and was drowned.---Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. S. Joseph, late interpreter to Sir W. Dunkin.---24, at Mazagon, suddenly, Nabob Havatt Saib.---30, at Chinsurah, Miss M. Stalenberry.---*Lately*, on board La Forte, Mr. Riddell, late of the ship Lord Mornington.---Killed on board his Majesty's frigate La Sybille, in the action with La Forte, Captain R. Davies, of the Bengal estab. Aid-du-Camp to the Governor-General, and Fort-Adj. of Fort-William. He was a brave and skilful officer; in the army no less distinguished for his knowledge and public spirit, than in private life for the amenity of his manners and the purity of his heart.

APRIL 8, in Fort William, Mr. T. Sherwin.---24, with Col. Brown's detachment, near Errood, Lieut. Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart. 19th regt.---*Lately*, on board the Exeter, Mr. J. Holmes, supercargo, formerly of Calcutta.---At Bombay, Capt. C. P. Oliffon, formerly of Tranquebar.---Ditto, Mr. W. Maughan.---On the Malabar coast, Capt. Scholl, Gilkey, and Thompson, of the Hon. Company's infantry.---At the Cape, Admiral Sir Hugh Christian.

MAY 2, at Fort-William, Master J. Wade.---4, at the house of Mr. R. Ledlie, at the Powder Mills, W. Johnson, Esq. attorney of the Supreme Court, and Clerk to Mr. Justice Royds.---Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. T. Babet.---5, at ditto, Mr. M. Rock.---6, at Alibetoor, on his way from the grand army to the coast, for the recovery of a constitution worn out in the service of his country, Lieut. Colonel J. Murray, commandant of the 1st reg. of native cavalry.---10, at Calcutta, the Rev. Mr. J. Z. Kiernarder.---Ditto ditto, C. Coates, Esq. of the Honourable Company's civil

civil service.—11, at Vellore, Col. R. Sale.—14, at Madras, the Lady of Sip T. Strange, Knight, Recorder of that place.—15, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. Charleton, of the coast artillery.—23, at the house of T. Muir, Esq. Chouringhee, after a painful and lingering illness, in consequence of the wound he received in the engagement between La Sybille and La Forte, on the 1st of March, in Balasore Roads, Edward Cooke, Esq. Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and Commander of his Majesty's ship La Forte. Little of our humble praise is required to the memory of an officer so honoured, and of a man so beloved; the glory of his own splendid achievement, as it was his highest reward, so it is his noblest encomium, and the affection of his friends, which formed the happiness of his life, is the best tribute that can be offered to his virtues. The merits of distinguished

characters are indeed seldom discriminated with due impartiality; but in the praises which have been bestowed on him for whom we now mourn, the voice of friendship and the language of truth are the same; and the faithful page of history will transmit his name to posterity with undiminished lustre.—26, at Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. T. Woodhouse, in the pilot service.—27, at ditto, the Lady of Mr. W. Tulloch.—Lately, at ditto, Mr. W. Macleod, of 73d reg.—At Madras, Major Macdonald.—On board the Company's ship Bulbridge, on his passage to Europe, Lieutenant Murray.—At Calcutta, Mr. Hodgson, writer.—At ditto, Lieut. Brooke, of the Madras estab.

By the last accounts from India, we are sorry to learn, that the Hon. Major-General St. Leger, died suddenly at Ceylon some time in May last.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE.

[Although the following papers do not come in the order of time, we have placed them first in our Supplement, on account of their importance.]

Translations of authentic PERSIAN PAPERS found in the Palace of Seringapatam, after the reduction of that Capital by the Army under the command of Lieutenant General Harris.

THE PERSIAN PAPERS, of which the following numbers are true translations, by N. B. Edmonstone, Persian Translator, were found in the palace of the late **TIPPOO SULTAUN** at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies, or original documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore; or, subsequently, by members of that Board, and also by **HUBBEE-OLLIA**, head moonshy (or secretary) to the late **TIPPOO SULTAUN**.

The papers from No. 1, to No. 20, inclusive, relate to the alliance between **TIPPOO SULTAUN** and the French nation.

The originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20, are memorandum books, partly in **TIPPOO SULTAUN**'s own hand-writing, and partly in that of his head moonshy, and of several of the principal officers of his government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original memorandum books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the chiefs or secretaries, was pointed out and attested by **HUBBEE-OLLIA**.

The papers subsequent to No. 20, exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between **TIPPOO SULTAUN** and **ZEMAUN SHAH**, the King of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late **TIPPOO SULTAUN**, either with a view to denote, in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute sovereignty and independence, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from those motives combined, changed the æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the offices of government; of the divisions of territory and terms of revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and measures; substituting names of his own invention, for those which are in use in every other part of Hindustân. The æra which he adopted, is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Caili-Yoog, or fourth incarnation of Vishnû, according to the mythology of the Hindûs. It consists of successive cycles of sixty years each, every year bearing a distinct name, and of these cycles eighty-one are said to have elapsed.—**TIPPOO SULTAUN** invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto the æra of the birth of **MAHOMMED** (or rather that of **MAHOMMED**'s assumption of the character of God's Messenger) which was thirteen years prior to the Hijerah.

The

The series of papers here printed, forms but a small part of the voluminous correspondence found in the palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that correspondence occasions the following collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late TIPPOT SULTAN had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of faith, truth, and honour, and by descending to artifices the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a man and a sovereign.

No. 1.

[The whole of the original of this number is in Tippot Sultan's own handwriting.]

Names of the Sirdars (or chiefs) of the French nation.

Five select Sirdars, possessing the supreme authority of France: the title of their office—*Pouvoir Exécutif*. They are also called *Membres*.

Official designation of the assembly of five hundred Sirdars, constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sirdars above-mentioned—*Conseil des Anciens*.

The official designation of the two persons out of the assembly of five hundred, composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius—*Aux Représentans du Peuple*.

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief, on the part of the French nation in India, is General Citoyen Mengalon.

The commander of all the French ships—*Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la République*.

Name of the chief of the Mauritius—*Malartique, Gouverneur Général de L'Isle de France, et de la Réunion*.

Names of the three islands be-

longing to the English—Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey.

On the English island, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooffeea, an hundred years ago; the English Rajah put the Rajah of the Cooffeas* to death, and took possession of his country.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

What occurs to my mind is this; To retain the Frenchman, Ripaud, as a vakeel, ostensibly as a servant: to purchase the ship which he has brought, load upon it black pepper, and other articles of merchandize. To send two confidential persons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French nation, and require Christian forces. The officers of each department to commit in writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this.

Subject adjutted, 25th March, 1797.

On the 2d April, 1797, two persons,

* Cooffeea seems intended for *Ecoffais*, Scotch; and the Rajah, for one of the kings of Scotland.

persons, Meer Ghoolaum Ally, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French nation, and Hufsun Ally, and Meer Yoosuf Ally, to accompany the commander of the French ships, by name *Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique Francaise*.

Question to the Officers of Government:—What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

Answer:—1st. The French troops and French commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud * Sircar, in military matters, as well as with respect to † marches and halts. 2dly, After taking Cheenaputtan (Madras), it should be destroyed, and let the sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, territory yielding five lacks of rupees, to be given to the French; the remainder of the Cuddalore district to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The fort of Ginjee, also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the fort of Madras and the Black Town. The fort of Goa to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French. 3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The commander of the forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the commander of the French troops to act in concert. No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the commander of the French troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal as may be conquered, to be equally di-

vided between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French. 4thly, The question of war and peace with the English to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say, the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

On the back of the original:

O Protector!

Belonging to the Presence.

—
No. 2.

[The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Mohummed Rezza, the Binky Nabob.]

Answer from the Meer Meraun, & Heads of the Military Department.

Our humble representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or encouragement) to the French. Send those letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Christian force. That force to be directed against Calicut; and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sircar. After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sircar; and let it be taken into your Highness's service. The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable. Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary and paramount to every thing. In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness, and refractory disposition of the French, is evident to your Highness. Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sircar the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land

* Khoodadaud, literally signifies "God given." Tippoo Sultaun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.

† That is to say, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate his government.

land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Though the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sircar, still it would not be adviseable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically. We do not know what port she belongs to: and, therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship, under the name of a merchant ship, with a quantity of black pepper and rice, and dispatch her, together with two European navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sircar are unnecessary.

(Signed) MOHUMMED REZZA.
POORNEA.

On the back of the original:
Meer Meraun.

Subject adjusted on the 25th
March 1797.

No. 3.

[The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Syud Mohummud Khan, who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.]

*The Answer from the Meer Affos, or
Head Revenue Officers.*

It is represented as follows:—
Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud till two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English. It appears most adviseable not to send the two navigators, Ripaud's companions, until then. Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them. And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a

handle of this circumstance, to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them*. With regard to the amount of the French force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole. It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promise a great deal, and to fall very short in performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the servants of the Sircar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and dispatch them speedily. So that all three, proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country and return. After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important business as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the most adviseable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased at a fair price, we would recommend it your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action it is needful.

Dated 21st March 1797.

(Signed)

MEER MOHUMMED SAUDER,
MERAUN HOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Question on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar.—What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

How

* The English must be here understood.

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French is evident. If the scene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sircar would not be afforded them; nor could it. In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sircar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French nation? Unless, indeed, as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the French, the ports, islands, and forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, then an union may be effected. An alliance (literally *partnership*) with adventurers (literally *travellers*), men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business. Still, however, in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should, in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business.—Dated as above.

On the back of the original:
Meer Affof.

No. 4.

Answer from the Meer Yem, or Head of the Marine Department.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

An engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French nation, viz. That while the sun and moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sircar, and that they shall not act, with respect to the continuation of war or the conclusion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches

and halts (in other words military operations) shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

(Signed)

GHOOLAUM ALLY,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMED.

Subject adjusted on the 25th March, 1797.

It will be proper to send two respectable persons, as upon a trading concern; and it is advisable to ascertain the state of things.

(Signed)

HAUFEZ MOHUMMED,
MEER GHOOLAUM ALLI,
On the back of the original:
Oh Protector!
Meer Yem.

No. 5.

[The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Ghoolaum Ally.]

Answer from the Meer Suddoor, or Head Department connected with Forts and Garrisons.

What your Highness has stated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's design to send for a French force, we recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwise, after involving you in a contest, they will secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness knows they formerly did in the midst of the war at *** (*name illegible*) when they separated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of respect.

(Signed)

THE SUDDOOR.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendship has very long subsisted between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French, and this circumstance

circumstance is well known to all. Owing to the friendship subsisting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sircar, the sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French nation; and many have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three powers* (literally *persons*) and the commotions they set on foot, by which they inflicted misery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sircar, was entirely owing to the attachment subsisting with the French; for otherwise there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French nation are well informed of these events, and probably are not regardless of them: be it therefore declared, that if a respectable French army shall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, supplies of provisions shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the arrangement of the country shall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect must take place, viz. That such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sircar shall revert to the Sircar; and if such new territorial conquests may be made, half shall be retained by the Sircar, and half be granted to the French; also, that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French shall endure while the earth and skies remain; that the continuation of war, and the conclusion of peace, with the enemy, be decided by concert between the two states; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (given to the Sircar.) To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

Subject adjusted, 25th March, 1797.

(Signed)

GHOLAH ALLY,
MEER SUDDOOR.

On the back of the original:

Oh, Protector!

Meer Suddoor.

No. 6.

[The whole of the original of this number, is in the hand writing of Shaikh Ismaeel.]

Answer of the Meer Khauzin, or Treasurer.

I recommend that the following proposal be made to the French:

"The Khoodadaud Sircar having furnished such troops and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate with those of his Highness, and render themselves masters of the country of (*name illegible*) which is in the way; and having stationed garrisons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of your country which has been taken possession of by the English. After regaining the country so taken by the English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established between the two states. Until the conquest of the country of (*name illegible*) be effected, provisions for your troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sircar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions, &c. expences for such troops of the Sircar as shall be sent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar is at a great distance; and afterwards let the accounts be settled."

(Signed)

MEER KHAUZIN.

* English, Nizam, and Mahrattas.

Subject adjusted on the 25th March, 1797.

I beg leave humbly to represent, —Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other persons be at the same time sent empty-handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original:
Meer Khauzin.

No. 7.

[The whole of the original of this number, is in the hand writing of Ahmud Khan.]

*Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, or
Heads of the Commercial Department.*

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what a/s it is; whence it comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of those, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present, however, it is adviseable to retain him in the service of the Sircar, and next season make this liar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear adviseable and politic. Kibleh* of the world! The French are not

firm to their engagements; when, through the assistance of the Khoo-dadaud Sircar, they shall have acquired possession of territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the world! Your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English, and to that end it is adviseable that you should take some one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the Prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind! The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these: the territory of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which passed into the hands of the English, to revert exclusively to the Sircar; whatever other country and forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sircar and the French. In the same manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above. Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sircar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by consent of, the Khoodadaud Sircar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the treaty of peace the French should be for, and the Sircar against, then, neither that treaty of peace, nor that point to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sircar, but such amount, more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence, your Highness may be desirous of disbursing upon application, might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with

* The points to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.

with the French force, to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the control of the Sircar, and not to take any step without orders; and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the presence. Kiblah of religion and the world! Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season. Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two respectable persons belonging to the Sircar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive at the commencement of the season. Protector of the world! We have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(Signed)

SHAIKH AHMUD,

MOHAMMED ISMAEEL.

Mullick-oo-Toojar.

Written the 24th March, 1797.

Subject adjusted on the 25th March, 1797.

On the back of the original:

Mullick-oo-Toojar.

No. 8.

Observations submitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultan, on the subject of the Negotiation proposed to be opened with the French, through the Channel of Ripaud; with a rough Draught of the Propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultan himself.

The first part of the original is in the hand of Mohammed Rezza, the Binky; the second in that of Tippoo Sultan.]

VOL. I.

In the name of the most Merciful God!

The representation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highness, as it is also to us; and the statement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumsee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is also well known to your Highness. From first to last, the language of this man has been that of self-interest and falsehood; nothing has resulted from this business, and nothing else will come of it. From the erroneous statements of this scoundrel, the strongest doubts have arisen; and even his request for permission to go a hunting to the distance of eight or ten coss, is very suspicious. When so much chicane, covetousness of money, artifice and deceit, are apparent in that short distance, what may not be expected in so long a voyage with the moallims (navigators or mates) his associates? The transacting of affairs of such vast importance, through the medium of such a low fellow, tends to throw discredit on the transaction. It is hoped that your Highness will procure moallims of a better description; and that your Highness, after procuring authentic intelligence of the state of the war, &c. between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the season. If these doubts and suspicions had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better. With respect to the conquest of Nizam Alli's country, please God, at a proper opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers (literally *persons*) may be made to repent (their designs); the question depends upon the union of the

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three

three powers*. When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, although the other two powers (*naukussaun*) should unite, yet through the spiritual aid of the religion of the holy Prophet, the chastisement of those two powers may be effected with a suitable force, agreeably to your Highness's wishes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed those of three. By the favour of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your possession*); the chastisement of those two† disgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this state will probably be much better effected at a season of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (meaning Ripaud.) To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Written on the 8th March, 1797.

(Signed)

The Representation of the Five Departments of Government.

[After two blank leaves in the memorandum book, occurs the following, in Tippoo Sultaun's hand writing.]

PROPOSITION.—From the tenour of Ripaud's discourse, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his superiors sent him to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sircar is affected towards the French nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the 9th of the month Kammeree (or it may mean the lunar month) of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mahomed, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an associate of Ripaud's,

made before the six departments of the government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a merchant ship, they came out to plunder the ships of the English; that neither is servant to the other, but that they share in common. The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sircar, therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of disturbance. However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *house*) of Nizam Ally, the other two hereticks (meaning, it is to be supposed, the English and Mahrattas) would still unite. Is it or is it not best to depute the four Sirdars to the French nation? Commit to writing what is adviseable upon this head. Dated as above.

N. B. This proposition would appear to be addressed as a query to the departments.

Four persons, holding offices under the Khoodadaud Sircar, are vested with full powers, and sent to negotiate friendship between the two parties. If they (the French) are disposed to establish friendship, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sircar, let them satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French also satisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from *them*: and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army: and let three of the said Sirdars be sent, with two French Sirdars, on a ship of war to Europe, to negotiate with the French nation.

* The word in the original is *nau-kussaun*; *kussaun* signifies *persons*, and the addition of the privative *nau* conveys the signification of *worthless*: the English, the Mahrattas, and the Mahrattas, are designed by the expression.

† The term in the original is *yellow-faced*, an expression of contempt, and apparently applied to the English and Mahrattas.

ation, and the other Sirdar to be sent with the officers of the French army to this quarter. Please God, the interests and satisfaction of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the enemy of the French nation be effectually exterminated.

No. 9.

Translation of Queries, by the Persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultan to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France; with Answers to the same.

The queries in the original manuscript are in the hand writing of Mirza Baukir (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly), and the answers in the hand writing of Mahommed Rezza, the Binky Nabob.]

the name of the most Merciful God!

Oh Protector!

Question from Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Ally, Hussun Ally, and Meer Ghoolaum Ally, to the departments of the Khoodadaud Government: "Are we whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the government to be vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprised in the five articles, or to be subject to the Sirdars?—Let us be informed exactly."

Answer from all the members of the six departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Ally, the suddoor:—"You are vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprised in the five articles."

Answer from Ghoolaum Ally, the suddoor: "To the exception of formal engagements; you are vested with full powers with regard to other political points."

Question the second: "Conformably to our instructions, after

our arrival at the Mauritius, we shall make the following proposition to the French Sirdars: "That they satisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the same with respect to them. That they then send an army, accompanied by one of us, to the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, while the remaining three proceed, accompanied by two Sirdars of their nation, to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting matters and satisfying our minds. Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this proposition, answer, that they are but servants; and with respect to military co-operation have only authority to attend without hesitation, if our sovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, although when arrived at the presence, they will in person enter into formal engagements, and attach themselves to his Highness's service, and obey his commands—In such case, what are we to do?"

Answer from all the members of the six departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar, excepting Ghoolaum Ally, Meer Suddoor: "If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object to enter into formal engagements, you must endeavour, by every device in your power, to induce them. If, however, they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist upon that point."

Answer from Ghoolaum Ally, the suddoor: "Unless they enter into formal engagements, you should not bring an army."

Question the third: "After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, shall we or shall we not proceed to Europe?"

Answer unanimously from all the six departments of the Koodadaud Sircar: "You must use due exertions to obtain a formal engagement;—should they, however, at length not consent, you should proceed to Europe."

Question the fourth: "After our arrival in Europe, if the managers there should likewise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do?"

Answer unanimously from all the six departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar: "You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they absolutely will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses, and return. If you find no alternative, setting aside the formal obligation, you will obtain from the ministers a counterpart of the agreement, consisting of five articles, and, parting upon good terms, set out for the presence."

On the back of the original:

Oh Protector!

No. 10.

[The original of the following memorandum, and the five articles annexed to it, is in the hand writing of the late Tippoo Sultann. The drafts of letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand writing of Hubeeb-Oola, the Sultann's head moonshy, and the remainder, in that of Mahommmed Rezza the Binky Nabob. The whole is upon red-coloured paper.]

In the name of the most merciful God!

On the 2d of April, 1797, the propositions from the Khoodadaud Sircar were made to the French nation, through Francois Ripaud, an European: and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Ally, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Ally, Meer Yem;

and Meer Yoosuf Ally, Meer Alf; together with letters from the presence. By the favour of God they will arrive in safety. Before the proposition was declared, the said Francois Ripaud, of his own accord, standing up, took the oath of his nation, and kissed the national cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five articles hereunder particularised, were caused to be written. A copy of the hookumnaumeh (*or paper of instructions*) to all the four persons, is also inserted hereunder.

Article 1. That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the nation of the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation, be so firmly established by oath and engagement, as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place. If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (*contracting*) parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation. The French officers to be obedient (*to the Sircar*.)

2. Owing to (*my*) connexion with the French, the English uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Ally Khan, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sircar, took (*from me*) three crores, and thirty lacks in specie and half (*my*) country, and otherwise occasioned (*me*) heavy losses. All these circumstances are fully known to the French nation. Moreover, the French nation has it at heart to expel the English from Hindustan; it is therefore written that the French nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoodadaud Sircar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India.

India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace (*with the English*) may be agitated in Europe, information is given, in the first instance, to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the question to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sircar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sircar, all the rest of the British territorial possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner such of the ships, islands, and ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (*our*) hands, together with all stores and effects to be equally divided.

3. As far as 10,000 soldiers, 10,000 negroes, &c. to be landed; and ships of war in proportion to the number of troops to be in attendance at sea, until the conclusion of the war. Whatever money, military stores, and grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sircar, as shall also carriages, horses, and bullocks. After the conquest and partition of the country and forts, accounts shall be settled with the French for the money that may have been expended. The French officers and their troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sircar, with respect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river, (*K'bauree*.) To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the possession of the Sircar, after taking the fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French. The army of the Sircar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the shortest in the way, advance as far as

Mafulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sircar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, shall be dispatched jointly with a French officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one shall, upon all occasions, support the other in its operations.

4. Should any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sircar, both parties shall join to punish that power. As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French nation shall consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and both parties shall unite to chastise and repel them.

5. Four persons holding offices under the government of the Khoodadaud Sircar, have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sircar, let them satisfy the Sirdars above mentioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army, and let them dispatch to Europe on a ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sircar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French officers and troops. Please God, by this arrangement, the interest and satisfaction of both

parties will be promoted, and the enemy of the French nation will be completely exterminated. On the 5th of the Ahmedy, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showal (answering to the 2d of April, 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

[Here follow the drafts of five letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French legislature in France, and at the Mauritius; of which translations appear in No. 3, addressed—Au Pouvoir Executif. Au Representans du Peuple (at the Mauritius)—General Citoyen Mangalon—Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartique, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Re-union.]

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of address, &c.

N. B. The above drafts of letters are in the hand writing of Hubbeeb-oola, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshee.

Copy of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoofof Ally, Meer Gboolaum Aily, and Hussun Ally.

Having appointed you four to carry on a negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five articles annexed to this. Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God and of his messenger; and keeping engrained on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Akfah mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions. According to the sacred writings, "Be obedient to God and to his messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you." To obey a prince of the faith, is a

duty. To fulfil this duty of obedience, four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, viz. zunn (*woman*), zceet (*existence*), zurr, (*money*), and ze-meen (*land*).—God defend us!—The undue coveting of these four things, reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a K, kauffer (*hereticks*), kerauz (*swine*), and kulb (*dogs*), which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness. Thus, it is summarily recorded in books: "hereticks and all their brethren; dogs and all their tribe; swine and all their race; are equally impure." The fidelity which is to be practised, is of four kinds: first, the fidelity of the eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sircar, you prevent him: secondly, the fidelity of the ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to loyalty (*or fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the presence, or to some officer of government: the third is the fidelity of the tongue; that is, to utter the expressions of loyalty, of praise, and gratitude; to recommend and to shew the example of loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of the Sircar: the fourth is that fidelity of the hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the service of the Sircar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musket against the enemy. In short, all the faculties of the eyes, the ears, the tongue, and the hand, must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his messenger who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly.

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ordingly. The Most High hath said, "I know the secret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever present with him."—Again it occurs in the Huddees (*traditional sayings of the prophet*), "The giver and receiver of bribes shall both enter into hell." You must not, in the first instance, give yourselves out as being employed in an ambassadorial capacity; but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sircar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants. On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability with the European aubaine, and one or two dob'haussées (*interpreters*), with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, come to sell your merchandise. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house (as you have come a long voyage), you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose of your effects. You must enjoin the European aubaine not to communicate the secret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two persons possessing the general control of affairs. Their designation is "Au Représentans de Peuple."

The name of the commander in chief in Hindustân, who has come out with that appointment, is "General Citoyen Mangalon."

The name and designation of the commander of the French navy, are "Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique."

The name and designation of the chief of the Mauritius, are "Citoyen Malartique, Gouverneur General de l'Île de France et de la Re-union."

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to say, you will tell them, that they must by no means pay you the compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor show open marks of friendship towards the Khoodadaud Sircar, nor outwardly show you any attentions; in order that your mission may not become public. That after your landing, wheresoever they may assemble in private and send for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship. What is meant, is this; "That you four should meet the above-mentioned Sirdars privately; that you should, in the first instance, offer compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your discourse to general professions of friendship. Of the five Persian and five French letters which are entrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian and another in the French language, addressed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directory*), in deposit. With respect to the remaining four Persian and four French letters, addressed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained), you will, in the first instance, leave the French letters in deposit in the ship, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Persian letters: and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, rise up and deliver to them the letters according to their respective addresses, with your own hands. You must first find out, in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sircar; that you will completely ascertain; and then, at a private conference, you

you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters respectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission. It is a known saying, "The pleased labourer succeeds in his undertaking." You will also state, that on account of the secrecy of your mission, jewels and khelauts, (*honourary dresses*) &c. tokens of friendship, have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, but that, please God, when a meeting takes place with the presence, which, through the divine favour will soon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be shewn. Such are the friendly sentiments which you must express. In short, you must in private, with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition, that is to say, ascertain, if, from the tenour of their discourse, they are desirous of cultivating friendship with the Khoodadaud Sircar, and are inclined to send an army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sircar. After ascertaining this, you will propose to them, that both parties should mutually ratify their assurances according to their respective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the enemy. If they should agree to send back with you an army under the command of a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you by oath and engagements, you will, in the same manner, give them assurances under oath and engagement. Should they, which God forbid! merely agree to send an army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French

language, and deliver the same to them, receiving from them a counterpart; and sending Meer Yousuf Ally with the troops, the remaining three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of their ships, and proceed to France; and, by the favour of God, being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the ministers; and proceeding into their country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favour of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them. That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sircar, originated in the deputation of the ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sircar to France, which formerly took place. That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the sun and moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily. Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encrease of friendship. You will explain to them, in detail, the five articles which have been committed to writing. You are well-wishers and faithful servants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and you wish well to the votaries of the faith; exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality.

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You must persuade them to act according to the five articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties; and causing them to draw out a treaty (or engagement) accordingly, make them sign, seal, and deliver the same. You will also draw up and deliver a treaty (or engagement) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the presence, and delivered to their Sirdars (*meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their nation in India.*)

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the troops, &c. together with the ships of war as specified in the five articles, as also arzees (*addresses*) from them to the presence; and letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my seal and signature. Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the country, and of the three crores and thirty lacks of rupees, which their enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their nation. This requisition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French nation (*at that place*) that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that nation and the Khoodadaud Sircar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they

shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a ship with you, and a confidential person (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however, (which God forbid!), find them averse to the alliance between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts; and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a single circumstance, affix thereto your seals and signatures, deposit it in a chest, and repair to the presence.

If the European navigators who accompany you, should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten cannon foundries, ten ship builders, ten manufacturers of China ware, ten glass and mirror makers, ten makers of ship blocks (*literally wheels*) and wheels (or engines) for raising water, and other kinds of wheel-work, and workmen versed in fine gold plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sircar. You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these articles, as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of provisions (*literally grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and transport them hither. Please God, after your return to the presence, you will

will deliver up these instructions.

On the 2d of April 1797, (about 9 o'clock, *a. m.*) the original of these instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mahommed Meer Affof.

This copy is written in the hand of Mahommed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, please God, you will give an answer on the following day. You will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest; and the answer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French language; but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak through an interpreter; yet if the interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French; excepting, however, one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French language, because, while an interpreter is employed, they (*the Sirdars*) cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it; you must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language,

whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no clove or nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sircar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius, to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the presence by a French ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

The sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Hussun Ally, Meer Yoosuf Ally, and Meer Gboolaum Ally, that, provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French nation, it matters not though they expend from one imaumee to five lacks, *still* however on condition, that the engagements take place.

No. 11.

[The Original of this number is in the hand-writing of Hubeeb-oolla, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshy.]

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumab (or Instructions) addressed to Mirza Mahommed Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Ally, Meer Gboolaum Ally, and Meer Hussun Ally.

It is hoped that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Coriaul (*Mangalore*), and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship *Affud Ellanbee*, set out towards the place of destination. Immediately on your arrival at Korial, you will load on the ship, black pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging

belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two navigators, by name Maçon and Ambaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary, and appoint them to the duty of navigators on board the ship. You will also place with them, in the same capacity, and for the purpose of instruction, the three mussulmen navigators, by name Abdool Kurreem, Moosa, and Fukkeer Mahommed. Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian; and they (or you) and the other navigators and Sirdars make themselves masters of the art; you must also calculate the ship's progress. For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sircar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the island; one or two men among them, who are versed in navigation, you must also join with the other navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest. You must dispose of the pepper at a good price, and bring the cash with you. You are appointed to conduct this commercial expedition; and the pepper, together with the ship Affud Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the All-merciful, and into your charge. Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the pepper to advantage, you must carry it there, and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ships bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done. Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher, also

understands the science of navigation.

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable governors on the sea coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, that should Mirza Mahommed Baukir, &c. merchants by profession, arrive at any of your ports for the purposes of trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality, and respect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. articles at a reasonable rate, facilitate their departure, and shew them every degree of favour.

On the back of the original:

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah,

No. 12.

Question proposed by the Six Departments to Citizen Francais Ripaud, as follows:

Previously to the present period, (persons) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar went to France, for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French nation; and in consequence of this, the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sircar; and the losses which they occasioned to the Sircar are well known to the whole French nation, as well as to yourself. The favour and kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sircar to the French, are also well known to the whole nation; yet the peace which the Rajah of France concluded with the Rajah of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sircar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding,

his

his Highness, regardless of the representations of his well-wishers, and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them: We therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you will state, What are the actual intentions of the French nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a prospect of their speedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the four departments there are four officers of high rank; first, the Meer Meeraun, or war minister; the second, Meer Yem, the minister of marine; the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the superintendant of commerce; the fourth, Meer Affof, the superintendant of the country (*revenues*.) It has been determined to send off these four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdars of the French nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, give confidence and satisfaction to the French nation, at the same time receiving from that nation similar assurances, confirmed by personal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar of the Mauritius, and the Commander of the ships, Citizen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique, consent to this, and will they, or will they not, send off the four officers above-mentioned immediately to France?—If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation, and the character of their general professions (*with respect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprise us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers above-mentioned at the Mauritius, will the said Chief

repair to this place, with a large army or not? Inform us of this. You have already tasted the bounty of the Sirdar, and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

No. 15.

[This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete draft of the Letters to the French Legislature in France and at the Mauritius]

Heads of intelligence respecting the Country Powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Ally Khan:

Nizam Ally Khan is extremely ill and at the point of death. He has three or four sons, who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sircar is supported by the chiefs of that state.

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas:

The head of the state threw himself off the top of his house, and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country.—The troops of Zemaun Shah, Duranne, have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them.—The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindustan are disaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sircars (*meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas*) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and

and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum (the late Vizier *Assef-ud-Dowlah*) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut district, the Rajah of Cotingerry has slain, in battle, near a thousand English soldiers, and three or four thousand native troops. The whole of the Calicut district is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the English authority. The Polygars, that is to say, the Chiefs of the Masulipatam, Ellore, and Arcot districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the son of Abdool Wahaub Khan. In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

[Here follows a memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men of the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the same as appears in No. 1.]

On the 9th of October 1797, letters of the same tenour were written to the four persons undermentioned:

Au Representans, General Mangalon, General Malartique, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follow:—The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated to Meer Yoosuf Ally and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not you will consider what they may state as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendship by these

two persons. Last year (when I proposed to send an embassy) the season for the sailing of the ships was at an end, and therefore the departure of the embassy was postponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon silvered paper.]

On the back of the original:
Intelligence.

No. 16.

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan's Ambassadors to the 1st of France; written on their return from the Embassy to Mangalore.

Hussun Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the throne, represent as follows:

On Wednesday the 26th of April 1798, we landed in safety with the lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract statement of the force sent by Generals Malartique, Sercey, and Mangalon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the service.

Chapny, general of the land forces	1
Du Buc, general of the marine	1
Desmoulins, commandant of the Europeans	1
Officers of the artillery	2
Marine officers	6
Ship-builders and others	4
Officers, captains, serjeants, and linguist	26
European soldiers	36
Soldiers of the second description or half-cast	22

Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius — — — 99

exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker, who was sent from the capital (*Seringapatam*) with us; making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from

from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the suggestion of their chiefs, were disembarked and furnished with separate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Although there was no order from the presence for giving a daily *batta* (*extra allowance*), or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we having consulted with Mirza Mahommed Baukir and Meer Mahommed Ally, the Affos of Jemaulabad, fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the presence: But the chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the presence. A copy of the statement fixed by us, with copy also of the memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty!—The application made by the two generals for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two generals—two palankeens and two horses.

For the commandant of the troops, 10 officers, 5 captains, 6 serjeants, 1 linguist, 2 chief officers of artillery, and 1 watch-maker,

altogether 25 persons—they require 28 horses and 2 palankeens.

May it please your Majesty!—The various articles and baggage which accompany them, such as large chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men; and at the time of carrying this baggage over the ghauts, &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages. The season too of the rains, and for bad roads, is arrived and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the department of the affos, aumildars, and killadars, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aftaurch, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road: under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty!—In consequence of the rains (should perchance no halting place be found in the cultivated country) they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the troops accompany them, gondolehs (*the fly of a tent*) and small tents for the chiefs; they will also want provisions, goats, fowls, rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty!—Seven chests or casks containing nutmeg and clove trees, &c. which, agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them. It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the presence, and their dispatch, a

con

considerable period must elapse; that the rains were approaching (and God forbid that they should receive any injury). We, therefore, in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a guard, to take care of them, with a letter and an account of particulars of the names of the trees, which we translated from the account given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Affof of which is Meer Mahomed Ally) by baigaries (*persons pressed for public service*) and for their being transported from thence up to the ghauts. Having conveyed them so far, we desired also that they might be carried on, provided baigaries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust that lascars and others may be ordered from the presence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, That we have dispatched to your Majesty three letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Du Buc, who at the time of our landing gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty from a person named Monsieur L'Hermite: we also send three memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those which the chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our letter, which we hope will be duly received.—In addition to these, a separate account of the battle between the French and English ships in the roads of Tellicherry is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty!—
From the day of our departure on

board the vessel of that traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the interests of the Khoodadad Sircar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather, and his suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favoured with a dooly from the presence.

Dated the 30th of April 1798.

No. 17.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Bankir, &c. at Mangalore.

[To Mirza Bankir, Hussun Ally, and Mahommed Ibrahim; dated the 11th of May 1799.]

Your letter dated the 30th of April 1798, dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received; and the contents have been ascertained.

You state that Hussun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars and some European recruits; and the account which you sent containing the list of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence, has been received.

According to your request, two palankeens and two horses are sent for the two chiefs, and 28 horses for the other persons; a horse is also sent for Mahommed Ibrahim, and you will take the palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two palankeens to the two European chiefs, and one to Hussun Ally, you will repair to the presence with the Europeans. For the transportation of their baggage

300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will desire the European chiefs to leave their surplus baggage behind them, depositing it in a house, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them; by the blessing of God, after their arrival at the presence, their whole baggage will be sent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the presence.

An answer to their letters is transmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them. —They have been informed, that if it be necessary to bring every body with them, they will do so: but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their chiefs should repair immediately to the presence, and, leaving the men with the other chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mahommed, Mirda, and an hircarrah, for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the presence with the European chiefs. You will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper by the different aumils (*revenue officers*) of the talooks, and give regular receipts—An order for this purpose has been written, and is transmitted to you. Bearers for three palankeens with three duffadars, Jewajee Naick, Phenkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar guards, are sent to you.

Your dispatching the boxes containing the trees was perfectly proper: lascars have also been sent

from the presence for the purpose of bringing them on. You will bring the ship-builders who have arrived, to the presence, as well as the other artificers; and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in ship-building.

The letters written by Hufsun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negotiations, nor mention where they have been, or from whence they came. We desire you will cause Hufsun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the war, and a description of whatever they may have seen curious or interesting; having written all these particulars, you will transmit the narrative to the presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the presence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order for supplying necessaries which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mahommed. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted. You must all three of you write separate arzees when you have occasion to write.

To the Afsos of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemaulabad) for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the presence, and should even the

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month of Zehijah have elapsed, it is of no importance.

Endorsement.

Two large mares, 29 horses, and bearers for 3 palankeens, with 3 duffadars, Jewajee Naick, Phen-kajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar guards, are sent with Komaul Mahommed Mir-da, (or head) of messengers, and Nar-rana and Burfa Naick hircarrahs.

No. 18.

Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Islands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Hussun Ally, one of the Ambassadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Vessel, on the 15th December 1797.]

It has been ordered by the sacred presence, that (we) must bring 10,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, 100 guns and mortars, with their equipments and artillery men, with the French force. Provisions, carriage, conveyance, and military stores, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sircar—This article was not brought forward.

That we should forward as great number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced officers.

That the Generals who may be sent on their part (the French) be masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon; and, as our King is better versed in the systems of India, the French Generals must consult with him, and carry on operations against the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this war from the enemies of our King and the Republic, such as towns, forts, factories, effects, ships and vessels, money, &c. or whatever

cash or treasure be taken from nations in subjection to them; all these must be divided into two (equal) parts, one half for our King, and the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which the English formerly wrested from it by force of arms; such country will be retained by the Sircar, and they (the French) shall have no share in it.

Should the French Republic be desirous of making peace with the English, they are not to conclude such peace without our King being comprehended therein; because, after the treaty of alliance, the enemies of the Republic will be still the enemies of our King, and it would not be consistent with friendship and justice, not to include him in the peace.

Should any one in the service of the Khoodadaud Sircar enter the French camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and sent to the presence, in order that he may be punished according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and in the same manner, should any one of the French army enter the camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately apprehended and sent to the General of the French army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own customs.—This article was not brought forward.

Should these propositions be approved by the Republic, we request the leaders of the mother Republic, to transmit speedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a small vessel, in order that his Highness in person may set on foot a formidable and victorious army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close to Goa. Oh, French nation! with a view to the mutual

interests of the parties, our King intended to send several letters under his august seal and signature, with four Sircats of high rank, for the purpose of negotiating, upon a ship belonging to the Khoodadaud Sircar, to the chiefs of the mother country. But the apprehension of the enemy, and the unfavourableness of the season, prevented the measure. A standard of the Republic was, however, quickly prepared, and set up in the camp of Lally; (*his Majesty*) caused it to be saluted with three thousand guns* :

- Ripaud and Mons. De Bay can bear testimony to this fact. And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will support the standard of the Republic; Oh, French nation! if ye will but consent to these propositions, you need not hereafter fear your enemies; turn your thoughts only to the protection of your island, for our King will keep the English so employed and embarrassed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you: further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghans, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpose, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.

Oh Protector!
Supporter of the World, Health!

The particulars of our proceedings from our first leaving Jemaulabad, until our arrival (*return*) at the port of Coriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sircar, are as follow :

On Sunday the 5th of December 1797, we embarked: Ripaud oc-

casioned the delay of a day or two in adjusting the equipments of the vessel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor. After proceeding five or six cofs to sea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or six persons, came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the letters which had been entrusted to us for the Sirdars at the Mauritius; we observed, that our orders from the presence were, not to open the dispatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the present expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumstances, to take such a step. All our persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the khereetahs† also. We told him that he would be disgraced, and his improper proceedings be exposed among his whole nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of such a degree of treachery and misconduct: that until our arrival at the Mauritius, we respected these khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would sacrifice our lives, but we would do with these khereetahs as we had been directed by the presence. Upon this, he restored them to us. The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him the money which had been given to us by the presence, for him and his French associates, else (*said he*) I will go to Unbajee (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters, for plunder, and will

* Here follow the names of various implements of war, granary, ordnance, muskets, and rockets; but the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultan's system, it is not known what species are here designated. This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the national flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been established at Seringapatam under the auspices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultan is styled Le Citoyen Tippoo, was found in the palace at Seringapatam.

† Khereetahs are the bags or cases of tissue or silk, in which letters addressed to persons of rank are usually enclosed.

coast it five or six months. We answered, "you know very well, that the money which his Highness assigned for our expenses was entrusted to us in your presence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar; knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this request." Refuge of the world, health! He assigned for our accommodation, the place where the lascars are; there was no place for us to sleep or sit in; our inconveniences increased daily; at last we desired Ripaud to allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small boat, which was on the vessel, to sleep and eat in, until our arrival at the island. From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more (*water*) than what he allowed the lascars, and which only sufficed for drinking; it was not enough for cooking. In the course of the voyage he took two vessels; after taking the cargo out he released them. After ten or twelve days we steered directly for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a message to me*, proposing to recite to us the commands which your Highness had entrusted to him, respecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a translation of them, and make our representations accordingly at the island. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, had communicated to us in his (*Ripaud's*) presence, orders to this effect; that whatever he (*Ripaud*) should dictate to us or tell us, we should make our representations accordingly to the Sirdars above mentioned, through the medium of

Monsieur De Bay. Ripaud brought several papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several articles; which being done, he said, that they were in conformity to the orders of the presence, and desired that we would regulate our negotiations accordingly. It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered from the rain, and the motion of the waves of the sea. However, by the favour of God and your Majesty's auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 19th of January 1798, being arrived within two cofs of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the ship. He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality. He told him that we were ambassadors sent by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one (*on shore*) to give notice. The pilot immediately sent a lascar with a verbal message to the General; and in two or three hours† after a physician came to ascertain the people's health on board the ship. He sent for all the men who were on board the vessel, and inquired into the state of every man's health; he then came up to us, and made a salaam (*or obeisance*) and told us, that he would immediately send notice to the General of our arrival. We desired him to allot some place for our accommodation on shore, and enable us to disembark, adding, that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one (*else*.) The physician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons

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* The vakeels are designated throughout this paper by the term Ghoolaum, or slaves. Here the word is in the singular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The hours in this paper must be understood to mean the Hindustany Ghurry, consisting of about twenty-three or twenty-four minutes.

persons of rank with a verbal message, stating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day. We replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one. They replied, that it was very well; they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such orders as he might give; after this they went away. In the mean time, Ripaud carried the ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the river, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General; before his return, however, five or six Sirdars and two aids-du-camp of General Malartique's came to us on board the vessel, and told us that they must conform to the custom of their nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the soldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartique's house, by General Malartique's directions, who sent several officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his house. Accordingly we went on shore in the boat; and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars. When arrived at General Malartique's house, the General himself, General Sercey, the Members of Council*, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the house. The General seated us upon the chairs

close at his right hand. We presented your Highness's compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to inquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the presence for several years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends. I then took the kheretahs, containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the royal letters with respect. Upon this General Malartique arose, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also. General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartique told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august letter into the hands of General Malartique. I afterwards inquired who was the President of the Council: Malartique desired Monsieur Descombres to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our arrival, he came to the Assembly, and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartique that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the presence to be the interpreter between him (*Malartique*) and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in consequence of which,

* The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

he called De Bay to him, and observed to him, that in your Highness's letter, Yoofuf Ally was mentioned (*as the person deputed*) whereas our names were Hufsun Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this? This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered, that Meer Yoofuf Ally had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness, he had been set aside, and your Highness had deputed us instead; we then told General Malartique that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed. General Malartique answered, "at three o'clock we two* Sirdars will visit you at your place of residence;" we then took leave. General Malartique provided us both with palankeens, and directed the bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the island; and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At three o'clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned visited us; we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs, and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy. What do you wait for? his Majesty is ready to afford you succours; shew yourselves in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of the English, have rendered all the Princes of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look

upon the present time as a most fortunate opportunity; send a large army and an extensive train of artillery, to the assistance of our sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India. The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign and of the French! and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter. It is well known to the Republic, that both his late Majesty and our present Sovereign, have at all times been the friends and well-wishers of the French nation, have always sought their assistance and support, and made common cause in their wars against their enemies. The wish of our Sovereign is this, that, by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may become as honoured and exalted in India, as it is through Europe and among the Mussulmen."

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with provisions, military stores, conveyance, and carriage? We answered, That from the day of the landing of the French army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions; that is to say, rice, meat of every kind, and ghee (excepting, however, European liquors) military stores, conveyance, and carriage. They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a new military force, they would fit out two ships of war, and dispatch them with letters from themselves, together with your Highness's letters addressed to them four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank, to France; and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which

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we

* It does not appear who the other was.

we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the head aid-du-camp and * — Dewan —, to us; who said that General Malartique sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Mons. De Bay to General Malartique. Cherisher of the world, health! These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sircar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons.† — the head aid-du-camp, the other Mons. Magon, a captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartique, &c. And accordingly, on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed (23d January 1798), they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution. After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up, by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartique; viz. that in order to cement the basis of

friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship, subsisting between your Majesty and the French nation, might be confirmed, and that while the moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartique returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation was fully established; that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the moon retained her course; that the enemies of their state were the enemies of the French nation, that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French nation would effect, with the view of crushing the enemy; and that he was from his heart the devoted servant of your Sircar.

Refuge of the World!

In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavourableness of the climate, I was so much indisposed, that † — General Malartique's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill; in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first physicians to attend me, with a message, that, on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartique came accordingly; and after making inquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed: *That had he arrived four months before, he could have*

* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

† Name illegible.

sent us back with one thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Egypt, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch; still, however, he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed. He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sircar with respect to the establishment of factories? and desired us to send a memorandum upon the subject. The next day we caused De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartique; viz. "That your Highness had established factories at Muscat, at Kutch, at Busfora, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell; and that if he (*Malartique*) were willing that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at the Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly." Some days after, General Malartique sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sircar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favourable rate, and also that he would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days, I sent a note by *Monf. De Bay* to Gen. Malartique, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and clove, some European fruit-trees, fine-coloured and sweet-scented flowers, and, filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and send them

carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At 8 o'clock we received a visit from General Sercey. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house, and seated him on a chair. General Sercey said to us, that, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness. After that, we told him, that it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced navigators, several ship builders, and iron cannon founders; to which Gen. Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours, he rose. After this, Gen. Malartique sent a message by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the powder works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the powder works, and immediately on our alighting from our palankeens at the gate, we were saluted with 21 guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to Gen. Malartique and Gen. Sercey, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works. We answered, that it was just as they pleased; their pleasure was ours. They immediately rose, and shewed us all the works. We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They

then requested that we would go and see the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the powder works, we were again saluted with 21 guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home. The next day Gen. Malartique sent to invite us to go and see some fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly, an hour before the close of the day, we went to the place where the fire-works were to be exhibited. The second aid-du-camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story: at that time both the generals were not present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night, and seen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and see the armoury, the moody-khauna (*granary*), and the iron-manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day Gen. Malartique sent a verbal message by — Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the batteries and ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the batteries and ordnance: they caused several shots to be fired. After seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars, and returned home.

The next day we were informed by Descombres and the Dewan, that Gen. Malartique had sent a ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sircar; and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship; we told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sircar (in other words *recruits*), nor were such the orders we received from the presence. Five or six days after, Gen. Malartique sent a man to call us. He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sircar; whom he was about to send accordingly; and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the presence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the presence. General Malartique replied, "Were I to write to the presence, would it not be agreed to?" We answered, that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to Gen. Malartique by Mons. De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation represented to the presence that a considerable body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sircar, and that so soon as ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them; whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had

Had his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French recruits, his Highness would not have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the Sircar. From a regard to the antient union and established friendship subsisting between the two states, you deem it improper to send away the ambassadors of the Koodadaud Sircar empty handed, and therefore propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of the Sircar: but the object of the Sircar will not be answered by so small a body of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius; nor, indeed, can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every day, (*meaning for the purpose of being engaged*), and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they waved their demand for money here, and voluntarily repaired to the presence with us, under your orders, their pay must be fixed by the presence; else, suspending this business until his Highness can be informed, depute two vakeels of your own with us to negotiate the matter. As soon as such vakeels shall have arrived at the presence, and his Highness shall have stated to them the rate of pay and establishment, as allowed to Lally's force in the service of the Sircar, should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the accustomed rate of our Sircar, his Highness will send money with his ambassadors; and then you may enlist men and send them accordingly; in the mean time, do us the favour to give us our leave to return to the presence." General Malartique wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur Descombres and ... the Dewan, That he proposed sending Messrs.

Chapuis and Du Buc, with several other sirdars, to your Highness, with this view; that until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the presence, in quality of plenipotentiary; that the other Frenchmen might not by telling falsties, like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Du Buc might be deputed to France, together with your Highness's ambassadors, at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness; as by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the presence, that hereafter should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained at the rate and according to the customs of the Sircar, and sent accordingly. Refuge of the World! After the lapse of eighteen days, the ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wished to come, but were prevented by want of means. On being informed of this, Gen. Malartique sent word to us, that he proposed, in the course of five or six days, to send us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highness. Gen. Mangalon paying us a visit, we stated to him that it would be very desirable if he would accompany the troops destined for the service of the state; to which he replied, that when a considerable force should arrive from Europe for the purpose of subduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the presence; and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. After sitting two hours, he took leave. Four days after, Gen. Malartique sent for us to his house, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and

and then proposed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding, that he himself would accompany us on board of ship to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thursday, the 8th of March 1798, we set out. Arrived at the bank of the river's mouth, several Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and escorted us on board the ship, where they took leave. An hour after, Gen. Malartique, Mons. Chapuis and Mons. De Buc, came on board; and Gen. Malartique delivered to us the kherectahs containing the arzees to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor, and returned as soon as General Malartique had got on board the boat. The captain of the ship ordered the anchor to be hove; and in one day and night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Mons. Chapuis and Du Buc got into the boat, and visited the Governor of Bourbon; and returned, bringing with them four persons, who were desirous of proceeding to the presence. The captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor, shaped his course for Mangalore. Near the line we met with a storm, in which one of the masts of the ship was sprung (or carried away), and during the whole of the night the people despaired of their lives; but through the favour of God, and the royal auspices, in the morning the storm ceased.

Prior to this, I had the honour to write to your Highness a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry*, together with the disembarkment of the Europeans, and

their demands. Whence your Highness will have been informed of those particulars.

Dated 23d May, 1798.

No. 19.

Translation of the Narrative of Mahommed Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultan to the Isle of France in 1797.

CHAPTER I.—Account of the Departure of Hussun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, for the Island of Mauritius, on board a ship, accompanied by Ripaud, a Frenchman; also of the Conferences held at that Place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the under-mentioned particulars.

We, Hussun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim, on the 4th of December 1797, having embarked on board the ship ***** in company with Ripaud the European, in pursuance of the order of the enlightened presence, weighed anchor, and on the 8th January 1798 safely arrived at the Mauritius. The Sirdars of that place, in consideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sircar, came out to meet us with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the town at one of the best houses.

The four letters, addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, one to Gen. Malartique, the second to Gen. Sercey, the third to Gen. Mangalon, and the fourth to Gen. Descombres, were delivered; and these four chiefs received them with the greatest respect. They opened them, and ascertained their contents. They mentioned that two ships were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other ships as a convoy to them, altogether four ships; that they (the four chiefs)

* This alludes to the capture of the *Raymond* and *Woodcote*, Indiamen, in Tellicherry Roads

chiefs) should write to Paris an account of our arrival at Mauritius, on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a negotiation.

Your servants considered the departure of these ships for Paris, so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as presaging the success of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sircar. We observed to the chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the ships for some days, and send copies of the letters which they had respectively received from the presence, with their own dispatches on the subject of the negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known, and acquiesced in as soon as possible.

The chiefs accordingly, on due consideration, wrote what was proper. We also, taking advantage of the circumstance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note, one Mons. Magon, the other Mons. Pigon*, (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sircar) to act as vakeels (or *ambassadors*;) and after preparing an *hookumnaumah* (or *instrument*) containing ten propositions, the particulars of which will appear in a separate paper, we delivered it to them, and dispatched them on board the said ships for Paris, on the 22d of January 1798. By the blessing of God all the objects of the Sircar will speedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wishes; but it will be better, with a view

to give efficacy to the business, if vakeels be sent to Paris, with all possible expedition, immediately from the Sircar. At a former period, it was your wish to send confidential vakeels to Paris, for the purpose of promoting the objects you have in view; if vakeels had been sent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accomplished.

It is certain that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress; and that at this crisis the negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success: from the friendship of the chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some recruits and the establishment of a factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, such as succours for your country, and the conducting a negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be adviseable, however, to preserve a friendship between these chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sircar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with these matters have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows:

Having weighed anchor from the bay at Courial (*Mangalore*), we proceeded out to the roads and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and said that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him in what respect our chiefs had behaved ill towards him? He answered, that it was the order of our prince, that he should be supplied from the Sircar with all the stores and necessaries

* These names are too indistinctly written in the Persian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

ries for the ship, in the most ample manner, and that he should thereon be dispatched; that the Sirdars had furnished him with neither stores nor necessaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khan, Mullickoo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the sum of 325 pagodas, and had also taken a bond from him for the ship, and informed him that he must himself purchase the stores and necessaries for her. That he had, in consequence, purchased them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had sustained a great loss; he therefore wished to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year; and with a view to indemnify himself for his losses, he proposed to seize some of the enemy's ships, after which he would proceed to the Mauritius. We on this asked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the presence, and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue? we observed, that it would be proper for him to pay some attention to his engagement, and to have some consideration for the important business in agitation; that your Highness had treated him with great kindness, and that it would be well for him to exert himself cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sircar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied, that it was well; but that he wished to see the letters which had been written from the presence to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether they were the same letters or others. We observed to Ripaud, that it was the order of the presence, that we should deliver these letters to the chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherously to think of opening and reading them; and that he would be severely reprimanded for it.

Notwithstanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the letters addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four letters into the hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehension, immediately weighed anchor, and set off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.—Account of the Conferences with the Chiefs of Mauritius:

Who immediately on our arrival sent to us a doctor and an aid-du-camp, to inquire into the state of health of the ship's company, and to ascertain from whence she came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whose kingdom and country be the shadow of God! Afterwards a boat, highly ornamented, came off with several Sirdars to receive us; and they having placed us in it, and brought us on shore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greatest ceremony and respect to the house of Gen. Malar-tique, and all the chiefs and gentlemen rose with great deference, and made us sit down. They made inquiry after the health of your Highness. We replied, "God be praised, by the Divine favour, he always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his country, and in punishing and preventing the evil designs of his devoted enemies; and he has sent his compliments to all the chiefs." All the chiefs,

chiefs, immediately on hearing the word compliments, taking off their hats, and rising from their seats, offered their profound respects. Upon this we gave the four chiefs their letters. They asked what else there was besides the letters? We answered, a hookumnaumah*. They then sent to our place of residence, and observed, that in the evening they would call in on us and see the hookumnaumah. The four chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the hookumnaumah. We informed the chiefs, that Ripaud was present at the time of writing it, and that it would be well if he were called in. Gen. Malartique replied, that he did not send this European as a vakeel to the resplendent presence; "what then," said he, "has he to do here? He is second officer of a ship, and you are come from the presence, the shadow of God: whatever conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held with you." We thereon gave in writing to the chiefs the ten articles respecting provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses; and they have since sent, on their own part, those ten articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our return from the Mauritius to the Resplendent Presence.

The four chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sul-

taun: that at present they had no forces: that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three months ago; that had we arrived sooner, these ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert, to extirpate the English nation, and raising the standard of victory, and affording assistance and protection to the country of Hindustân, cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honour and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a short time a large army, and efficient succours, would be sent from Europe; and that they were ready to do every thing in their power to promote the service of the Sircar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

CHAPTER V.—The chiefs of Mauritius caused a proclamation to be made in the city, by beat of drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring island, inviting those to come forward who were desirous of entering into the service of your Highness.

After an interval of fifteen days, some

* Or paper of instructions; probably means the paper of propositions annexed to the diary of Hussen Ally.

some few men assembled, and the chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, seamen, gunners, soldiers, and artificers, they were about to send them with us to the presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours, and a large army, and not to carry away recruits: that had we come to procure recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay: that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased; but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the chiefs: who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service, on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise the men should be sent back on the same ship to the Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.—We submitted six propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

Proposition 1. That they should send two respectable persons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar to

Paris, for conducting the negotiation.

They accordingly did send two persons to Paris.

2. That we should enter into a treaty, that their standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sircar should be united.*

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3. That a factory should be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

To this they consented.

4. That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sircar some nutmeg and clove trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the presence with us.

5. That we would not carry with us to the presence the recruits, whom they proposed to send.

6. That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European, came to us at night twice during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said that General Malartique and the other chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had by a false representation to the presence brought us there? Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not, by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool (*Monteron*) had, at a former period, made a representation to the presence, recommend-

* In other words, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.

recommending that your Highness should send vakeels on your part to France, and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining succours. We, thereon, told Ripaud that he had delivered a statement to the presence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been sent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any such writing.

The second time that Ripaud came, he said, that Meer Ghoolaum Ally, speaking of the business of the negotiation, had mentioned, that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly suggested to the presence, the deputation of the vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Descombres, the first in council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and disrespectful discourse, saying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his release by stratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Descombres further asked, why your Highness, the Nizami, and the Mahrattas, did not unite and drive the English out of Hindustan? He said, it was certain that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the service of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they (*the English*) had peremptorily remonstrated with him, and caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much dissatisfied with the English, and

that it was his wish to produce a good understanding between your Highness and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Descombres, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen being assembled in consultation, it had been asked, whether in Hindustan the French had any ally? that at this time a friend of the Khooda-daud Sircar was present, who replied, that your Highness, for a period of forty years, had been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this, all the gentlemen were highly pleased.

We were informed by Monsieur Cossigny, that the * letters of your Highness, which had been sent to France under the care of Monsieur Moneron had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made inquiry of General Marlartique respecting Ripaud: he replied, that on his receiving your Highness's commands regarding him, he would take him into custody, and send him to your Highness; that the former vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as vakeels.

He shewed us the place in which gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a water-mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of powder with which the guns are loaded, is equal to two cartridges, and the balls for these guns weigh sixty pounds; they make the balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these guns, which they fire off.

The

* No copies of these letters have yet been discovered; their date is also unknown. It is evident, however, from Mr. Cossigny's letter in the French correspondence, that their object was the same as that of the embassy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a person of some note in the French revolution, was the bearer of these letters.

The balls carry as far as 200 yards. In this manner they fired off the great guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the gardens in which the nutmeg and clove trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the bridge (*or pier*) on both sides of which there are two batteries, and on each of these batteries there are sixty excellent guns, the balls of which being made red hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off; and by these balls the ships of an enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us fire-works of different sorts, (such as the Chuckerbaun and Taramundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with plays and music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the manufactory for guns, swords, cartridge boxes, and the various implements of war.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned general.

The island of Mauritius is in length sixty fathoms, and forty fathoms in breadth. The city is situated at the foot of a hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from * * * *

A Danish ship had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. All the chiefs of the council of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We inquired of * * * * why all the gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation. He replied, that after the French king was killed, a new system had been established: that there were five* chiefs of the first

order: that there was a Council of Ancients, consisting of 250, and a third order of young men, whose number amounted to 500: that these chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the state: that the Germans had made peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former with millions of money, had separated them from the French, and brought them over to their own party: that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interest two of the chiefs of the first order (*the Directory*), and a great number of those of the second and third orders: and that they secretly determined to bring about a peace between the French and English; that this being discovered by the other chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter nation, they thereon asked the chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a peace with that nation? They replied, that they had been seduced into this error by the instigation and artifice of the Germans; they in consequence put all these French chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5000 horse as a guard for the custody of them. The English ambassadors who had come to favour the scheme, took to flight†; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at Mauritius.

The

* Meaning the Directory.

† This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

The French declare to the English, that peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation that they were in forty years ago: that on those terms they certainly might have peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to subsist on the resources which they draw from Bengal, and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the kings of Constantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their vakeels (*ambassadors*) are assembled at Paris.

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars by inquiry at different places, have represented them to the presence to the best of our ability. To add more, were to transgress the bounds of respect. We trust that we shall be honoured with the kindness and favour of your highness.

CHAPTER VIII.—We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ship on the 7th of March 1798 we arrived in safety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thursday in the evening. General Malartique, and all the chiefs, came on board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the presence: they urged the captain very strongly to do every thing to promote our ease and contentment, and told him to carry us to Courial: the general, then addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your highness, had carried off a great deal of mo-

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ney on false pretences: that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, sent General Chapuis for the purpose of remaining at the presence; also General Du Buc, for superintending naval affairs; and Mons. Des Moulines, for the purpose of disciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to these, sent sailors, gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned these particulars verbally: and observed that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the presence. Thereon all the guns of the ship, and of the other ships, having been fired, the general returned to his house, and the anchor of the ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Courial: having taken on board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded straight to Courial.

The ship on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a patamar, in which there were some Malabar men; and we asked from whence they came? they said, from Cannanore: We asked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any English ships there or not? they replied, that there were two ships there, the Raymond and Woodcote. Immediately on hearing this news, the patamar was released, and the ship was steered towards Tellicherry. Every body, however, objected; observing, that as the vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpose of fighting. The captain of the ship replied, that after receiving accounts of the English ship, should he not go in quest of them, he should be highly culpable, and deserve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 10th of April, 1798, we arrived at Tellicherry

licherry, and found one ship at anchor there. Near the evening another ship had come into the road of Tellicherry, when on a sudden, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the ship, she was dashed to pieces on the shore—one man was killed by a stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another English ship, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ships had yet furled their sails, when the French ship, on board of which we were, went in between the two English ships which were in the roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of these ships to haul down their colours; upon which both ships fired off their guns, and an engagement ensued. The ship which had been previously at anchor, struck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off; but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ship, were anchored in the river (*or sea*.) The number of the prisoners, chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ships, we confined their crews on board our own ship.

In the morning, a Sirdar came on board our ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain: some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty. Both the prizes were dispatched to the island of Mauritius. We heard that the two ships were worth five lacks of rupees, and that the goods, money,

effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacks. The remaining persons having been sent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor, and pursued the route to Courial. At this time a two-masted ship hove in sight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we asked what ship it was? They replied, Tippoo Sultan's. Under whose charge? They said, that she was under an officer named Shaik Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ship further mentioned, that she had failed for Muscat, and having been driven back from thence by a storm, they had repaired to this quarter. The mate and captain of the ship, had on board three thousand bags of rice, and there was also a little black pepper. The French Captain was desirous of sending the ship to the Mauritius; but we represented to him, that the ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not at all proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The captain observed, if this ship belonged to the sircar, why had she come to Tellicherry, for the purpose of selling rice? We replied, that this was best known to our prince. They put eight soldiers on board the ship, and carried her to Courial.

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wednesday at noon, the 26th of April 1798.

On our arrival at Courial, we heard that an English ship from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Courial, where a French ship was at anchor under English colours: that the English, taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for water, and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay by supplying her with

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Secret Correspondence between ZEMAUN SHAH, King of Cabul, and the late TIPPOO SULTAUN.

THE following Numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29, inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This Correspondence, it appears, commenced before the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792; and the same ambitious and hostile views against the British power in India have marked it, from its commencement to its close.

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors, on the part of the Sultaun, to Zemaun Shah, in the year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindustan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.

The papers, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shah, to his ministers and agents, to the chiefs of Balochistan and Cutch, and the ministers of the latter, &c. to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but, as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of Government (though not inserted in this collection), and, in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22) recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of ambassadors, in both instances, as intimated in the following correspondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a translation is inserted in the printed correspondence, of the Governor General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other (forming No. 30 of the following selection) was forwarded by ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.

No 21.

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeh Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza, sent on an Embassy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the most Merciful, the Compassionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnaumah, or Instructions addressed to Meer Hubbeeh Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza.

It is proper that, on your departure from the capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the assos of that place,

you take shipping in company with Jewun Doss, the banker attached to the factory of the comptrollers of commerce, and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch. You will land at the port of Munderah, where is situated the factory belonging to the Khoodadand Sircar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the factory, and with the conduct of the derogahs, head officers in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the chief of Cutch, you will deliver the *honorary dress* and letter for

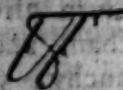
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for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the rajah, and the rajah's brother, and the minister Futteh Mahommed, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the rajah, and the other officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and deliver it over to the charge of Ghoolam Mahommed Abdool Muced Khan, and Jewun Doss, officers belonging to the commercial department. You will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two factories and of the rajah, and other matters, and transmit it, under your seals, to the presence, through the derogahs of the factory. If the derogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions.

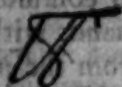
(Signed)



You will give notice to the merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpose, that the dealers in mares and horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off: that the horses will be purchased at Mangalore, and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice. Two declarations to this effect from the presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the servants of

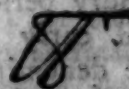
the two factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the merchants—three letters also, addressed to the assos of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the horses and goods of the merchants of Cutch, are sent with you; and you are desired to deliver them to the assos in question.

(Signed)



As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every day pay a visit to the rajah, as well as to his officers. An honorary dress has been conferred on the rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mahommed; which you will accordingly deliver to them—You will mention privately to the rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mahommed, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the presence, for the purpose of establishing a factory in the country of Nusseer Khan; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the merchants of foreign ports with the ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar; that, as horses are necessary, as one of the means of prosecuting holy wars, you are desirous of procuring a greater number for the soldiers and warriors engaged in this service, and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made this kind of representation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and, visiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favour of the presence, and render them subservient to the will of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

(Signed)



Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ship, you will repair to the port

port of Keranchy, and from thence to —, which is the place of residence of Nusseer Khan; and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nusseer Khan to this effect: "That you are come to his highness with letters and an honorary dress from the presence, and that you will have the honour to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the presence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his answer, proceed to the city of Nusseer Khan; and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary dress and letter, in trays; you will each present an *offering* of five Hyderu rupees, and one Ahmedy*; and you will offer, on the part of the presence, the salutations prescribed among the followers of the faith; and at the same time making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect: "That you had been ordered to wait upon his highness; and after being favoured by him with a guard, you were desired to proceed to Ajim (*or Persia*); and having seen all the curiosities of that country, and visited the tombs of the illustrious, you were commissioned to bring back with you the different rarities and choice productions of the country."

You will make a representation to this effect; and, after two or three interviews, you will observe to him, that countries belonging to the followers of the faith are united by one common interest; that in the Khoodadand Sircar sundry persons form an association, and carry on a commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to represent

to his highness, that if he will be pleased to favour them with a place for a factory at the port of Keranchy, and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a factory at that port, and carry on a commerce, paying his highness the established duties, according to the custom of his government; that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addressed a letter to his highness on the subject, and presented an honorary dress, which are ready at his service.

Having made a representation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dress; and taking his cowl (*or engagement*) and an order to the haukim (*or governor*) of Keranchy, with respect to the assignment of a place for a factory, you will proceed to that port, and fix on the spot accordingly.

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greatest prudence and circumspection, to the country of his majesty Zemaun Shah, and on your return also, you will visit Nusseer Khan, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will select a respectable person from among the merchants, for the purpose of conducting the business of the factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

(Signed)



On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the seat of government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the distance of one stage from the city, you will address a letter to the vizier and dispatch a message with it, by the head of the messengers, to this effect: that you had come to attend (*his majesty*) on the part of the

Khoodadand

* A coin equal to about a gold mohur.

Khoodadad Sircar, in the capacity of ambassadors, and waited his majesty's pleasure.

When the minister shall send for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your residence at the place which he may point out. At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and *honorary dress* with you, and present them to him in trays; you will each present an offering of five ahmedies, and, according to the custom of that government, you will pay the proper compliments, and, if it should be customary to sit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the vizier, you will do so; should it, however, be customary to stand up, you will remain standing; then, taking the letter and dress from the trays, you will place these at some distance in front of the vizier, and after the respects and compliments of the Sircar Khoodadad, in the manner prescribed among the followers of the faith, you will make many professions of friendship; observing, that all true believers are brethren; but you will pay at the same time due attention to the respective ranks of the parties. After having conversed together, you will represent, that "you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah*;" that you have repaired to the presence of his highness, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honoured with permission to pay your respects to his majesty.

You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having, through the vizier, obtained admission to the presence of his majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dress, jewels, and the saddles, and then present them in the manner which

the vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the court; you will also, according to the established forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up with your hands folded together. When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus paid your court through the vizier, in the manner which is proper for ambassadors, you will represent, that "you having come a distant journey from the exalted presence, have presented yourselves before his majesty; that many affairs of importance have been entrusted to you, which, at his majesty's leisure, you would represent to him."

Dated March 1796.

Written by Syud Hossain.

(Signed)

The first time of your attending the court of his majesty Zemaun Shah, you will each of you present an offering of eleven ahmedies.

(Signed)

An escort of nine soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Sircar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade. You will, at the different stages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the custom of the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of clothes

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for

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahommed.

for each of them, at the expence of the Sircar; and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baskets containing *banonary dresses*, and other articles belonging to the Sircar, which you will carry with you.

(Signed)

For the payment of the wages of the different servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 farookies; and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 imaumies, the value of which is stated in the account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four ahmedies of gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the nuzzurs (or offerings) mentioned above. You will take ten silver hyderces from the 500 imaumies before stated, and agreeably to the foregoing directions, present them as nuzzurs.

(Signed)

No. 22.

*Translation of a Paper intitled
Proposition to his Majesty Zem-
maun Shah.*

The imbecility and ruinous condition of the kingdom of Delhi, are more obvious than the sun—As therefore, Delhi, which is one of the seats of government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin, so that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon

the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit; but there are three sects of infidels in the way of it; and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the followers of the faith is necessary. If that ornament of the throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, should adopt [one of] two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith. One of them is as follows:

That your majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen, in whom you have confidence, to Delhi with an army; that this person, on his arrival there, should make the necessary arrangements, and, after deposing the infirm king, who has reduced the faith to this state of weakness, select from among the family some one properly qualified for the government: he should remain one year for the purpose of settling the country, and, taking with him the chiefs of the country, who are Rajpoots and others, direct his standard towards the Deccan, so that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and present themselves to him; whilst I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the sword of the faith: after these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards, the settlement of the Deccan may be concluded in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon.

The second plan is this:

If none of your majesty's nobles

This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemau Shah, which the ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

men should be sufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the state of your country and government, it is proposed that you should in person proceed to Delhi, and, having made the necessary arrangements there, establish one of your confidential servants in the office of the vizier, and return to your own capital. The person who may be selected for the office of vizier, must be a man of address and enterprize; that, remaining a twelvemonth with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under subjection the chiefs of the neighbouring country. The second year your majesty should also send from your capital a small army as a reinforcement: so that the vizier appointed by you, as above-mentioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hindustan towards the Deccan: should those infidel Brahmans direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the heroes of the faith in this part of the world shall be raised for their chastisement. After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the vizier acting on your majesty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the settlement of the country.

You are to make a proposition to his majesty to the above effect, and request him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly, under his majesty's hand and seal, adding, that if his majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission, and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the presence of your sovereign, and having also obtained from him an engagement

in writing, corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential person above-mentioned to the presence of his majesty: but that should his majesty desire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his majesty's confidential servant to the Deccan, and return with the writing from thence to the presence of his majesty.

No. 23.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

[The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahommed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sultaun. As the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the most part left out in the translation.]

Thanks to God, that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear that your majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of heretics and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal, and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two mosques

mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Askah mosque; and after prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the bestower of all things, according to the words of scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to those who aid the religion of Mahommed, and let us be of that number at the last day; destroy those, O God, who would destroy the religion of Mahommed, and let not us be of their number at the last day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your majesty, who is the supporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and successful over their enemies: I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me, his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war. The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahomedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned heretic. The report of your majesty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and direct com-

munication of sentiments with your majesty; but the obstacles to this are fully apparent to your majesty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is sufficient that two persons should have the honour to see * the new moon, in order to establish its actual appearance, the respected Meer Hubbleh Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza who are among the highest in rank in the Khooda-daud Sircar, and are worthy of admission to the presence, are now sent as ambassadors to your majesty's imperial court, with letters (which, according to the saying "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitute for personal communication;) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your majesty as it were by substitution; and that the foundations of friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved; and also, that the persons above mentioned may have the honour to represent to your majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the feeble condition of the faith in the regions of Hindustan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication. But besides this, I would propose, if it meets your majesty's

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* The Mahomedan months are lunar, and their commencement respectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's first quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obscures the moon at one place when it is visible at another, the evidence of any two persons, declaring that they have seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance, and the first day of the month (or moon) is assumed accordingly: should the moon, however, not be seen before the 31st of the month, the following day is considered as the first of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Musselmén of high rank, to salute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to send to each other congratulatory messages upon the occasion; hence the figurative allusion in the text will be easily understood.

approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your majesty's court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation, "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send, by the persons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of religion: I confidently trust that your majesty will gratify me by accepting them, and honour the ambassadors by admitting them to the presence, and by hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back again to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

[Here follows a list of the presents.]

No. 24.

Translation of a Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Gbuffar Khan, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

[After the usual complimentary address, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:]

The receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sohaay, moonshy, in the service of his majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my vakeels (*meaning those stationed at Delbi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supercedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his majesty, and that his majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the

direction of Hindustan, it was his majesty's design to honour me with marks of his boundless favour, and to promote the important objects in view. This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his apostle, "that, in this world, of causes and effects there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sircars: but in proof of the saying, "every thing depends upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity; thanks to God, that, through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand-fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this: with a view to display this my gratitude and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment two persons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inspire friendship, addressed to his majesty, the defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah. Please God, they will have the honour of paying their respects to you. I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points involving concerns both of a spiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the presence of his majesty, that you will enable these ambassadors to represent to him the points which have been entrusted to their verbal report.

May

May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

[Here follows a list of presents.]

No. 25.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Ghoolam Mahomed, the agent of Zemaun Shah.

Your pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood.

Your having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadaud Sircar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan; your having conveyed to him also the letters of my vakeels (meaning those stationed at Delhi) and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and zeal. The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, and your own friendly address, reached me through Moonshy Ram Sohaui and the vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sircar, afforded me boundless satisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that, continuing in the same manner to observe the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle, you will use your best endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increase cordial friendship and strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment. This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, are now forwarded by the respected Meer Habbeeb Golla and Meer Mahommed Rezza, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and who are de-

puted to cement the foundations of union between his majesty Zemaun Shah and my Sircar. Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters (to the ministers) and my address to his majesty, and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the presence; when they will represent to his majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been intrusted to their verbal communication. I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes, and to obtain for my ambassadors, as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

No. 26.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to Zemaun Shah, dated the 5th February 1797.

[After the usual address and exordium, as adverted to in No. 22, the letter proceeds as follows:]

By the favour of God, your majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has for the most part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity, and in establishing the basis of the true faith; and continues so to do. The fame of this, has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west, as the sun in the centre of the heavens, suggested to my mind that, agree-

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ably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the divider of the God-head," we shall unite in carrying on a holy war against the infidels, and free the region of Hindustân from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words, "O God, slay the infidels who have closed thy way! Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to them!"

I trust that Almighty God, for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end. And through the influence of the words, "Thine armies shall conquer," will render us victorious and successful. Through the aid of the Giver of all victory, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the Divine protection, and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which is surrounded by infidels, has stood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of scripture "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite astonishment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your majesty, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, by sea, with the utmost expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they

will have the honour of paying their respects to your majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication; your majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your majesty's agent Ghoolaum Mahommed Khan, of affairs to the south and east, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the sun of dignity and splendour rise from the horizon of success and glory!

No. 27.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffedar Khan, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers: dated the 5th of February 1797.

[After the usual complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, and Ameen-ul-Moolk have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, submitted the friendly address of the Khoodadaud Sircar to his majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his majesty's mind; that his majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nabobs Noor Mahommed Khan, Ameen-ul-Moulk, and Mool-la Abdool Ghuffar Khan, to dispatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his majesty's determination to proceed to Hindustân, has inspired my soul with confidence. May the Almighty, in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual desires! You further

ther intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I should commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that his majesty, uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands. Through the divine goodness, the hopes of the chief of the infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two respected Syuds Meer Mahommed Hubbeeb and Meer Mahommed Rezza, were deputed by sea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land), charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will represent to his majesty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be considered as authentic. The faded splendour of the faith throughout India is evident in every article; to describe it is superfluous. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

No. 28.

Translation of an Original Letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are

made at the shrine of grace for the increase of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments to the verbal explanation of your ambassador Syud Hubbeeb Oolla, and Syud Mahommed Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the ambassadors, requesting that two persons of your Sircar might reside at our court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season, and added new ardour to our mutual friendship.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the destruction of the infidels, and the extension of the faith of the Prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes, with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose; be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your situation and sentiments.

[Here follows a list of dresses, &c. sent as presents.]

No. 29.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to

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to Zemaun Shah, dated the 30th of January 1799.

[The ceremony, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative eulogium and benedictions addressed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.]

Your majesty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb Oolla and Syud Mahomed Renza, the ambassadors of the Khoodeesud Sircar has been received, has given increase to friendship, and augmented the sources of joy and satisfaction. Your majesty was pleased to write, that it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mahommed; please God, your majesty would soon proceed with a conquering army to prosecute a holy war against the infidels, polytheists, and heretics, and free the religion of these regions from the contamination of those shameless tribes, that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and repose and happiness be restored to the inhabitants of this country, and desiring that I would set my mind at

ease upon every point. This has been fully understood, and I have also been informed word by word of what your majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassadors; all which afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and polytheists may be destroyed, by the avenging sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest; and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendour by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English having received intimation of the arrival of the ambassadors of the sircar at your highness's court, and of the firm connexion established between the two states, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms against me*; and they have written†, that they entertain the design to subvert the religion of Ishaam. "Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Please God, they shall become food for

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparations of the British Government, to his connexion with the French.

† It appears from the testimony of Hubbeeb Oolla, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monthly, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honourable the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November, 1798; which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connexion with the French. Although Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Saadik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet, anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage, and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seigneur, and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and virulent animosity against the English, leave no room for surprize at his wilful perversion of this passage. A copy of the Governor General's letter in question, was communicated to his highness the Nizam; who, as a Mussulman, cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun: his highness, however, expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's letter of the 8th November 1798.

for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors. "Evil designs return upon the head of the inventor." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God—we have no support, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful, and the true apostle, the head of the true religion, the destroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependance upon those tidings of joy: "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the superior." I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion, to communicate affairs of great importance, when the interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before mentioned, are now a second time dispatched to your majesty's court, for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally; and from them, your majesty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the princes of Islam to feel, let your majesty display your grateful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels. "God will aid the pure heart and pious."

No. 30.

Translation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultan to the Grand Seignior.

[The following memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this translation.]

Tippoo Sultan transmitted to the Governor General, a letter addressed to the Grand Seignior (vide the correspondence between Tippoo Sultan and the Governor General), pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultan had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by ambassadors extraordinary.

Over this word is written, "The Governor of Madras."

"In this book are entered the drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zeman Shah, King of Cabul, and Fauch Ally Khan, King of Eeraun, under date the 10th February 1799.

[After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a series of pompous titles addressed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your highness's august letter, written on the 23d September 1798, which was conveyed through the English, honoured me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favour. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long subsisting friendship on the part of your highness. The objects of that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of religion, and defending the regions of Hindustan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when by the aid of God and your highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of

of opposition and estrangement be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union. This, which your highness did me the honour to write, has been understood.

By the favour of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the faith hold fraternity in religion; particularly the exalted Ottoman state and the Khodadaud Sircar (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and assisting each other. As this labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the faith. God is the protector and defender of the land of Hindustân; next to him, this suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not, and will not neglect the defence and service of the people. I am fully confident that your highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support, in all matters, to us labourers. All Hindustân is overrun with infidels and polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khodadaud Sircar, which, like the ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope from the supreme King of Kings, that as at the appearance of a second Adam, the religion of Islaam will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole country of Hindustân, and that all the sinful heretics will with the ut-

most ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of religion. Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the imperial throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindustân, are beyond the power of expression. A summary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A person, by name Daood Khan, an Afghan, was appointed to the subahdarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Delhi. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detested ships, and a few *infidels* on board, came to the coast, expressly for the purpose of trade; bringing with them some of the products of their country, such as knives, scissars, needles, china and glass-ware, for sale. After presenting several articles to the deluded subahdar, as an *offering expressive of submission*, they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single house, for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The subahdar complied with their request; and there the English resided for some time.

It happened, that the exalted firmaun of Behauder Shah, son of Allumgeer, Emperor of Shah Jehanabad (*Delhi*) addressed to Daood Khan, arrived, directing him to leave a trusty dewan in Arcot, and repair himself to the presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Daood Khan repaired to Delhi, leaving Saadut-oolla Khan as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the ministers at Delhi, Saadut-oolla Khan became a traitor, and usurped the dominions of the country. About that period, the English and the French applied to the subahdar for the grant of a

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little ground round about their houses; to which the subahdar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, each took possession of districts, and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut-oolla Khan died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Ally Khan, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poonah, and solicited military succours. Agreeable to his request, an army of the Poonah infidels, consisting of 50,000 horse, under the command of Rughoo Futteh Singh, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Ally Khan suffered his father Ally Dooast Khan to be slain in battle by the infidels of Poonah. After this, these infidels seeing the dissensions which prevailed amongst the adherents and relations of Sufder Ally Khan, plundered all the inhabitants of that

country, without discrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thousand men and women prisoners to their own country, and sold them to slavery: they also took prisoner Hoossain Dooast Khan, known by the name of Chunda Khan, who was the husband of Sufder Ally Khan's sister, and carried him to Poonah. In the mean time, Mortiza Khan, the governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Ally Khan, enticed the latter to his house, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ul-Moolk, the vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Deccan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-ud-deen Khan, subahdar of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Ally Khan, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Deccan. After this, Anwar-ud-deen Khan incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khan who was in confinement at Poonah, bribing the infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched against Anwar-ud-deen Khan, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-ud-deen Khan sought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun. (*Madras.*) Accordingly the English joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words, "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted,"—both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, sought assist-

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hauder Khan, and the French troops commanded by Bussy, quarrelled about the division of the plundered treasure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahauder Khan, and the other cursed Afghan chiefs, were slain, and precipitated to hell. Hidauyet Mohee-ud-deen Khan also fell in this engagement by a musket shot. The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Silaubat Jung, second son of Nizam-ul-Moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Deccan may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Christians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a state of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islaam, and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themselves into wells. Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity against the French.

In the mean time Nizam Ally Khan, son of Nizam-ul-Moolk, imprisoned his elder brother Silaubat Jung, and established himself in his room. A short time afterwards, when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Bussy marched from that city with his troops, and returned to Pondicherry. During these transactions Mahommed Ally Khan, in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khan, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodshed, the English and Mahommed Ally Khan, having pledged their faith to him, and under that sanction made him their

little ground round about their houses; to which the subahdar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, each took possession of *districts*, and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut-oolla Khan died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Ally Khan, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poonah, and solicited military succours. Agreeable to his request, an army of the Poonah infidels, consisting of 50,000 horse, under the command of Ruggahoo Futteh Singh, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Ally Khan suffered his father Ally Dooast Khan to be slain in battle by the infidels of Poonah. After this, these infidels seeing the dissensions which prevailed amongst the adherents and relations of Sufder Ally Khan, plundered all the inhabitants of that

country, without discrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thousand men and women prisoners to their own country, and sold them to slavery: they also took prisoner Hoossain Dooast Khan, known by the name of Chunda Khan, who was the husband of Sufder Ally Khan's sister, and carried him to Poonah. In the mean time, Mortiza Khan, the governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Ally Khan, enticed the latter to his house, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ul-Moolk, the vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Deccan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-ud-deen Khan, subahdar of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Ally Khan, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Deccan. After this, Anwar-ud-deen Khan incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khan who was in confinement at Poonah, bribing the infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched against Anwar-ud-deen Khan, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-ud-deen Khan sought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun. (*Madras.*) Accordingly the English joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words, "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted,"—both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, sought assist-
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prisoner, put him to death, and obtained possession of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the English had thus established themselves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conquest of Bengal. To this end, with the same treachery and deceit which has been above described, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal also for a spot of ground; and having obtained possession of sufficient for a single house, they there stationed their people as for the purposes of trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions arose among his children and relations; the English taking part with the one, they subdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependent upon them, obtained possession of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory consisting of four subahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni * (*Asoph-ud-Dowlah*), son of Shujah-ud-Dowlah. By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the English*) intruded themselves into that country also. What is more extraordinary is this: lately, Mirza Amauni sent an ambassador to Zemaun Shah, the King of Cabul. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the English Governor General†, who resides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a visit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the ministers of that country, caused Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the chastity of his widow, and plundered his house of mo-

ney and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of rupees: throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, science, and rank, the English have forcibly taken prisoners their wives and daughters, violated their chastity, and carried them off to their own islands and country: seizing the youths of the class of Syuds‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flesh of swine, proclaimed it by beat of tomtom¶. In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they set up swine butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life-time of my late reverend father, Hyder Ally Khan, disputes occurring among the worthless sirdars of the Poonah infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poonah state, treacherously murdered his nephew; the turbulent spirit of the chiefs, however, obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poonah: The Poonah ministers deceitfully selected a child, of two or three days old, from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the throne, and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Asoph-ud-Dowlah was called during the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are those descended from the Prophet.

¶ A species of drum—Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of drum.

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Rogoonaut Row : finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the presence of his late highness (*Hyder Ally*) soliciting his assistance. His highness prudently considering, that although it is declared "Heretics are impure," yet that it was more advisable to afford than refuse his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's creatures); with a view to the aid of Poonah, marched to Madras with a vast army: many engagements ensued, and many places fell; and Madras itself was near being taken; when it pleased God that his highness should end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace. Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sircar, I consented. Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sircar arrived at the Sublime Porte*; and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the presence. The English receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Islaam were about to league together for their destruction. They knew too, that they had given your highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore, uniting to themselves Nizam Ally Khan, and

the infidels of Poonah, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sircar for four years. At length, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the faith, had determined to slay their wives and families with their own hands, and rushing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the infidels into hell! The counsellors, the lords, and the respected sages of Islaam, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sircar, was in consequence of the deputation of ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was advisable by any means to accommodate matters for the present; to communicate to your highness all that had occurred, and joined with your highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the infidels. I approved the representation of my faithful servants, and surrendering three crores and thirty lacks of rupees in treasure, and half my country (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English having adopted a determined resolution to subdue the whole of Hindustân, and to subvert the Mussulman religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Ally Khan, and the infidels of Poonah, have for five years past been devising the means; accordingly they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to destroy the religion of Islaam: "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." The infidels of Poonah, in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins:

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to their friendship for them; in his letters to Zemaun Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

they have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor sightless individual of the royal family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price (*of that maintenance*) by paying adulation to those treacherous infidels. Near five hundred thousand of the infidels of the district of Calicut, Nuzzurabad, Zufferabad, and Ashrufabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto, "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to support the religion of Mahommed. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub*, in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoosuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle (*meaning the place at Medina where Mahommed is buried*), purporting that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of

my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter. For the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings both in this world, and in the world to come.

The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Ally Mahommed, and Syud Modaur-ud-deen, are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter, to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind, and with instructions to remain in attendance on your majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honoured by admission to your highness's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your highness. May the victorious banners of Islaam be ever prevalent, and every trace of heresy and infidels be wiped away!

[A letter to the same effect as the foregoing, was also written to Zemaun Shah; several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shah, are inserted in the margin of the draft.]

(True translations.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P.T.

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprising Mahomedan Sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the signal honours which are paid to Mahommed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the Prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

*Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, formed at Seringapatam by the
French Soldiers in the Corps commanded by M. DOMPARD.*

[First printed by order of the Right Honourable Governor General in Council, dated Fort
St. George, 12th August, 1799.]

May 5th, 1797, 5th year of the
French Republic.

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the pay of Citizen Tippoo, the victorious, the ally of the French Republic, to the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their strength and with all their power, in the administration and establishment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights, assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permission of their commander, in the parish church, on the day and year above mentioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the Navy of the French Republic, made the following speech :

"CITIZENS! Ye are all Frenchmen; your separation from your mother country has deprived you till this day, of the knowledge of your rights as free citizens. You have begun to know them in striking the white flag, which the nation held in execration, but which was the idol of your errors. There still remains a duty for you to fulfil, that is, to hoist the national colours, and to instruct yourselves in your rights. To learn what you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the duty of a republican to instruct his fellow citizens from his own feeble lights : I present to you the rights of man. It is from those rights that you will draw the republican virtues which are to aid you in subduing the effects of your former habits ; to assist you in accomplishing this end, I shall submit to you some constitutional ideas ; and as you live in an anarchy which must fill with horror every worthy man who loves and respects the laws, I submit to you a plan of laws, to be discussed article by article, and which, after being promulgated by your decree, shall have the full force of law. I have only to observe, that you should never depart from the republican laws, nor weaken them, nor transgress them.

"It is customary, when the people are met in a primary assembly, to nominate the eldest citizen provisional president ; to appoint two scrutineers, two secretaries, and two masters of the ceremonies. The president then explains the motives for the meeting, and desires that a president may be appointed, with the several officers already

mentioned, to enlighten you as to your rights, and to recall you to the respect due to the sovereignty of which you compose a part, to preserve order, that each may speak in his turn, freely and without interruption, on the subject only which is offered for debate. If a citizen has a happy thought, he will ask leave to speak : on a motion for order, all debate will cease ; after the citizen shall have finished his speech, and the ground of the motion being heard, if it is foreign to the question, the president will tell him so, and the discussion will be renewed."

Business was begun, by forming the primary assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest in years, was named provisional president ; the Citizens Vreniere and Dachiret, secretaries ; Citizens Dompard and Provoi, tellers ; and Citizens Juon and Abraham, masters of the ceremonies.

The president announced the motive for assembling the people to be, for instruction on constitutional principles, and for framing laws conformable to the laws of the Republic ; and that it was necessary to begin by the nomination of a president by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen president by a majority, took his place, and gave the kiss of peace and fraternity to Citizen Contoir. The election of secretaries then followed ; and Citizens Vreniere and Dachiret were chosen. The choice of tellers, fell on Citizens Questin and Julian : thence proceeding to the election of masters of the ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

The president opened the sitting, by reminding us of our duties ; of the love we owe to our country ; and recommending a speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the rights of man, which was followed by a lecture on republican principles,

ples, and by a plan of laws; all which was received with joy and acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present assembly, to the 7th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the principles of the constitution; and the discussion of the plan of laws, article by article, to be the order of the day.

Citizen Thouvenir, having requested leave to speak, said:

"Citizens! I speak in the name of my brethren—Yes, citizens, we have been in error—we knew not our duties, nor our rights, nor the standards which our nation displayed; we have made our recantation, and expressed our sorrow to Citizen L'Escale, who was unable to answer us; and the political interests of Citizen Tippoo, did not admit of changing our standard. This is the real cause of our error, which cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the nation: but it would now be highly culpable to display any colours, but those of our dear country; to which our hearts are entirely devoted, which we swear we will die to support, and to defend the sacred rights of citizens and of the constitution. We call for the burning of every thing that relates to royalty and to the ancient government; this is also the desire of our brethren in arms."

The assembly decreed, that every thing which related to royalty, and to the ancient government, should be burned on the day on which the national flag should be displayed, and the oath to the nation taken.

The president thanked brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every freeman.

The assembly then rose, and was closed on the day and year before mentioned, with hymns to our country. In proof of which we have signed these presents, after having heard the same read.

(Signed by 31.)

On the 8th May 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic), after having heard mass, the citizens composing the French party near Seringapatam, assembled peaceably, and without weapons, in the church. In conformity to the resolutions of

the primary assembly of the 6th instant, the president opened the sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed; and a citizen having asked leave to speak, said,

"Citizen Ripaud! We are filled with gratitude for the good instruction which you have given us: you have filled us with satisfaction; receive our acknowledgements, and administer to us the civic oaths which our brethren the French Republicans have pronounced; you have enlightened us regarding our rights; but alas! we have promised nothing to our mother country since the revolution; as our hearts are devoted to her, we wish to swear it."

All the citizens arose with acclamations, and supported the motion with a burst of feeling truly patriotic.

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requested Citizen Ripaud to give them some form of the laws of equality:

"Of what use is it (said he) to swear to respect the laws? It is necessary to have laws, in order to respect them. We live in an anarchy that must make a man of worth shudder; we must have laws to control us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to Citizen Contoir, as the most ancient in years, demanded to be heard, and said,

"Citizens! The patriotic zeal which you have shewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be expressed. Nothing can be more sublime than the sentiments of joy which you have manifested. Though you are the last Frenchmen who have sworn to defend your country, the ardour you have shewn convinces me, that you will not be the last to strike home at her enemies. Your request is as just, as it is lawful; in order to be governed by the laws, it is necessary for Frenchmen to swear to own no superior but the law which they have made themselves. I have laboured to satisfy you, being persuaded that I shall not meet with ingratitude; the punctual observation of what you are about to swear, will form your happiness. Can I refuse you? As I esteem and love you, I am ready to assist you with my feeble lights."

He then resumed the chair, and pronounced before the hotel, and under the national standard, this oath:

"I swear, before the portion of the French people here assembled, to support the republican constitution, to defend it, and my country, with all my strength, and with all my powers; to submit to the laws decreed by the

the convention, and to those which we shall frame, or to die in arms at my post, in the defence of the sacred rights of a citizen; to live free, or perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced, individually, the oath, according to the roll.

After the citizens had taken the oath, and the president had given them the fraternal embrace, he said,

"Citizens! The oath which you have just pronounced, and the kiss which I have given, are those of the whole French Nation. Evil to him who shall be perjured! You are now returned to and connected with your brethren the French, as they are united to you through my organs: They are your support, as you are theirs. Remember that your strength will consist in your union. That all hatred, all anger must be annihilated. Henceforward you must become a family of brethren. The love of your country must be the first principle of all your actions, then will you be truly worthy of the oath which you have taken."

"You have requested a form of laws—behold it!—you are at liberty to adopt or to reject the articles, as you may deem proper; but remember, that those articles which you may adopt, it will be beyond your power to infringe, because, by your adoption, you will have given them the force of laws. As the law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and nothing above you but that law, which is the characteristic of your virtues. Seeing that it is now noon, we will adjourn the sitting until two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, for the discussion of the proposed articles of the law."

Being re-assembled at two o'clock, the president announced that the discussion would begin by reading the first article, which was unanimously agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

Military punishment to be inflicted by the Council of Discipline. The Council of Discipline is to be composed of seven citizens of all ranks. Four voices against three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the law, whether it be for protection or for punishment.

THE LAW.

ART. 1. Every chief who shall not execute the law strictly according to the letter, who shall evade or transgress it, or who shall not execute the sentence pronounced by the Council of Discipline, is unworthy of command. He shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the functions of a citizen for two years. In case of refractoriness, he shall suffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The following articles were then

considered, and unanimously adopted.

ART. 2. All citizens, of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Resistance shall be punished by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

3. No citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of Discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

4. As the law has no punishments but what are absolutely necessary, every Citizen, in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the law.

5. A superior who shall ill-treat his inferior, shall, for the first offence, be put in arrest eight days; for the second, fifteen days; for the third, two months suspension from the service, from command, and from pay. [This law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.]

6. Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior, when commanded by him in the name of the law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse, or threats, the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

7. Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered, and deprived of the rights of a citizen for one year.

8. Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons. [This law was modified to three months instead of one year.]

9. Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any civil or military office.

10. Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior, shall be condemned to death.

11. All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the major commandant of the place, who shall inflict the punishment of twenty-four hours imprisonment for the crimes hereafter stated, *viz.* 1st, For offences against good manners: 2d, For disturbing any religious ceremony, and insulting its ministers: 3d, Ill language and blows between individuals: 4th, Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raising tumults, and making a noise at unreasonable hours, without permission.

12. Every citizen who shall hold unbecoming language on the subject of the constitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of Discipline, and for the first offence be put

put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third banished, as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be counter-revolutionary, he must be put to death.

13. Every citizen who shall betray any weakness before the enemy, or who shall endeavour to inspire his fellow-citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, shall be put to death.

14. All conspirators and traitors to their country shall be put to death.

15. All trepanners, enlisters, and deserters, assisting the enemies of the Republic, who may be seized, shall be put to death.

16. All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This Law applies to commanders, officers, subalterns, soldiers, volunteers, and sailors.

17. Every citizen deserting his colours in war time, and joining the enemy, shall, when seized, be put to death.

18. Every citizen emigrating with his property, shall, when seized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

19. Every superior commanding French Republicans, who shall basely surrender to an enemy, even of superior force, shall be put to death; and those under his orders, shall be punished with all the rigour of the law.

20. Every citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Discipline through the citizen commandant, without being under the necessity of assigning his motives for the convocation; and the commandant must comply on the spot with such requisition by a single citizen, or incur the rigour of the law himself.

21. Every citizen who shall convoké the Council of Discipline, and shall not produce proofs or witnesses in support of the charge, shall be confined in fetters eight days.

22. Every citizen who shall charge another citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, shall be punished by thirty days confinement in fetters.

When the Council of Discipline have formed their decision, it must be notified to the commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations), and who is to see the sentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the citizens composing the Council of Discipline are to rise up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the president will say aloud, "We swear upon our conscience and our honour, that having scrupulously adhered in our deliberations to the rules prescribed to us by the law, we have found ——— accused of ———, not guilty: Or, that we have found him guilty, but pardonable: Or, that we find him to have committed the act, but that it is not criminal: Or, that we have found him guilty, and that the law condemns him."

The judgment of the Council of Discipline shall be given publicly: every citizen has a right to be present, whilst behaving with decency and respect towards the laws.

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the line, or belonging to the marine, provided he is not of the same corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a Member of the Council of Discipline.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed as soon as the laws proposed shall have been, by the majority of the votes of the citizens, established as existing laws; when every citizen must submit to them, without exception. This council will be renewed every six months: it is for the citizens to be careful in their choice of their judges.

The assembly then proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Discipline. The ballot being closed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Julian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodicq, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

"We, the citizens and French Republicans forming the party under the orders of citizen Dompard, having understood the proposed laws, do voluntarily submit ourselves to be judged according to them; and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the laws of equality which we have made. In attestation of which, we have signed these regulations, that they may have full force and validity. In the French camp, near Seringapatam, the 16th of May, 1797, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible."

A citizen demanded leave to speak, and said,

"Citizens!

"I desire that the infamous white flag may be burnt, and that we may sing the hymn to our country, as a mark of our sense of the happiness we have enjoyed this day."

The motion being unanimously approved, the president adjourned the sitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797, the fifth year of the French Republic, at the conclusion of mass.

The 15th of May 1797 (the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.) A memorable day for all the citizens forming the French party commanded by citizen Dompard, serving with the prince Tippoo, the ally of the Republic; who having obtained his orders, by their joint solicitations, for hoisting the national flag, displayed it accordingly, at six o'clock in the morning, to the sound of all the artillery and musquetry of the camp.

camp. After this august ceremony, citizen Ripaud, representative of the French people with the prince Tippoo; citizen Dompard, commandant; citizen Vreniere, an officer; with eight citizens artillerymen, repaired to the parade of the city of Seringapatam, where the citizen prince waited for them.—On their arrival he ordered a salute of two thousand three hundred cannon, five hundred rockets, and all the musquetry; and the fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred cannon. The prince then said to citizen Ripaud,

"Behold my acknowledgment of the standard of your country, which is dear to me, and to which I am allied; it shall be always supported in my country, as it has been in that of the republic, my sister! Go, conclude your festival!"

Citizen Ripaud replied, in stating all that his heart suggested, on the gratitude which he felt in thus witnessing the prince's friendship for the republic. Citizen Dompard also declared the sentiments of his heart, and the assurances of friendship which all the citizens of the camp bore towards the prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the parade, where the troops and the national guard waited for them. On their arrival three standards were brought from the French hotel, under a piquet guard; and silence being obtained, the tree of liberty was planted, surmounted by the cap of equality; and citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse:

"French citizens! free men! my brethren! my friends! well may ye on this day return thanks to Providence, and to that benevolent Being, who has conferred on you the blessing to behold the national flag, and the tree of liberty surmounted by the cap of equality, cherished and adopted by all free men, by the French Republicans your brethren, your supporters, and your friends.—What glory to ye, O Frenchmen! to behold it displayed, resolved and sworn to support it, or to die in arms in its defence; and that of your liberty, your rights, and what is most dear to you, your country. O Frenchmen! my brethren, do ye not feel with me that pure joy which fills the heart, and leads you

towards those standards, and that cherished tree, which twenty-five millions of men have, like you, sworn to maintain? Do ye not feel, I say, that virtuous inclination known alone to freemen, which leads you to swear that ardent love characteristic of the republican warrior? Yes! dear, a thousand times dear to my heart, I swear to support thee, O standard! and thou cherished tree, to the last drop of my blood; and if I prove perjured, may the Divinity consume me; may he annihilate me, if I even harbour the thought. As ye are the sole objects of my warmest sentiments, I swear to defend ye, or to die for ye! Yes, I swear it! [Here all the citizens repeated, "Yes, we swear it."] Having promised ye all the duties which I owe ye, pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed to pay homage to the manes of our brethren who have perished in your defence. What do I say! In support of your glory!

"What horrors seize me! a religious sensibility overawes me! my knees fail! my blood freezes! I behold the shades of thousands of gallant warriors, the proud defenders of their country, crying to us for vengeance!"

"I behold the measure of barbarity and atrocity filled! O God! I tremble with horror! What! I behold those victims of the ferocious English, sawn in pieces between planks! Women, the victims of their brutality, murdered in the same moment! O extreme of horror! My hair bristles up! I see babes at the breast stained with the blood of their unfortunate mothers! I see the wretched infants expiring with the same wounds as their unhappy mothers! O extremes of horror and villany, what indignation do ye excite! But be persuaded, unhappy souls, that we will revenge you! Perfidious and cruel English! remember there is a God, the avenger of guilt, who inspires us to wash out with your blood the atrocity you have committed upon our brethren, and their unfortunate companions! Let thy innocence be thy consolation, O plaintive soul! we swear to revenge you! (Yes, I swear.)"

"Citizens! my brethren! with what horror the supporters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is those cowards, those false Frenchmen, who have caused all the crimes in France. The army of La Vendée, and that of Jesus, who with the white flag, and their lures, the host in one hand, and the dagger in the other, have, like the infamous English, assassinated and massacred the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge our brethren, the victims of their own patriotism! Let every thing that has the least relation to the old constitution be burnt on the spot. If we cannot be revenged on them, let us be so on their cherished idol—the white flag! Let them tremble at discovering, that in India, in the midst of the world, there are republicans who have sworn to exterminate them! They will tremble, no doubt, at the name alone of Frenchmen! Pale with affright, when they behold them! they will be three-fourths beaten. To accomplish this, it is necessary to possess the republican virtues, to know how to conquer, or to die, for our country, and to possess the conduct of freemen. You, our

our commander! It is your duty to watch over our safety and our happiness, and to maintain our rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy which ill suits the new station you fill. You must overcome your former habits. You must vanquish every fault, and place your happiness in supporting the laws, in the benevolence of your heart, and in the goodness of your mind. You possess great qualities, and are worthy to be a republican. Your courage is well known, but you have a weakness; get rid of this enemy to yourself; endeavour to know your rights, and you will learn how glorious it is to command your equals and brave republicans.

"I address the officers, and the subalterns. Courage is not alone sufficient; mildness, yet with the preservation of respect, is requisite. Though you have the happiness to command your equals, the laws must be supported, and they imperiously prescribe it. You must instruct yourselves and your brethren, in arms, as much as possible; to enable them to defend their rights, their liberty, and your country. If you have faults, you must conquer them; then you will become genuine republicans worthy to command us.

"I address you, ye defenders of our country! Citizens! if your superiors have duties to fulfil towards you, you have no less to fulfil towards them. You owe them obedience and respect. If, citizens, you wish to become always victorious, it is by these means alone you can attain it. Obedience constitutes the glory of a French republican. You have an important duty to fulfil.

"Proud of being the equals of those who command you, proud of being free, proud of possessing a flag, and a tree, which have overthrown all who have attacked you, I commit them pure and spotless into your hands. It will be your glory to preserve that purity. You have just sworn to die for them. Call constantly to mind that the most perfect sign of your welfare, is the flag of that victorious nation, which commands and gives law to her enemies. Thirteen nations have assailed her. Eleven of these have accepted her laws, or her protection. The other two, will soon sink under her irresistible power. France has sworn: it is sufficient—she will be obeyed. Her proud defenders are never deaf to her voice, and are submissive and respectful to her will. She commands—she shall be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour which possesses me communicated to your hearts! How sublime is the voice of our country! How noble is the ardent love which it inspires! Great God! Yes, thou readest in my heart the glory of this day. I am entirely satisfied. Oh, Frenchmen! how happy ye have made me by your love for that which is dearest to my heart, our country. It is displayed in your countenances; come with me, plant the tree cherished by us, and by all our brethren. It is the emblem of our constitution, of our duties, of our rights. May it be ever present in your remembrance, and you owe it to yourselves, to call to mind what you owe to your brethren.

He (Ripaude) then proceeded to

make each citizen pronounce the oath, as follows:

"Citizen, do you swear hatred to all kings, except Tippoo Sultaun the victorious, the ally of the French Republic—war against all tyrants, and love towards your country, and that of Citizen Tippoo."

All exclaimed unanimously, "Yes! we swear to live free or die!"

During the taking of the oath, a salute of 84 cannon was fired, and when it was finished, two standards were committed to the care of sepoys who had taken the oath, and that of the Europeans was sent to the French hotel under an honorary guard.

The arms were piled, and the people repaired to the church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the present month were signed; they then returned to the parade, and sung round the tree and the flag, the hymn to our country. At the passage, "holy patriotic love," a salute of the whole artillery was fired. The day was passed in festivity, and the night concluded with a ball.

In attestation of which we have signed these presents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed by 28.)

On the 22d May, 1797 (the fifth year of the French Republic,) at ten o'clock in the morning, the citizens composing the French party, commanded by citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompard, Debay, Minaud, citizens of the national guard, being all assembled in the parish church at the conclusion of high mass, in order to be instructed in republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights; the sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the last sitting were read; which being concluded, the president desired to know, if any person wished to make remarks upon them: the silence which

which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were closed, and signed by each individual with his name or customary mark. A citizen having obtained leave to speak, observed, that the proceedings stated, that the flag was kept by a guard of honour; that this was not the case, but that he desired it might be so. This motion was supported unanimously, and the commandant ordered a guard accordingly.

Another citizen then requested leave to present two new citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the oath. The president observed, that the proposed citizens were not versed in republican customs, and that some time was necessary for their instruction; the assembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The president then recommended to the brethren to live in friendship and harmony; and having asked if any one wished to speak, he adjourned the sitting to the next Sunday, and it was closed by patriotic hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

Proceedings of the Primary Assembly, held this day, the 22d of May, 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, of the citizens composing the French Republican party at Puttun. (Seringapatam.)

All being assembled at the usual place of the sittings, at the conclusion of high mass in the parish church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the president opened the sitting by reading the proceeding of the 29th May; the lecture being finished, the president put the question, whether it should be closed; which being done, a citizen de-

manded to be heard, declaring that he spoke only to be instructed.

"What! (said he) citizens! is it on the benediction of the standards that the commandant shall be absent? Ought he not to swear to preserve them pure and spotless? Ought he not to be the first among us to exhibit the republican resolution to live free or to die? And is this the day on which his duties are to be performed by proxy? Is it not rather the seeds of ancient habits still fermenting in him? Is such the conduct by which he is to lead us to happiness and to glory, or to sink us again in that anarchy from which we emerged but yesterday?"

The citizens applauded the speaker, and shewed a proper indignation; when the voice of the president at once awakened in them a sense of their error, in condemning a citizen unheard: he said, that like themselves, he had felt some indignation at the conduct of the commandant; that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wished to ascertain the cause, and had found him laid on his bed. Their minds then resumed their ordinary course.

The president pronounced a discourse on republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the disorder and anarchy which had assumed an air of controlling the republican principles.

Every citizen applauded his discourse. The oath was administered to two citizens, Anthony Joseph and Francis de Escavaille, who took their places. The citizen Märck being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admission might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the president, of those citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and disobeyed the orders of a superior officer, which none but citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of, citizen Thouvenir confessed his fault, stating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and it should not again occur.

The whole assembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal

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The whole assembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal

avowal of a fault for the purpose of self correction, and giving a lesson of virtue to fellow citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgement so truly republican.

The sitting was closed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and constitutional principles; and taking into consideration the general interests, and improving the condition of the poor, should there be any such. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

On the 4th of June, 1797 (the fifth year of the French Republic), at the requisition of citizen Le Grand, the council was assembled at half an hour past seven in the morning, when the president having learnt the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the council, who having deliberated, referred citizen Le Grand to the provisions of the 11th article of the law, as the misdemeanour in question was in no way cognizable by the council; by whom these presents are signed at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

(True trans.)

G. G. KEEBLE, F. T.

Recent Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

Early in the present year, the Hunter, in her passage from New Zealand to Calcutta, fell in with two strange islands, and a very extensive range of shoals, which not appearing in any chart extant, are presumed to be discoveries, and are thus communicated by Captain Fearn:

"A small island, of a conic figure, and considerable height, lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$ south, longitude $171^{\circ} 50'$ east, lying nearly east, distant about 12 leagues from Mathew's Rock,

which was seen at the same time. It is named Hunter Island.

A beautiful little island, perhaps four miles long, latitude (by double altitude) $00^{\circ} 20'$ south longitude $167^{\circ} 18'$ east. This solitary spot was found extremely populous; although the nearest known land is placed by the charts above six equatorial degrees distant. The want of a meridional observation may have caused some error in latitude; but, it is hoped, not a great one. I named it Pleasant Island.

"On the morning of the 16th of November, 1798, the Hunter made Browne's Range, bearing in the N. W. and being unable to pass to the eastward of them, and bore away to leeward. On approaching the south point of the southernmost (Parry's) island, it was perceived that a long narrow reef, or shoal, projected from that point under water, till it joined a low sand island, which shewed itself about six miles W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Parry's Isles. This sand key was succeeded by other keys and shoals, forming an uninterrupted chain of about 35 miles long, by the south side of which the Hunter ranged within a mile, and frequently half that distance, without a sign of soundings. After running this track from an early till a late hour of the day, with the velocity of seven and eight miles an hour, in a direction westerly to N. W. the course became clear; but the extent of this remarkable danger is yet unknown, as, when it deviated from our track, we could trace it, taking a northerly direction, till lost from our mast-head in the horizon.

"By a lunar observation taken in sight of Parry's Isle, I agree, to a mile, with Captain Butler of the Walpole, in making its longitude $192^{\circ} 52'$ east of Greenwich. Its latitude being $11^{\circ} 21'$ north.

"On

"On this chain, which occupies so large a space W.; W. N. W.; N. W. (and perhaps more north), from Parry's Isles, there stands two sand islands, or keys, having trees or shrubs on some parts of them. These I have presumed to call East and West Danger Islands—expressive of their native and relative position. They form an appendage to Brown's Range, which bounds them on the east."

Tippoo Sultan's Palace.

A letter from Seringapatam, dated 6th May, mentions, that, of the jewels, not above 6 or 7 lacks of pagodas worth had been then valued: and as to the merchandize, viz. muslins, shawls, and various rich cloth, they were reckoned at the enormous amount of 500 camels' load.—The Sultaun's throne being too unwieldly to be carried, had been broken up: it was a howdah upon a tyger, covered with sheet gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails, and all the other fastenings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls all round it. The eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 10,000 pagodas. It was said that the dividend, to the value of about a million sterling, would soon be made; part of it, to the amount of 7 lacks of pagodas, in cash; the rest in jewels: a committee had been appointed for the arrangement of it.

Other advices from Seringapatam, dated 27th May, state, that in breaking up the throne, which by its bulk and weight rendered necessary, the sheet of gold with which it was covered was found to weigh 10,000 pagodas; the silver work about it, the supporters of the canopy, and the fringe of pearls which

went round it, were valued at 10,000 pagodas more. Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic sentence, chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was screwed to the roof of the canopy: its beak is a large emerald; its eyes, carbuncles; the breast covered with diamonds; and the wings, which are expanded as if hovering, completely lined with diamonds: on the back are many large jewels, well and fancifully disposed; the tail, which resembles a peacock's, is also studded in the same manner: the whole so arranged as to imitate the plumage, and so closely set that the gold is scarce visible.

A number of tygers were found in the palace-yard, which were ordered to be shot, for fear of accidents.

Information having been given that a quantity of jewels were concealed in the seraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, the commandant, for permission to search, which being granted, and the proper notice given to remove the women from the apartments which it was the intention to search, the gentlemen deputed on the occasion proceeded to inspect them; but were disappointed in every respect—for they did not find any thing of value. It was discovered afterwards, that Tippoo never entrusted his women with the keeping of their jewels. There were in all, including some of the wives and ladies of the late Hyder, and those of Tippoo's family, with their attendants, *six hundred and fifty females in the palace.*

Three horses had been presented to the Coorga Rajah by Generals Harris, Stuart, and Hartley, the former

former selected from the late Sultaun's stud. General Harris had also presented that chieftain with a silver mounted howdah of an elephant, and a silver-mounted palankeen, which had been also part of Tippoo's property.

The number of men actually under arms at the assault of Seringapatam, was 2494 Europeans, and 1882 Natives—total, 4376.

Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop received his wound in a personal conflict with one of Tippoo's sirdars, who assailed him with his scymitar about half-way up the breach, making a desperate cut at the Colonel, which the latter was so fortunate to parry, and instantly returned with a cut that laid his antagonist's breast open: the sirdar, although mortally wounded, made another blow at Colonel Dunlop, which struck him across the wrist of the right hand, and nearly cut it through. The sirdar then instantly reeled back, and fell on the breach, when he was bayoneted by the soldiers as they passed. Colonel Dunlop still went on at the head of his men, until he ascended to the top of the breach, where he fell, from the loss of blood, and was carried off to the rear by some soldiers.

Cannanore, 27th May, 1799.

The forlorn hope was led by a sergeant of the light company of the Bombay European regiment, who volunteered his services on the occasion. His name was GRAHAM. He ran forward to examine the breach, and, mounting it, he pulled off his hat, and with three cheers called out, "Success to Lieut. Graham," (alluding to his having a commission, if he survived); on which he rejoined his party, and remounted with them, with the colours in his hand. Upon reaching the rampart, he stuck the colour-staff in it, exclaiming, "D—m 'em, I'll shew them the British Flag!" and was at that instant shot through the head, dying like a hero as he was. I am sorry to say, he has left a European widow and five children to lament his fate.

The following are some particulars relative to the conduct of Tip-

poo Sultaun, on the day of the assault and capture of Seringapatam.

Extract of a Letter from Camp at Seringapatam.

I send you the following particulars, relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by some of his own servants.

The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his custom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides. He remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, but desiring the messenger to return to the west face, with orders to Meer Gofhar, and the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach; which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants, to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hasten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who, he perceived, had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example, to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself; and one of his servants asserts, that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach.

Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts. These he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers; and, assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardour, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry, and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort. Here he complained of pain and weakness in one of

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his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young; and, ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted: but being the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palankeen, and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered, and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and, if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to maintain it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate, by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musket ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast: he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 13th light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on, being also wounded, sunk under him; and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musketry, both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents, and placed upon his palankeen, under the arch, and on one side of the gateway, where he lay, or sat, for some minutes, faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates, that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt, which was very rich, and attempted to pull it off: that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee; on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

No less than three hundred men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort, and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun; and after much labour, it was found, and brought from under a heap of slain, to the inside of the gate. The countenance was not very distorted, but had an expression of stern composure. His turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone; but the body was recognized by some of his people who were there, to be the Sultaun; and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, took from his right arm the talisman; which consisted, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic Arabic and Persian characters; the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palankeen, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance,

to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning, a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay; his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Major-General Baird) who, about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

Thus ended the life and the power of Tippon Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate a character, apparently so inconsistent; but he who attempts it must not decide hastily.

MADRAS, July 3, 1799.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the inhabitants was held this morning at ten o'clock, at the Madras Exchange, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of proceeding to the Admiralty House, with the Address voted on the 26th ult. to the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

Major General Ross, the Chairman of the Committee, reported to the meeting, that in consequence of the resolutions entered into when they last met, the Committee had waited on the Earl of Mornington, to know when it might be convenient to his Lordship to receive the Address—when his Lordship was pleased to appoint this morning for that purpose:—That the Committee had also requested of his Lordship, in compliance with the wishes of the meeting, that his Lordship would be pleased to sit for his picture, to be placed in the Exchange; and that his Lordship had graciously condescended to comply with their request: that the Committee had selected Mr. Hickey, as the artist, on that occasion. It was then proposed by General Ross, that the gentlemen there assembled should proceed with the Address, which was carried accordingly.

Soon after the Committee, attended by the Gentlemen of the Settlement, had arrived at the Admiralty.

assembly-house, they were introduced to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, who was accompanied by Lord Clive, the Members of Council, Lieut. Gen. Stuart, and the Officers composing the suite of the Governor-General; when Mr. Oakes read and presented to his Lordship the following Address:

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, E. P. Governor-General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

We the undersigned Inhabitants of Madras, impressed with a deep sense of the glory and advantage derived to the British Empire from your Lordship's administration, beg leave to approach your Lordship with our sincere congratulations on the successful termination of the war with Tippee Sultan.

The dawn of your Lordship's government seemed to us the early prospect of restoring the national interests in India to that security and elevation which had been acquired by the victories, justice, and wisdom of the Marquis Cornwallis. The removal of a power, festering in the centre of our possessions, and corroding one of our most important alliances, evinced as well your Lordship's foresight of the dangerous cloud which was collecting under the councils of France, as the decision and energy with which your Lordship prepared to meet the impending storm.

A prudence less penetrating, or a vigour less active, might have been appalled at the difficulties of supporting a war against the Kingdom of Mysore; but it was the peculiar energy of your Lordship's mind, to anticipate the growth and maturity of these difficulties, to estimate the true extent of our own power, to seize the critical period of action, and to create resources, by inspiring a confidence and energy correspondent to the extent and importance of your Lordship's measures.

The result of those measures we now view with triumph and exultation, in the complete subversion of the power of Tippee Sultan; whose enmity and determined inveteracy rendered peace undesirable, and whose insatiable attachment to the implacable enmity of England rendered war unavoidable. The rapidity with which this great event has, under Providence, your Lordship's wisdom, and the gallantry of the army, been achieved, have left on our minds impressions of admiration, at a conquest unequalled in its importance in the annals of British India.

The brilliancy of this contest has spread a blaze of glory over the mirdilms of your Lordship's Government; and from the extensive influence of its effects, we have a just confidence that your Lordship's career in India, will close by diffusing through the dusky the calm of genuine peace and undisturbed tranquillity.

Feeling, in our immediate situation, the first consequences of your Lordship's success, we beg leave to offer your Lordship our warmest acknowledgements; and while we

contemplate the blessings we now enjoy, we are enabled to express our gratitude in terms adequate to our sense of the decisive termination with which the brilliant achievements of the Marquis Cornwallis, and the victory of Admiral Lord Nelson, have been crowned by the Earl of Mornington.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed by us.)

To which the Right Hon. the Governor-General was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

The zeal which distinguishes your congratulations on the prosperous termination of the late campaign in Mysore, is suitable to the character of British Subjects, animated by the glorious success of a just and necessary war, and by the happy prospect of an honourable and secure peace.

It would not become me either to depreciate the efforts which have been made for your defence, or to disclaim the share which my public duty required me to take in them. It would have been criminal in me to have neglected any precaution, or to have declined any exertion, which, in my judgment and conscience, appeared necessary in this important object of frustrating the avowed designs of the enemy, and of providing for the safety of the valuable interests committed to my charge. In the discharge of this duty I am happy to declare, that I have received the most cordial assistance from every class and description of the inhabitants of this settlement.

My acknowledgments of the honourable, generous, and disinterested support of Lord Clive, and of the zealous co-operation of the members of the Council, are not perhaps introduced with strict propriety on this occasion; but his Lordship will pardon my eagerness to offer to him a public tribute of my sincere gratitude, respect and esteem.

In all the principal civil and military officers throughout every branch and department of this Government, I have found an unanimous spirit of alacrity and diligence, equalled only by their eminent abilities and extensive knowledge. The same spirit has marked the conduct of the commercial houses, and of the banks established in this settlement. By their seasonable assistance I was enabled, in the most critical period of our military preparations, to avail myself of the resources of this presidency, to an extent unexampled in its history. By these aids, and by the extraordinary exertions of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, I was empowered to call forth that gallant army, whose transcendent achievements have delivered the Carnatic from the perpetual alarms of invasion, and converted the strength of our implacable enemy into a new source of security and power to us and to our allies.

It is therefore in your energy and zeal, and in the co-operation of all the British Governments in India, that I trace the primary cause of our recent victories, and now the substantial basis of a peace, as propitious to our interests, and honourable to our national character, as the events of the war have been glorious to our military reputation.

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Courage, loyalty, and prompt obedience, combined with a faithful and untiring discharge of public duty, and a high sense of public honour, will render the supreme Government of these extensive possessions a grateful task in the severest trials of difficulty and danger.

With such an union of loyalty and public spirit, we may confidently expect to counteract every device and machination of our enemies; to detect their intrigues, to disappoint their treachery, to meet their violence, and to prosecute the British empire in India on the solid foundations of humanity, valour, justice, and honour.

(Signed) MORRISON.

GARRISON ORDERS.

MADRAS, 7th J, 1799.

His Majesty's 10th and 11th regiments, and the Madras militia, to be under arms at half past four to-morrow morning, and to form a square on the general parade, for the purpose of receiving the standard of the late Tippoo Sultan, taken on the 4th of May in the fort of Seringapatam, and also the colours of the French Republic, taken on the same day from the French corps in the service of that Prince, and arrived at this presidency under charge of Lieut. Harris, of his Majesty's 74th regiment.

The flank companies of his Majesty's 10th regiment will meet Lieut. Harris before five o'clock, at the bridge leading to the Vallajah gate; and after the Right Hon. the Governor-General has passed into the fort, they will escort the standard and colours to the centre of the parade, where they will be received with presented arms.

The standard and colours having been presented to the Governor-General, his Lordship will proceed with them to the church; and after they have been deposited at the altar, the flank companies will return, and take up their stations on the parade.

Prayers being over, a royal salute will be fired from the walls of the garrison, answered by the ships in the roads, and followed by three volleys from the troops.

The Governor-General having passed out of the fort, the troops are to return to their barracks, and two days' leave will be distributed to all the non-commissioned and privates in garrison.

Major Taswell will continue the Madras militia under arms to-morrow morning, and their new colours will be presented to them by the Right Hon. Lady Clive.

The troops having paraded in conformity to the above orders, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, attended by the body-guard, alighted from his carriage upon the parade, at ten minutes past five o'clock: Lord and Lady Clive, Mrs. Harris and family, arrived a few minutes later. The whole of the civil and military officers were now assembled,

either upon the parade, or in the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses, which, with the ramparts, streets, and all the avenues leading to the fort, were crowded with innumerable spectators, natives and Europeans.

The standard of Tippoo Sultan, borne by Lieut. Harris, and the colours of the French Republic, carried by Majors Bearson and Allan, followed by the flank companies of his Majesty's 10th regiment, having now entered the square, were received with presented arms, the different bands playing a solemn march. On Lieut. Harris approaching within a few paces of the Governor-General, he addressed his Lordship in the following words:

"This standard, and these colours, taken from the enemy, under the consummate wisdom of your Lordship's councils, by the brave army commanded by Lieut. General Harris, his Excellency has honoured me by committing to my charge, and directing that I should lay them at your Lordship's feet."

His Lordship instantly embraced Lieut. Harris in an impressive manner, which excited the liveliest emotion of joy and gratitude in the spectators, and delivered his sentiments to the following effect:

"The zeal, perseverance, and manly fortitude of your father, and the matchless conduct of that gallant army, which, under his command, has relieved these possessions from the peril of foreign invasion, and restored us to a state of security and repose, have already my cordial acknowledgments, and obtained the just tribute of public gratitude and admiration. It remains for us to turn our hearts to the Author of all these signal blessings, and at the foot of the altar to offer up our humble thanksgivings to the Giver of victory, and the Guardian

of the cause of justice, virtue, and faith."

The Governor-General then proceeded to the church, where the standard and colours were deposited at the altar. Solemn thanks having been offered to Almighty God, for having crowned our arms with such signal success, his Lordship returned to the parade, when Major Allan unexpectedly addressed him in these words :

" I have particular satisfaction, on this memorable occasion, in having it in my power to present your Lordship with a sword, worn by Tippoo Sultaun; a token which I trust your Lordship will regard as a mark of my personal respect, as well as a memorial of that glorious achievement which the army has accomplished under your Lordship's auspices."

His Lordship made this reply :

" The gift is peculiarly acceptable from an officer distinguished, throughout the whole campaign, by the most meritorious exertions of activity and valour, and particularly at the close of it, by the most generous efforts of humanity and compassion. I shall always remember with pleasure, the personal kindness of such a character towards myself; and I am happy to take this public opportunity of expressing my sense of those manly and amiable qualities which have appeared with such lustre, not only in the moment of difficulty and danger, but in that of victory and conquest."

*PRESENTATION of the COLOURS to
the MADRAS MILITIA.*

Madras, June 4, 1799.

This auspicious and happy day, the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Sovereign, now rendered for ever memorable in every corner of the East, had long been fixed upon for the colours being delivered

to the Madras militia. The Governor-General and Lord Clive, led Lady Clive to the front of this corps, when her Ladyship addressed Major Taswell in the following words :

" It is not without much diffidence that I venture to present myself upon this public and solemn occasion : but the request of the Madras militia is so honourable and flattering to me, that I have not hesitated to take upon myself the pleasing task of preparing and delivering to it its colours. The zeal and activity with which you came forward with your personal services, at a time when a war with a dangerous and implacable enemy called for such an exertion, and the progress which, under the active and vigilant superintendence of Major Taswell, you have made in discipline and military exercise; the known sentiments of loyalty to our Sovereign, which glow in your breasts; and your firm attachment to the prosperity and interests of Great Britain; make it hardly necessary that I should add the exhortations of my voice, to induce you at all times to guard, defend, and reverence those colours which I have now the honour to deliver; nor, I hope, will they lose any thing in their value, from being presented by a person, who, in the course of her life, has had frequent opportunities of seeing with exultation the gradual advances of the militia corps in England to their present degree of excellence, which it will be your ambition to emulate; and who, from her relative situation, will look to the constitution of the Madras militia with the most cordial good wishes and respect.

" Could additional motives be wanting, to inspire you with that enthusiastic attachment which every corps should feel for its colours, they

may be found in the particular circumstance attending this day. On this day we meet to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of a beloved King, under whose reign the prosperity of our country has been carried to a height unexampled in former times, and whose latter years have been employed in maintaining a glorious struggle against the destructive attempts of republican France, to subvert the order of things under which Europe had for ages flourished: and upon this day, for ever memorable in Madras, the Governor-General has received, and deposited at the altar, the colours of the capital of Tippoo Sulthan, whose power and dominion, in a short war of two months, have vanished and disappeared, before the wisdom of our councils, the vigour and extent of our equipments, and the irresistible valour and conduct of our officers and troops."

The Major, in a manner the most respectful and animated, made this reply:

"Madam, to the honour of being possessed with the banners now before us, I am to add the gratification we feel in their having been presented by your Ladyship; whose name, when looking up to them on the day of service, should we ever witness that moment, will be first to our minds, and will bring to our immediate recollection the deeds of character that must act as a stimulus to our ardour, and encourage our attempts to follow so great and respected an example of military fame."

"We trust, should we ever be placed in a situation so honourable, we shall not discredit the very flattering notice which has been this day conferred upon us, and that we shall prove that our loyalty can only be surpassed by our public exertions as a corps, in our emulation,

as individuals, to render ourselves worthy of the favour and distinction with which your Ladyship has been pleased, in this instance, to consider and mark our conduct; and I have the peculiar pleasure to express the warm acknowledgments of a corps that will ever bear in their memory an attention that has given them a credit, which it will be their study and pride constantly to preserve."

"To the personal observation with which your Ladyship has deigned to honour me, I shall not presume to speak, not having words to express the sense I must ever entertain of an opinion so far beyond my deserts; nor can I be so vain as to take to myself merit for acts that have so spontaneously occurred, from which I have derived so much satisfaction, and which is at this time so much increased by their having met with such high and respectable approbation."

The military ceremonies being over, the Governor-General leading Lady Clive, and Mrs. Harris led by Lord Clive, followed by all the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, retired to the Government-house, where an elegant breakfast was prepared; and joy, gratitude, and exultation, appeared in every countenance.

At 12 o'clock, a salute of 61 guns, denoting his Majesty's age, commenced from the walls of the fort. On the first gun being fired, the colours of Seringapatam were hoisted upon the flag-staff, under the union, and continued flying until sun-set; a proud and lasting monument of the victory of justice and humanity over tyranny, treachery, and barbarity.

His Majesty's ships Intrepid and l'Imperieuse, and all the Hon. Company's ships in the roads, were decked in their gayest colours, and

answered the different salutes from the fort.

The evening concluded with a splendid ball given by Lady Clive, at which a numerous and brilliant assemblage of the principal persons of the settlement united to testify their pride, exultation, and admiration, of our unrivalled success.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a meeting on Wednesday last, at the Exchange, in Bombay, a subscription was entered into for the relief of the families of those who fell before Seringapatam. A list of the sums subscribed we have the pleasure to subjoin:

Mornington,	- - -	1000
Clive,	- - -	700
T. A. Strange,	- - -	200
W. Petrie,	- - -	100
E. W. Fallowfield,	- - -	200
J. Webbe,	- - -	100
B. Roebuck,	- - -	100
P. Ross,	- - -	100
T. Cockburn,	- - -	100
T. Oakes,	- - -	100
W. Sydenham,	- - -	100
W. Raine,	- - -	100
B. Cochrane,	- - -	100
H. Brown,	- - -	100
F. Lautour,	- - -	150
M. Dick,	- - -	100
A. Grant,	- - -	100
A. Allan,	- - -	100
C. Baker,	- - -	100
R. Clerk,	- - -	100
J. Chinnery,	- - -	50
C. Cartwright,	- - -	25
W. Thomas,	- - -	20
B. Sullivan,	- - -	50
J. Rowley,	- - -	50
J. S. Hall,	- - -	50
G. Read,	- - -	50
N. Kindersley,	- - -	50
A. Cockburn,	- - -	50
T. De Souza,	- - -	20
George Lys,	- - -	20
A. De Fries,	- - -	50
J. Brodie,	- - -	50
J. B. Travers,	- - -	50
G. Buchan,	- - -	50
S. D. Totton,	- - -	25
J. Daly,	- - -	20
S. M. Moorat,	- - -	25
Henry Sewell,	- - -	50
G. Pickets,	- - -	20
C. Woodcock,	- - -	20
John Brown,	- - -	20
J. Hill,	- - -	20
D. Court,	- - -	10
F. Gahagen,	- - -	50
T. S. Ware,	- - -	20
J. H. Péale,	- - -	20

Cecil Smith,	- - -	20
T. Anstey,	- - -	50
C. Walters,	- - -	50
G. M. Baboom,	- - -	50
J. Hunter,	- - -	20
T. Stephens,	- - -	20
J. Shamier,	- - -	30
J. Arathoon,	- - -	20
J. Underwood,	- - -	25
T. Clark,	- - -	25
B. Bishop,	- - -	10
G. Hay,	- - -	10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent foreigners of every description from landing at this Presidency, and its dependencies, without permission from the government,—the following rules are enacted for this purpose, and for the better regulation of the police of the port of Bombay in general.

1. No person whatever to be permitted to disembark from any foreign vessel, until such vessel shall have been inspected by the proper officer, and regular permission in consequence obtained.

2. For this purpose, official notice (according to the annexed form), under the signature of the Secretary to the government, is to be dispatched to all foreign vessels, on their approach to this harbour, informing their commanders of the foregoing resolution, and requiring them to prepare lists of their passengers, and ships companies, for delivery to the inspecting officer; which lists shall, if required, be authenticated by the affidavit of the commander and senior officer of each vessel respectively.

FORM.

SIR,

1. You are hereby informed of the resolution of the Governor in Council, that no person will be permitted to land from your vessel until she shall have been duly inspected by an officer appointed for this purpose. You are therefore to prepare a muster roll of your ships company, and of the passengers on board; which roll, under the signature of yourself and of your chief officer, shall be delivered to the inspecting officer, and shall

If required, be attested on oath before a Magistrate.

2. The inspecting officer is authorized to examine your crew and passengers according to the roll, which is to contain the names of each person on board, the time of their entry, the time and place of their embarking, their country, and the stations or character of each. To this roll you are to add the names of all places at which your vessel may have touched during the voyage.

3. Until you have complied with this order, you shall not be permitted to have communication with the shore; and upon your landing, you are to pay strict obedience to the printed regulations, which you will find at the office of the superintendent of Marine; in failure of which, your ship will not be admitted to any entry at any British port in India.

3. A vessel is to remain constantly stationed in the mouth of the harbour, to communicate, according to these regulations, with every ship under foreign colours, which may be entering, and to enjoin her to anchor until the inspecting officer shall come on board, and make the necessary inquiries; and a guard-boat is to remain alongside of each foreign ship thus importing, until removed by the proper authority, and, while there, to prevent any boat whatever from either getting on board of her from the shore, or from proceeding to the shore from the ship.

4. On the strange ship anchoring above, the inspecting officer is to proceed on board, and to examine and muster the crew and passengers, according to the lists which shall have been prepared under the signature of the commander, and that of his senior officer.

5. If, on this muster, and such further examination as the inspecting officer shall deem necessary, he shall not observe any suspicious persons to be on board, he is to authorize the pilot to bring the ship to her moorings, and to return to the shore with his report to the superintendent of marine, enjoining the guard-boat alongside to exert its utmost vigilance, in preventing any

person from quitting the ship, or proceeding on board of her.

6. In case the superintendent be satisfied with the report of the inspecting officer, he shall authorize the removal of the guard-boat, and the necessary communication with the ship; if not, the guard-boat is to remain, and a report to be made by him to the honourable the Governor.

7. Upon the guard-boat's being removed from alongside any foreign ship, importing in the manner specified in the preceding section, written notice thereof is to be immediately transmitted by the superintendent to the custom-master, who is then to send his boat on board, with such orders, and under such regulations, as relate to his department.

8. The guard-boat is to report to the inspecting officer, any violation of these regulations, which may be persisted in by any person or persons; and detain such boat as he or they may be on board of, until he receive his orders on the subject.

9. The captain or supercargo of every foreign ship importing into this harbour, shall, immediately on their landing, deliver into the office of the superintendent of police, a list of such of the officers and crew as it is intended shall reside on shore during the ship's stay; who, if he see no objection, shall thereon grant to each a printed certificate of their being permitted to remain on shore, taking hereon the instructions of the Governor, as from time to time may prove necessary.

10. The captain or supercargo shall farther leave at the police office, a paper with the signature of such officers of the ship (not exceeding three on board of each), whose authority shall, when countersigned by the superintendent of police,

be a sufficient pass for such of the crew as may have occasion to be on shore for a time only, which time is to be signified in the pass.

11. All seamen and others belonging to foreign ships, and suspicious persons in general, not in possession of either a general or temporary pass as above, to be apprehended by the superintendant of police, and kept in custody; the captain or supercargo of the ship being charged with all expences attending their seizure and detention.

12. A register to be kept, in numerical order, for each month, in the police office, of all passes granted, for the purpose of reference.

13. Orders to be issued at the gates, and at the stations of other military guards, to prevent all foreign European seamen from passing or landing on the island, unprovided with a pass, countersigned by the superintendant of police.

14. If, at any time, the superintendant of police shall see cause to suspect persons thus landed of improper intentions, he is to apprehend and detain the same, and make report thereof to the honourable the Governor.

15. No commander of a foreign ship shall entertain on board any person, either as a part of the crew, or as a passenger, without a permit from the superintendant of marine, who is to act in granting the same under the order and sanction of the Governor.

16. When any foreign ship is about to depart from this port, the inspecting officer shall, previous to the embarkation of her commander, repair on board, and muster and examine the crew, according to the lists furnished on her first importation, and examine the officers and crew, as to such casualties as may have been reported during the continuance of the vessel in port, and

require the permit from the superintendant of marine, for shipping such additional men or passengers as he may find on board.

17. In cases which shall appear to require, the inspecting officer shall search any foreign ships under suspicious circumstances; and it, upon all occasions, after his inspection shall have been completed, to station a guard-boat alongside of every foreign vessel, to prevent communication with the shore until she may sail out of the harbour.

18. After the inspecting officer has made his final muster, and examination of any foreign ship about to depart, a guard-boat is to be stationed along-side of her, and no person is to be allowed to go on board of her without a pass from the superintendant of marine.

19. As soon as the superintendant of marine shall have been satisfied, by the report of the inspecting officer, that these regulations have been complied with, he shall countersign the ship's port clearance, as the authority for her departure, as far as regards his department.

20. An immediate report to be made, by the superintendant of marine, of any foreign ship which may sail from the harbour without the regular port clearance; and the cruizer in the mouth of the harbour, upon an agreed signal from the light-house, is, as far as possible, to prevent any such ship from leaving the harbour without a pilot.

21. The officer in command of the vessel stationed at the mouth of the harbour, shall send one of his guard-boats, with an intelligent person, to inspect all dows, dingies, or other vessels of that description, coming into this harbour; which person shall inquire of the naquadah or craney, what passengers, or if any Europeans whatever, be on board, and shall carefully examine such

such vessel; and, if satisfied that no improper or suspicious passenger or other person is concealed therein, shall allow such vessel to proceed up the harbour, but otherwise to detain her until a report can be made to the superintendant of marine, who shall thereon act as he may deem necessary, reporting his proceedings to the Governor, and acting thereon as the latter shall direct.

22. No European foreigner, or even British subject, shall on any account be discharged from any ship under English colours, without the permission of the superintendant of marine; and when that permission has been granted, the discharged man is to be sent to the office of police, in order to have his name registered there, and a proper passport granted to him, as in the case of the seamen of foreign ships.

23. All merchant ships, whether English or foreigners, without distinction, shall, on their arrival, deliver in correct lists of their ship's company, and of all other persons who shall be on board, to the inspector of the port, who is to re-examine such lists on the departure of these ships respectively, and to report to the superintendant of police, how many of the European part of such crew do re-embark, and what has become of the remainder; which returns are to be regularly submitted by the last mentioned superintendant to the Governor, who, after being satisfied thereon, is to direct the superin-

tendant of police to write to the custom-master accordingly, till which the vessel's port clearance is not to be granted. The object of this regulation being, to prevent foreign or British subjects improperly remaining on shore behind the ship that brought them, which, besides other inconveniencies, has frequently entailed undue expence on government.

24. Europeans not in the service of his Majesty, or the Hon. Company, landing from the Mahratta country, at any of the bunders under the custom-masters of Bombay, Mahim, Salsette, or Caranja, are to be detained at the custom-house, until a report can be made to the Governor, of the name, nation, profession, and reason of the party for visiting this island, unless such European shall be furnished with a pass from the Hon. the Governor, the Resident at Poonah or Hyderabad, or some person authorized to give such pass, in which case he is to be sent to the police, where his name is to be registered.

25. Nor is any European, of the foregoing description, to be allowed to go off at any of the said bunders without a pass, regularly granted by the local authorities who now are, or may be hereafter, authorized by government to issue them.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT RICKARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*
Bombay Castle, July 16, 1799.

ADDRESS of the BRITISH INHABITANTS of CALCUTTA to the Right Hon. the MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

ON Friday the 14th of February, 1800, an overland Express was received from India, by which we learn that the Marquis WELLESLEY returned to Calcutta on the 19th of September last. On the 21st of the same month, the following Congratulatory Address, on the glorious termination of the Expedition against TIPPOO SULTAN, signed by near SEVEN

HUN-

HUNDRED of the principal Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Departments of Calcutta, was presented to his Lordship; to which he returned a most gracious answer; and consented, at their request, to sit for his picture.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SEPT. 21, 1799.]

THE Committee appointed to present the Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, assembled this morning at the theatre, pursuant to the advertisement published in the Gazette of the 16th instant, for the purpose of proceeding with the Address to the Government House.

The Chairman reported to the Committee, that in conformity to their instructions, he had had the honour to wait upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General on his arrival at the Presidency, and to submit to his Lordship the proceedings of the inhabitants at the meeting of the 21st ultimo. That he had the highest satisfaction in informing the Committee, that his Lordship expressed, in the most flattering terms, how very much he was gratified by the kindness of the Inhabitants in the Address which they had voted him, and at their whole proceedings upon the occasion, and that he should have the greatest pleasure in complying with their request of sitting for his picture.

The Chairman farther reported, that the Right Hon. the Governor-General having appointed this morning at ten o'clock to receive the Address, he had, in consequence, published the advertisement, requesting the favour of the Committee, and such other gentlemen as might please to attend, previously to assemble at the theatre; and he now prepared to proceed with the Address, which was agreed to accordingly.

The Committee, attended by a numerous body of the gentlemen of

the settlement, having arrived at the Government House, they were introduced to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, who was accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Commander in Chief, and by the officers composing the suite of the Governor-General, when the Chairman read, and presented the following Address:

To the Right Hon. RICHARD Earl of MORNINGTON, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with a deep sense of the great benefits which the public interests have derived from the wisdom and energy of your Lordship's counsels, in the glorious termination of the late war with Tippoo Sulthan, beg leave to present our sincere congratulations on the splendid events which have crowned your Lordship's measures with such rapid and complete success.

The fall of Tippoo Sulthan and his capital, the capture of his sons, the submission of his chiefs, and annihilation of his power, must secure to the Company's possessions the blessings of internal tranquillity; increase, beyond calculation, the resources, strength and stability of the British empire in the East; and, while they reflect the highest honour on the General and the army by whose brilliant victories your Lordship's objects have been accomplished, must transmit your Lordship's name with distinguished lustre to posterity.

The restoration of the injured race of princes, whose dominions their rebellious subject Hyder Ally had usurped, and whose immediate descendant your Lordship has raised from a prison to a throne; the liberal provision your Lordship has bestowed on the family and chiefs of our implacable and cruel enemy, the late Sulthan of Mysore; and the partition of the conquered countries, demand our warmest applause; and cannot but increase the confidence of the native powers, in the justice and clemency of the British nation.

To your Lordship's vigilance, energy and wisdom, Great Britain is indebted for all these great events; which, combined with the invaluable result of your Lordship's previous negotiations at the court of Hyderabad, have not only relieved the British possessors, and those of their allies, from the constant apprehension of invasion by a restless and ambitious prince, whom no moderation could appease, but must also extinguish every hope

our inveterate enemies of France so anxiously cherished, of involving these happy countries in the calamities and horrors which they have spread over so many other regions of the globe; and will, we trust, under Divine Providence, essentially contribute to the final deliverance of Europe, from the chains which they have imposed, and to the ultimate object of every just and necessary war, a lasting, safe, and honourable peace.

We beg leave to offer our most respectful congratulations to your Lordship, on your safe return to the chief seat of government; where we earnestly hope you will long continue to preside, and add to those great and numerous claims on the public gratitude, which, by such important and distinguished services, your Lordship has already acquired.

We have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
Humble servants, &c.

CALCUTTA, 21st August, 1799.

To which the Right Honourable the Governor-General was pleased to return the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this distinguished mark of your regard with sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude proportioned to my experience of your approved loyalty and public spirit, and of your just sense of the interests and honour of the British empire in India.

The prosperous termination of the late campaign in Mysore, is a proper subject of public congratulation: the British arms have seldom achieved a conquest of greater lustre or value, and never were employed in a cause of more urgent necessity, or of more manifest justice. The progress of our success has revealed additional justifications of our original appeal to the sword; and the final triumph of our arms has been enhanced by the satisfactory reflection, that the war, which terminated in the destruction of our enemy, originated in his implacable hatred, flagrant treachery, and unprovoked aggression.

Under the blessing of Providence favouring the justice of our cause, the rapid and uninterrupted course of our victories is to be ascribed to the admirable valour, skill, and discipline of the gallant officers and troops employed in Mysore; to the predominant influence of the British character in India; and to the intrinsic vigour of our extensive resources and established power.

It was my duty to make a seasonable use of these eminent advantages; and in the unanimity of our councils, in the zeal, talents, and happy subordination of every branch of the civil and military service throughout the British possessions, I found the principles of that spirit of alacrity and ardour, which accelerated the equipment of the army, and secured the early success of the war.

My thanks have already been offered to the governments and inhabitants of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, for the distinguished part which they have borne respectively in the late arduous crisis of affairs.

I am happy to avail myself of this public occasion to declare, that from this presidency I received the most effectual and timely aid, to an extent which fully justified my confident expectations of cordial co-operation from the respectable hands, which, during my absence, administered the Government of Bengal.

In reviewing the more immediate causes of our success, I cannot repress a tribute of gratitude to him who laid the foundations of that strength which it has been my lot to call into action. The name of the Marquis Cornwallis is inseparably connected with the fame and power of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe; and will continue to be an object of affection and reverence, as long as wisdom, fortitude, and integrity shall be respected, or any sense retained of justice, clemency, benevolence, public faith, or military glory. The final conquest of Mysore recalls the memory of that glorious war, in which the first shock was given to the hostile power of Tippoo Sultan: it must never be forgotten, that under the auspices of the Marquis Cornwallis in that war, the supply and movement of our armies in Mysore was first reduced to a system of regularity and order; and our officers acquired that experience and skill so conspicuous in the able and masterly operations of the late campaign: Under the same auspices, the whole system of our defensive alliances in the peninsula of India was founded; and the national faith was maintained in a degree of purity and lustre, which inspired a general confidence in the British Government, and disposed the native powers to strengthen and cement their connexion with the Company on the solid basis of reciprocal interest and mutual security. This favourable disposition was confirmed by the prudence, integrity, and honour of my immediate predecessor; and in the important negotiations which it has been my duty to conduct, I have derived considerable assistance from the advantageous impressions of the British character, which I found deeply fixed in the minds of our allies.

Possessed of such powerful means, I have been enabled not only to prosecute the war with success, but to conclude the partition of our conquests on principles of moderation and equity, conformable to the laws, the honour, and policy of the British nation, and affording the most rational promise of permanent security to the possessions of the Company, and of general tranquillity to India.

To whatever situation the course of future events may call me, the assurances of your personal confidence and esteem must always be highly honourable to my character, and grateful to my recollection.

While the administration of this arduous government shall be entrusted to my hands, my earnest endeavours shall be constantly employed to secure and improve our recent acquisitions of territory, wealth, and power, and to guard the prosperity and happiness of these opulent and flourishing dominions, by such effectual precautions, as shall avert the arts and arms of France; and discourage her spirit of enterprize, or frustrate its ruinous effects.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

The

The following AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS have been received by the last Dispatches from MADRAS.

THE only impediment, of any importance, to the speedy and quiet settlement of the whole country assigned to the Rajah of Mysore, by the partition treaty, has proceeded from some disturbances which have arisen in the province of Bednore, but which are now happily quelled.

A partizan of the name of Dhoondia, originally in the service of the Patam State of Savonore (or Shanoor) having committed various depredations on the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, had incurred the resentment of that prince. Tippoo Sultaun, having contrived to secure the person of Dhoondia, compelled him to conform to the Mahomedan faith, and afterwards employed him in military service; but, either detecting him in some treacherous projects, or suspecting his fidelity, the Sultaun confined him in irons in Seringapatam, some time previous to the commencement of the late war. From this situation he was released, together with several other prisoners, on the 4th of May. He immediately fled from Seringapatam; and, being joined by a few of the Silledar cavalry of Tippoo Sultaun's disbanded army, took the direction of Bednore; in his way to which province, his force received some augmentation. Some of the Asofs and Kelladars in Bednore betrayed their trusts to him; and in this manner many of the principal places of the districts had fallen into his hands, before it was in the power of Lieutenant-General Harris to detach from the army a sufficient force to act against him. In the meanwhile, Dhoondia had laid the rich country of Bednore under severe contributions, which he exacted

with the most unrelenting cruelty, perpetrating throughout the province the most atrocious acts of rapine and murder.

At length, a light corps of cavalry and native infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Dalrymple, of the Madras establishment, moved against Dhoondia, from Chittledroog, on the 21st of July, and overtook a party of his banditti, consisting of about 250 horse and 400 infantry. The shocking cruelties which these plunderers had recently committed, rendered it necessary to make a severe example: it was therefore determined to refuse them quarter, for the purpose of deterring others from similar enormities.

Dhoondia, having crossed the Jungbuddra Hurryhur, a fort on the east bank of that river, was taken, on the 30th of July, by a division of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple's detachment.

While Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple attacked the banditti on one side, Colonel Stephenson was advancing into Bednore, in another direction, at the head of a light force, composed also of native cavalry and infantry. On the 31st of July, Colonel Stephenson crossed the Jungbuddra, and advancing against Simoga, took that place by assault, on the 8th of August. On the same day, the fort of Harnelly, situated on the west bank of the Jungbuddra, was taken in the same manner, by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.

Both detachments having now effected the passage of the Jungbuddra, it was determined to make a combined attack on the camp of Dhoondia.

Dhoondia, which occupied a strong position near the town and fort of Shirkapoor. Accordingly, Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, on the 17th of August, charged Dhoondia's cavalry, and drove them, with considerable loss, into a river, situated in their rear: our infantry, at the same time, attacked the fort of Shirkapoor, and carried it by assault. Dhoondia escaped, by means of a boat provided on the occasion.

Colonel Stephenson, the progress of whose detachment had been impeded by difficult roads, now assumed, as senior officer, the command of the united detachments, and immediately pursued Dhoondia so closely, as to compel him to take refuge in the Karhattah territory; within the limits of which, Colonel Stephenson, on the 20th of August, saw him encamp with the remnant of his banditti, which it would have been easy for Colonel Stephenson to have taken, or destroyed, had he been at liberty to pass beyond the boundary of the Mahratta dominion; but Colonel Stephenson, with great judgment and discretion, halted his army on the line-boundary, and signified to the Mahratta officer of the adjoining district, that the respect of the British government for the rights of the Mahratta state, precluded the further progress of our army.

Accounts recently received from Col. Stephenson, state, that Dhoon-

dia Punt Goklah, a chief commanding a division of the Peshwah's army, had plundered Dhoondia's camp, within a few hours after it had been pitched within the territory of the Mahrattas; had carried away all his elephants, camels, bullocks, and guns; and entirely deprived him of all means of future depredation. The province of Bednore will be completely delivered from the banditti which had acted under Dhoondia's command; for although they continued to retain some posts in the country at the period of his flight, those posts will certainly be evacuated on the approach of the British troops.

The judicious and spirited conduct displayed during the late operations against Dhoondia, as well by Colonel Stephenson, as by Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, must attract particular attention; as well as the great activity and energy which has marked this movement of the troops, within so short a period after their late brilliant successes, and in the midst of a season of the year which has hitherto been supposed to render military operations impracticable.

Excepting the fort of Jemaulabad, near Mangalore, for the reduction of which, after the rains, great preparations are making, the whole of the possessions of the late Sultaun of Mysore have quietly submitted to the British government.

CURIOUS PARTICULARS *relative to the* CAPTURE of SERINGAPATAM.

[From an authentic Account, dated Yariahguauilly, 2d June, 1799.]

We entered the territories of Tippoo Saib, from Ryacottah, on the 5th of March, and encamped before Seringapatam on the 5th of April; and it may be considered as a fortunate circumstance, that the Sultaun did not employ his whole force against us, instead of turning his attention to the Bombay army. The cumbersome baggage and numerous

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merous attendants on the Nizam force, as well as that of the European troops, the immense quantity of public stores and provisions, the long train of ordnance with above forty thousand Benjarries, formed altogether, such an host as not to admit of being covered by our effective force; so that if Tippoo had employed his powers, with the military skill which he was supposed to possess, he might, without hazarding an engagement, by desultory skirmishes, distant cannonades, and other hostile movements, have so harassed our infantry, and weakened our cavalry, that a great part of our baggage, stores, and ammunition would probably have fallen into his hands, and the army been greatly impeded in its march to the place of destination: and, moreover, as the rainy season was approaching, there is reason to believe, that had the Sultaun employed the force he possessed, with equal judgment and activity, the immediate object of the campaign might have been defeated.

It had, indeed, been for some time reported, that Tippoo was become subject to fits of mental derangement, and the whole of his conduct seems to justify that opinion. He had dismissed all his faithful friends, who had served him long, and had served him well, from his councils; and had called into his service men of little experience or capacity, who won his favour by flattering his caprices, and practising an unresisting submission to his will. The former had always discouraged their master's disposition to connect himself with France, as pregnant with the mischief it has since produced; while the latter promoted it for no other reason, but because it flattered his hopes of gratifying his resentment against the British power in India. His treasures were immense,

and his army was not only numerous, but in a high state of discipline and equipment. However, by not employing the one, and misemploying the other, his fall has been precipitated, his capital taken, and his country conquered, in a manner, and with a rapidity of good fortune, which was equally improbable and unexpected.

His powerful empire, which had been shaken and diminished by the military skill and political sagacity of the Marquis Cornwallis, is now razed, as it were, to its foundations, and the house of Hyder Ally degraded from the usurped power which it had maintained during a period of forty years. The importance of this event to the power and commerce of Great Britain in the East, is not within the reach of ordinary calculation. From every appearance of the improving state of Seringapatam, the cultivation of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the advancing progress of its military establishment, that capital would, in a short time, have been impregnable; and the power of Tippoo Saib would have been at least equal to the combined strength of the European settlements in India.

The Sultaun certainly was not inactive; but his activity was misguided, and became inadequate to its object. He destroyed the villages, and laid waste the country in front of the army; but by not sufficiently spreading the tracks of devastation, his purpose for distressing our army was defeated, as General Harris, by a slight deviation from the common road, reached his destination at the time he wished, and without any material interruption. From the late plentiful rains, and the peculiar construction of the tanks, which could not be entirely drained, there was no deficiency of

water.

water: and though the usual attempts had been made to poison it, by steeping in it the bruised branches of the milk hedge-tree, no very obnoxious effect was produced: for though no prohibition, or bodies of guards, could prevent the men or cattle from slaking their thirst at these tanks, very little inconvenience was felt: as very few of the people suffered any disorder whatever from the poisonous impregnation. The sickness that did, at any time, appear among the troops, arose from the heat of the sun, extreme fatigue, irregular refreshment, and especially among the common men, from the intemperate use of every species of vegetable they could find, and particularly of the sugar cane.

The action which Tippoo risked on the 27th March at Malavelle, with the right wing of our army, was as ill conceived, as it was ill conducted; because, having the choice of his ground, he ought either to have received us with his whole force, or to have avoided every kind of regular engagement.

By turning to the left on the second day after this action, instead of crossing the river, as Tippoo appears to have expected, we gained a flourishing and highly cultivated country, which, most fortunately, the destroying hand had not touched. After a march of about fourteen miles, we reached the Cavary, without the least molestation, and in possession of the large fort of Mucilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage; and commanded an excellent ford, which the army, with all its equipment, passed in one day, without any loss or interruption. Even to the very vicinity of Seringapatam, General Harris had the choice of his route; so that we were enabled to sit down before

it, with all his resources for the siege undiminished.

The evil most to be dreaded on this service, and a tremendous evil it is, was famine; and which the Sultaun had the means of producing, if he had been wise enough to have employed them. The whole of our draft and carriage-bullocks, public and private, died, and rice had risen to three rupees the seer, on the day when the city was stormed. It was not till nine days after that event, that the detachments commanded by Colonels Read and Brown, could arrive with supplies; notwithstanding all the cavalry, and a brigade of native infantry, had been detached under the command of General Floyd, to favour their junction; so that if we had not succeeded in our attempt, the consequence would have been fatal to the army; and that we were not repulsed, was owing to the incomparable conduct and intrepidity of the troops, as well as to the judicious means employed to support and protect their extraordinary efforts.

It is not necessary to enter into the detailed progress of the siege. It may, however, be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the errors committed by the Sultaun in defence of the place, nothing less than the vast combined army in our service, could have carried the enterprize with success. The extent of posts we were obliged to occupy on both sides of the river, required the whole force of the Coast and Bombay armies; besides the troops necessary to dislodge the numerous swarms of the enemy. As this service was entrusted chiefly to European officers, who were appointed to the various branches of it, not by selection, but in regular succession, opportunities were given, as they were

were universally employed, to display the skill and bravery of the British military character.

The act of storming displayed a most animating and unrivalled picture of British bravery. The columns of grenadiers dashed, as it were, across the river, at noon day, despising the difficulties of the passage, to mount the breach, which could have been practicable alone to their irresistible force and bravery. The impetuous spirit which led them on, in the face of a very heavy and continued fire of cannon and musketry, the rapidity with which they ascended the ladders, and the impetuous courage which drove the affrighted enemy from the walls, soon combined to place the British colours on them. The enfilading batteries of the Bombay advanced post were of signal service, as they deterred numbers from disputing the breach, who might otherwise have kept up a galling fire upon it. The hour of attack also was fortunate; it being one at noon, when numbers of the besieged had retired to take refreshment, though enough still remained to have repelled less daring assailants. The Sultaun, who had hitherto commanded his troops, was also retired to refresh himself; but on hearing the alarm, he hastened back, when finding that the grenadiers had entered the breach, and seeing his people falling all around him, he made for a sally-port, where, amidst a crowd of fugitives, he was overtaken and slain. It is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the East was laid low; and it is supposed that the jewels which he always wore about his person, and were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier, whoever he might be, that was his conqueror, are too precious to be hastily acknowledged.

The following particulars were

related by Bejeb Seehib, one of the sirdars who came with the hostage princes to Lord Cornwallis. He constantly wore a ruby ring, which was esteemed by him as the most valuable in his treasury. His turban also was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl rosary was a continual ornament of his person. The pearls of which it consisted, were of uncommon size, and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress. When ever he could purchase a pearl of extraordinary size, he never omitted the opportunity; and made it supply, on his rosary, the place of another inferior in form and beauty. Neither of these precious articles have appeared since the Sultaun's death. His body was found late in the evening, beneath a heap of others brought together in one promiscuous slaughter. It had been shot in the temples, and was otherwise wounded, as it appeared, with a bayonet. After it had been properly identified, it was delivered to the survivors of his family, and interred in the sepulchre of his father Hyder Ally, with the solemnity and ceremonial belonging to his rank and station. It is not among the customs of the European nations to war with the dead, or such a tyrant, whose peculiar aversion was exerted against, and inveterate cruelty exercised on, the Europeans, whenever they were so unfortunate as to become subject to his tyranny. The rooted and barbarous antipathy which he manifested against the European prisoners of all ranks, in a former war, seems to have accompanied him to the last. About twenty unhappy stragglers from our army had fallen into his hands in the course of our march, whom he ordered to be put to death; and among them a little drummer.

drummer boy of the Scotch brigade. Even his small motley band of French auxiliaries execrate his memory as a most cruel tyrant, and represent with bitter imprecations, the ignominy and hardships to which he subjected them.

The carnage on this occasion is very much to be lamented, though it was much less than might have been expected in a large city entered by storm, and filled with people, whose opposition was continued in the streets and from the houses, and where no incentive was wanting to gratify lust, rapine, and revenge. But it should be for ever remembered, to the honour of the general officer who conducted the assault, and others who seconded his humane efforts, that the effusion of blood was very soon restrained, and under circumstances of provocation which sufficiently proved, if proof were ever wanting, the humanity of the British character. Nor, in the course of that plunder which the laws of war allow, in certain cases, to the conquerors, was any defenceless inhabitant killed, nor any woman treated with wanton brutality.

That the French republicans obtained the quarter which they so ill deserved, must be imputed to accident rather than to any disposition in their favour. The party had put themselves up with the defenders of the palace till the first burst of violence was past, and, mixing with them, partook of the mercy by which they were preserved. Their appearance, in every respect, was extremely mean; though their commander, (for there was an elderly man among them who certainly bore some sort of superior command,) displayed somewhat of the military veteran in his appearance.

The two sons of Tippoo who had been hostages at Madras, comforted themselves with a decent and

manly resignation to their fate. They were ignorant of their father's death until the body was found, it being believed by them, as it was suspected by us, that he had escaped. Tippoo was so infatuated as not to entertain an apprehension of the catastrophe which befel him. He considered himself as in a state of perfect security in his capital, where he retained all his family and treasures, instead of sending them off to remote strong-holds, where they might at least have been preserved from a victorious enemy. His principal people, and all the inhabitants, possessed the same confidence; so that no preparations had been made for concealment or for flight. The plunder of the town was consequently very great, and many of the soldiers, both native and European, possessed themselves of very precious effects in gold and jewels. Considerable fortunes are also supposed to have been made by persons of higher rank, in the way of purchase.

The houses of the chief sirdars, as well as those of the merchants and shroffs, were completely pillaged; while the women, alarmed for their personal safety, emptied their coffers, and brought forth whatever jewels they possessed. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was secured, and all the riches it contained reserved for the army at large as captured property. They are immense, and consist of jewels, gold and silver plate, rich stuffs, and various other articles of great price and rarity. The quantity of money yet discovered, though great in itself, is by no means equal to what might have been expected from the known extent of Tippoo's revenues and expenditure. Many lacks of specie it is supposed are not yet found; and it is equally probable that they never will be recovered.

This enormous mass of wealth appeared to be arranged without taste or judgment. All the various and extensive buildings, except the zenana and the state durbars, were appropriated for its reception. A succession of quadrangles, with their ranges of storehouses and galleries, were filled with those articles which were the least susceptible of injury. The jewels are kept in large dark rooms, strongly secured, behind one of the durbars, and are deposited in coffers. In the same manner is preserved the greater part of the gold plate, both solid and in fillagree; of which last manufacture there is an almost endless variety of most beautiful articles. The jewelry is set in gold, in the form of bracelets, rings, necklaces, aigrettes, plumes, &c. &c. In an upper and very long apartment is contained the silver plate, solid and fillagree, of all dimensions and fashions. In one of the galleries are two elephant howders, entirely of this metal. There are many pieces of massive silver plate richly inlaid with gold, and a few with gold and jewels. The greater part of this treasure must have been the plunder of the unhappy Mysore family, and of many other inferior rajahs, which Tippoo and his father Hyder have amassed, after the extermination of their respective possessors. Two of the most capital articles are, however, of his own purchase, and are deposited in two small rooms on each side of the hall of audience. The one is a throne, estimated at a lack of pagodas, and the other is a howder of equal value. The repositories of curious and costly fire-arms and swords are equally astonishing, and some of the latter most magnificently adorned with gold and jewels; the greatest part of these have been presents, and several of them are of English manufacture.

Among the palankeens of state were found those which had been presented by the Marquis Cornwallis to the two young princes who were hostages with him, which appear never to have been unpacked. There were also several door posts of ivory, of exquisite workmanship. To this succession of treasure may be added various extensive warehouses filled with the richest furniture, and most costly carpets. In short, there was every thing that power could command, or money could purchase, in this stupendous collection. Telescopes of every size, spectacles of every sight, with looking-glasses and pictures in unbounded profusion; while of china and glass ware, there was sufficient to form a large mercantile magazine. But amidst the confusion that appeared in the arrangement, there was an unexpected degree of regularity; the whole being accurately registered, and every article bearing its correspondent label. Tippoo, whose desire of hoarding was insatiable, passed the greatest part of his leisure hours in reviewing this various and splendid assemblage of his riches.

Nor is this all. Tippoo, with his tyrannic nature, blended the love of literature, and was possessed of a very large and curious library. The volumes are kept in chests, each having a separate wrapper, so that they are in general in excellent preservation. Some of these, which have been examined, were very richly adorned, and beautifully illuminated in the manner of the Roman missals. This library, which contains many thousand volumes, will, it is imagined, be presented by the army to the English nation, and will form the finest, most curious, and valuable collection of Oriental learning, and history, that has been introduced into Europe.

The collection of military stores

rivals

rivals the arsenal of Madras. The ordnance mounted on the works were very numerous. The quantity of ordnance and musket ammunition expended during the siege must have been immense, from the constant heavy fire which was maintained, and which, from the variety of its bearings, could never be silenced. The gunpowder, to the manufacture of which great attention appears to have been paid, was better than ours: some of the shot were thrown from the walls considerably within our lines, which were at the distance of two miles. All his brass six-pounders, which were fifty-one in number, are said to be English; the others were, in general, cast in his own foundry, and curiously ornamented. One brass forty-two pounder, and one brass sixteen-inch howitzer, with a great number of his iron ordnance, were of English manufacture; and it is said, that he did not succeed so well in casting iron as brass ordnance. Tippoo had established powder mills on the European construction; but as they were without the walls, and on the side of our approaches, he had destroyed them. There is a paper mill also, within the fort, on a large scale. The stores of grain surpassed all credibility. In the stables there were found only a few fine stallions and brood mares; his cavalry being at this time in the field.

The body of the fort appears as large as Trichinopoly, but its defences and outworks are infinitely more extensive; and as the most laborious additions were continually making to it, there is little doubt, when its insular situation is considered, that it would have been in short time rendered impregnable. Its population is very great, and the mosque lately erected is a magnificent structure; but neither the

ancient Mysore palace, nor the pagodas, are on a grand scale. The ruins of the pettah, or citadel, form a very striking spectacle: they occupy more ground than the fort and black town of Madras, including the vacant space, and cover the greatest part of the island. It is closely built, and in regular streets, and nothing remains but the walls of the houses. It is, however, a pleasing reflection, that its former inhabitants still exist, and are returning by degrees to restore their former dwellings: the deserted villages will also be shortly re-inhabited; and there is every reason to believe that the fertile environs of Seringapatam will soon be seen to flourish in a renewed state of cultivation. One material mischief will not, however, be easily remedied, which is the draining off the vast body of water of the Mooltutillera lake; it was kept up by natural mounds, and by means of sluices a large tract of country was watered. It is about twelve miles from Seringapatam; and the army is encamped near its bed. Its ordinary depth is about forty feet; and Tippoo had employed a vast number of people for several weeks, and under his own inspection, to make a breach in the mound, which is really tremendous, being an hundred feet deep, and as much more in breadth and thickness.

Of the two gardens in the island, the Haulbaugh, and the Dowlet Baugh, the former has been already described: the latter, being close under the walls of the fort, was not in our possession in the last war. It contains a large, ancient, and handsome mansion; but has neither tomb or mausoleum. It formed the head quarters of the commander in chief. On one end of the building was represented, as may be supposed, in a miserable style of painting, the

defeat of Colonel Baillie, which the painter represented with every exaggeration that might flatter the vanity of the conqueror. The haulbaugh was employed as a field hospital.

The houses of Seringapatam are very spacious, and well constructed; but the interior embellishments are without variety, and as gaudy as blended colours and gilding can make them. The streets are like those of Tanjore, but contain a larger proportion of houses of two stories. The situation of the ancient capital of the Mysore dominions, must have been originally, chosen on account of its strength, as its district is naturally barren. It is indebted for its population and fertility to the most persevering industry in procuring the means of watering it. The water-courses from the river, as well as the distant lakes and tanks, in all directions, are stupendous works. The principal ones are finished with stone, with bridges at convenient intervals.

The chief firdar, Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, surrendered himself at our out posts, on the fourth day of the capture; as did Tippoo's eldest legitimate son, and Hyder Saib, his eldest illegitimate son, who commanded a separate army. All the fircar's horses were shortly after delivered up, and there has been selected a sufficient number of them to complete the king's regiments of dragoons serving on the coast, as well as the company's establishment of native cavalry. Upwards of two thousand of an inferior de-

scription were transferred to the Nizam. The draft and carriage bullocks, with the camels and elephants, have also been surrendered; so that the army will be immediately furnished with every necessary equipment. To crown the whole, the dispersed and affrighted natives are returning in great numbers to their former situations.

As a proof of the mental derangement of the late Sultaun, which his subjects in general confirm, he neglected for several months past the war department, and particularly that branch of it which related to the maintenance of those animals which are so essentially necessary to it; an object to which his father Hyder, throughout his reign, and himself till very lately, had paid such unremitting attention: so that his bullocks and his horses, his elephants and his camels, were almost starved, and the people who had the care of them in long arrears of pay: This, too, at a time when he must have expected to be attacked by us; and had actually invited an army of French auxiliaries, who were destitute of every kind of equipment, and must necessarily have been provided by him with the means to render their service effectual. Nor is this all: After he had formed those plans of ambition which brought on his ruin, he deprived twelve thousand fighting men of those lands which they held by military tenure, and annihilated at once so large a portion of his strength at the very moment when his empire was threatened with that destruction which has so rapidly overtaken it.

THE CELEBRATED CAVERN AT ELEPHANTA.

WE learn from Bombay, that part of one of the three gigantic figures in the subterraneous cavern

of the famous Elephanta, has from some unknown cause lately been thrown down: a circumstance which

even

even the Portuguese themselves, when formerly inspired by bigotry, on making themselves masters of this place, could not effect, though they brought field pieces to their aid. This famous island is very frequently visited by select parties from Bombay, who view with surprise one of the most extraordinary caverns in the world. This vast excavation is hewn out of the solid rock, exhibiting a subterraneous temple eighty or ninety feet long, by forty broad, supported by two regular rows of equidistant pillars; and at the end of this astonishing cavity stand the three stupendous figures above alluded to, the *face* of one of which is at least five feet in length.

The floor of this vast apartment

is generally covered with water, which cannot soak away or drain off; and from this circumstance it is conjectured the late fall has been occasioned.

Fac similes of the inscription of this cavern have been made by that ingenious artist Mr. Wales, who has employed himself in making designs of the excavations and sculptures at different parts on the western side of India. Although these inscriptions have not yet been decyphered, there is every reason to hope, that the learned Mr. Wilford, who has already succeeded in explaining some other Sanscrit inscriptions, will be able, with the assistance of the ancient sages of Benares, to discover the characters in which they are composed.

An Account shewing the Amount of the IMPORTS to, and EXPORTS from, the several Presidencies in India, for three years past, so far as the same can be made up from the Materials in the Possession of the East India Company; distinguishing what has been Imported and Exported through the channel of the Shipping of the Company, or on the account of private Traders; also what has been Imported or Exported by the Shipping of other Countries.

BENGAL IMPORTS.		By the Comp ^y Ships, or Ships under English Colours.		TOTAL.	By Ships under Foreign Colours.		TOTAL.
		On the Co ^y Account.	In Private Trade.		In Private Trade.		
1795-6.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
from Europe	- - - -	202,331	281,087	483,418	313,130	796,548	
from India	- - - -	44,400	uncertain.	44,400	549,365	593,765	
from America	- - - -				172,887	172,387	
		246,731	281,087	527,818	1,035,382	1,563,200	
1796-7.							
from Europe	- - - -	219,393	206,828	426,221	130,262	556,483	
from India	- - - -	29,998	† 174,000	203,998	245,808	449,806	
from America	- - - -				179,774	179,774	
		249,391	380,828	630,219	555,844	1,186,063	
1797-8.							
from Europe	- - - -	211,194	} The accounts of the imports in private trade for 1797-8 are on board the Buf- bridge, not yet arrived (9th July 1799) from St. Helena; calculating by the import duties collected, the amount was £.522,000.				
from India	- - - -	43,411					
		254,605					

* Including Manilla, China, New South Wales, and Penang; the Imports on the company's ships, or ships under English colours, not distinguished. — † Estimated.

BENGAL EXPORTS.

1795-6.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To Europe - - - - -	1,378,709	975,420	2,254,129	548,975	2,803,104
To India, the Cape St. Helena, and China } To America - - - - -	^a 127,781	^b 447,020	574,801	174,678	749,479
	1,406,490	1,422,440	2,828,930	723,653	3,552,583
1796-7.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To Europe - - - - -	482,839	589,199	1,072,038	371,454	1,443,492
To India, the Cape St. Helena, and China } To America - - - - -	^c 329,992	^d 208,800	538,792	314,980	853,781
	812,831	797,999	1,610,830	686,434	2,297,273
1797-8.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To Europe - - - - -	1,620,695				
To India, the Cape, St. Helena, and China } To America - - - - -	^e 188,578				
	1,809,273				

The accounts of the exports in private trade for this year are on board the *Bulbridge*, not yet arrived from St. Helena, calculated by the export duties collected, the amount was £.1,573,308.

^a Including Treasure £.94,485.

^b To Manilla included.

^c Do. - - - 252,405.

^d Estimated.

^e Do. - - - 118,774.

The current rupee valued at 2s.

By the Company's Ships, or Ships under English Colours on the Company's Account.

FORT ST. GEORGE IMPORTS.

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8
Europe £.134,944	152,560	195,178	
India - ^a 116,899	^b 229,008	^c 158,010	
	251,843	381,568	353,188

BOMBAY IMPORTS.

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8
Europe £.60,141	226,379	210,934	
India, &c. ^a 25,228	19,158		
	85,423	245,537	210,934

FORT ST. GEORGE EXPORTS.

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8
Europe 264,182	768,855	394,662	
India - ^a 33,718	^b 33,602	^c 40,683	
	297,900	802,457	435,345

BOMBAY EXPORTS.

	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8
Europe 172,061	115,571	315,141	
India, &c. ^a 32,615	28,354	27,804	
	204,676	143,925	342,945

^a Treasures from Bengal included

£.97,817

^b Do. - - - Do. - - -

220,952

^c Do. - - - Do. - - -

124,274

^d Chiefly salt to Bengal.

^e Salt to Bengal 24,496 $\frac{1}{2}$. Treasure to Amboyna, &c. 15,947 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Pagoda valued at 8s.

The Bombay rupee valued at 1s. 3d.

(Errors excepted.) W. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

East India House, 9th July 1799.

To the EDITOR of the ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1800.

SIR,

Tho' a considerable time has elapsed since my rencontre with the tyger, yet it is sufficiently impressed on my memory to enable me to comply with your request, and to relate the most particular circumstances.

On the 15th January 1776, being chief of the council of revenue of Dinagapore in Bengal, Rajah Bidaout sent to inform me, that his huntmen had surrounded a tyger with a net, at about two miles distance, and invited me and the gentlemen of the factory to see some royal sport. I accepted the invitation, and, accompanied by all the Europeans present, (to the number of 15 or 16,) went after breakfast to the sport, where I found the rajah had erected a temporary stage for our accommodation. The space enclosed by the netting might be about thirty yards square, full of briars and underwood, and very long grass. It was a considerable time before the rockets and crackers which were thrown to rouse the tyger had any effect: at length, however, he sprang up, and with a tremendous roar made a violent effort to escape: but the netting withstood his endeavours, and the multitude of spear-men, &c. who received him with weapons of all descriptions, obliged him almost instantly to retire again into the thickest part of the cover. It was not long, however, ere he made a second attempt, and alarmed, probably at the fire and noise which surrounded him, with a fierceness and fury not to be resisted, he again sprang upon the netting; it gave way before him, and in a moment he was at large and in the midst of a mob, who were collected in great numbers to enjoy the sport. Thus

situated, you will easily suppose he had little time to attack particular persons, but hastened to rid himself of such troublesome visitors as speedily as possible. It was therefore almost laughable to observe with what ease and expedition he put this man by to the right, and that to the left, marking with his claws the arms of one and the thighs of another, as happened to be in the line of his flight. He immediately made across some meadows, and soon reached another thicket, tho' not till almost every gentleman and many of the natives had discharged their muskets at him. By this time it was near four o'clock in the afternoon, and it was determined, against every suggestion of prudence and propriety, not to wait for the nets being placed round the copse, but to arouse and attack him without them. Elated with the sport, we neither took nor thought of precautions of personal safety, but pressed round the thicket with as little hesitation as if the enemy was already disarmed and at our mercy. Just at this time I saw him couched at a small distance from me; I fired my piece with good aim, and, as the animal did not attempt to move or alter his position, I concluded I had killed him. I had already put the bushes aside, and was proceeding on my hands and knees to creep in and bring the victim to the open plain, when my brother, (the present professor of Anatomy at Cambridge,) requested me to wait till he had given his fire, that we might make it certain no accident could happen: I objected to this over caution, as I thought it; saying, we should spoil the skin by making too many shot-holes in it: however, he fired his piece, and at that very same instant the

the tyger sprang upon me and bore me down. On the first moment of recollection I found him devouring my left arm; when, by the utmost exertion of my strength and activity, I contrived to get upon my legs, tho' much incommoded by briars and underwood: the animal now succeeded in getting his two fore-feet round my body, and had my left arm fast in his jaws; in this state I shoved him instinctively as it were before me, till at length some friendly little bush entangling his hind legs, he fell backwards, and in falling he quitted his hold of me. Being thus fortunately liberated from my enemy, he was creeping very quietly towards the edge of the thicket, intending, no doubt, to seek a safer asylum; but this he was not permitted to do, for the fellows who, with their sticks and staves, and spears and drums, surrounded the copse in every direction, feeling themselves valiant from their noise and numbers, met him at the outskirt, and literally beat him in again. Unfortunately for me he returned by the same course he went, and before I had time or recollection to move five steps from the spot in which he had left me, he again flew at and seized me by the right thigh, and this too at the moment when I began to congratulate myself with having escaped from his clutches: It was in vain that I kicked him and hauled him about, hanging as he did with all his weight on my thigh; but having recovered the terror of the first onset, I was now perfectly collected, and aware of my situation. A large tree, some of whose branches approached very near the ground, was not many steps from me: I hauled my adversary after me towards it, and laying hold of the first branch I could reach, I lifted myself off the ground by the strength of my arms, so that he hung sus-

pending in the air attached to my thigh, by the force of his teeth only. It could not be possible for either of us to continue many moments in this extremity, and happy it was for me that, maimed and wounded, and faint as he was, he once more let go his hold, and, dropping on the ground, crawled away from me into a thick part of the copse. I no sooner saw the way clear, than in an instant I forced through thorns and briars, and all other obstacles, and rejoined my friends, who had given me up for lost. An examination of my wounds immediately took place, and we were agreeably surprised to find them chiefly confined to the fleshy part of my arm and thigh, and that there were none mortal, though I was fainting from the loss of blood. In short, by means of the able and attentive assistance I had with me, I perfectly recovered the use of both arm and thigh in the course of a month. Some of my friends, exasperated at what had happened, would not quit the field till they had fully revenged my sufferings; and in the evening I had the satisfaction of seeing the dead tyger brought to my house. The whole of the time I was actively engaged in this rencontre, I am sure did not exceed three minutes; and although my dearest friends, and fifty other people, were within five yards of me, it was not possible for either of them to render me the least assistance, fearing, that any shot from a musket, or stroke of a spear or sabre, tho' intended to destroy my adversary, in the quick succession and change of place and attitude which fluctuated every moment, might fall upon me. I hope the above detail has not been too tedious, and that you will allow me to subscribe myself, dear sir, &c.

WM. HARWOOD.

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